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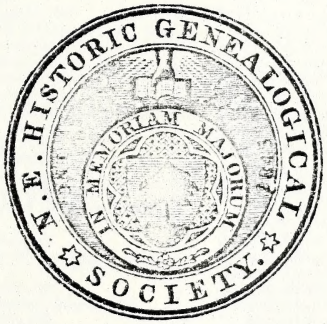
THE

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER

1892

VOLUME XLVI



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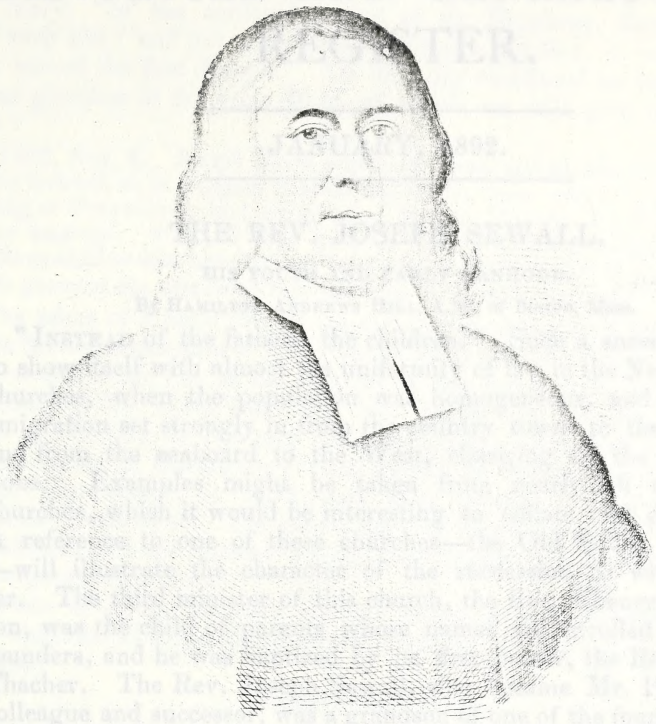

Joseph Sewall.

NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
REGISTER.

JANUARY, 1892.

THE REV. JOSEPH SEWALL.

HIS YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD.

By HAMILTON ANDREWS HILL, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

"INSTEAD of the fathers, the children." Such a succession used to show itself with almost the uniformity of law in the New-England churches, when the population was homogeneous, and before the emigration set strongly in from the country towns to the seaboard, and from the seaboard to the West, changing all the old conditions. Examples might be taken from nearly all the historic churches, which it would be interesting to collate and dwell upon. A reference to one of these churches—the Old South, in Boston—will illustrate the character of the succession to which we refer. The third minister of this church, the Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, was the child of parents whose names are enrolled among its founders, and he was baptized by its first pastor, the Rev. Thomas Thacher. The Rev. Joseph Sewall, who became Mr. Pemberton's colleague and successor, was a grandson of one of the founders, John Hull, and the son of a father who lived to complete fifty-three years of membership in the church, and he had himself been baptized by its second minister, the Rev. Samuel Willard. Mr. Sewall, in turn, baptized his son Samuel, and, on the fiftieth anniversary of his own ordination and installation, welcomed him to official relations with himself as deacon. Deacon Samuel Sewall's son-in-law, Samuel Salisbury, and his grandson, Josiah Salisbury, became deacons in the Old South in the years that followed; and his great-grandson, Edward Elbridge Salisbury, who, happily, still survives, was reared in and joined himself to the fellowship of the old church in which, from the days of John Hull to his own time, there had, in his line, been a seed to serve God in all the generations. Other instances of the kind might be taken from the history of the same church. What we have recorded is introductory to a brief sketch of one person in the sacred succession, one link in the unbroken chain, which we have traced and followed.

Joseph Sewall, eighth child and sixth son of Judge Samuel Sewall and his wife Hannah, daughter of John Hull, the mint-master, was born in Boston, August 15, 1688. Four days later, he was baptized in the Old South Meeting-house by the Rev. Mr. Willard, and was named Joseph, "in hopes," wrote his father in his diary, "of the accomplishment of the Prophesy, Ezek. 37th and such like: and not out of respect to any Relation, or other person, except the first Joseph." Of his early childhood we have occasional glimpses in the same diary, of which we will give only one here:

"1692, Nov. 6. Joseph threw a knop of Brass and hit his Sister Betty on the forhead, so as to make it bleed and swell; upon which, and for his playing at Prayer-time, and eating when Return Thanks, I whipped him pretty smartly. When I first went in (call'd by his grandmother) he sought to shadow and hide himself from me behind the head of the cradle: which gave me the sorrowful remembrance of Adam's carriage."

The name of Joseph Sewall appears in the catalogue of the Boston Latin School under date of 1696, but he could not have remained there long at that time, for, in the summer of the same year, he became a scholar of Mr. Peter Burr, and was under him for three years. After graduating at Harvard College (1690), Mr. Burr taught a private school in Boston for several years; he returned to his native State, Connecticut, in 1699, and later became a judge of the Superior Court there. He joined the Old South Church, February 4, 1693–4, with six others; among them, Josiah and Abiah, parents of Benjamin Franklin.

In one of Judge Sewall's account books, now belonging to the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, we find the following charges:

Joseph Sewall Dr

1696. August, Began.

1696–7		
Feb. 11.	To Mr Peter Burr for half a year's Schooling	1.00.0
1697–8		
Jan. 2.	To Cash pd. Mr Burr for Schooling	1.10.0
1698		
8r. 22	To ditto in full till Aug. 11th last past 30s	1.10.0
1699		
Aug. 28.	To Mr Peter Burr in full till ye breaking up his School; which he saith is to be this week	2.00.0
		6.00.0

This account, like many another in the good judge's books, is balanced "By profit and loss, freely given."

We suppose that Joseph returned to the Latin School in the autumn of 1699, remaining there until he was ready to enter college. The long period of Ezekiel Cheever's head-mastership was drawing towards its close. In a letter to Mr. Burr, March 31, 1701, Judge Sewall wrote: "Joseph presents his service to you. I hope he thrives in his Learning; yet I fear his genius is not so well understood by his present Instructors as was by you."

On the resignation of Dr. Increase Mather as president of Harvard College in 1701, Mr. Willard was made vice-president; and he would have been called to the presidency, but this involved the resignation of his pastorate in Boston and his removal to Cambridge, to which he would not consent. He was president of the College in all but name until after commencement in 1708. Of Joseph Sewall's departure from school and entrance upon college life at Cambridge, his father has left us the following details:

1703. June 28. "I have my son Joseph to Cambridge in Austin's Calash, where he is examined by Mr. Jonathan Remington in presence of the President and Mr Flynt. He answer'd well to Mr Remingtons Critical Examination. Mr Willard gave him for his Theme, *Omnis in Ascanio chari stat cura Parentis.*"

July 5. "I had my son to Cambridge again in Austin's Calash. Paid Andrew Bordman [Steward from 1703 to 1747,] his Cautionary Three pounds, in order to my son Joseph's being Admitted. Went to Mr Flynt's Chamber, where Col. Wainwright's Son [Francis] and others were upon Examination. When that was doing, and over, Mr Willard call'd for Joseph's Theme. Read it, gave it to Mr Flynt, then in Mr Flynt's Study, The President and Fellows sign'd his Laws; President said, your son is now one of us, and he is welcom. I thanked him; and took leave."

July 24. "Joseph takes leave of his Master and Scholars in a short Oration."

August 11. "I went to Cambridge to make sure a study for Joseph in Mr Remington's Chamber."

August 16. "In the afternoon I had Joseph in a Calash from Charlestown to Cambridge, carried only his little Trunk with us with a few Books and Linen; Went into Hall and heard Mr Willard expound the 123 [Psalm.] Tis the first exercise of this year, and the first time of Joseph's going to prayer in the Hall."

August 23. "I went to Cambridge, to see Joseph settled in his study, help'd to open his Chest."

Joseph Sewall's theme, written as part of his examination for college, has not been preserved; but he copied into a book, which lies before us, several Latin themes, composed, as it would seem, during the spring of 1703. We give the subjects of these, because they throw some light upon the methods of instruction then in vogue in the Boston Latin School:

Nihil est ab omni parte beatum.
Nil non mortale tenemus.
Omnium Rerum Vicissitudo.
Ver tempus anni jucundissimum.
Nulla salus bello pacem te poscimus omnes.
Regina pecunia quid non?
Amor populi tutela magistratuum
Trahit sua quemque Voluptas.

Our good friend, the present master of the Latin School, to whom we have submitted these themes, and several short epistles also written in Latin at about the same time, speaks highly of all these productions, and says that he should regard them as very creditable to any boy, and especially so to one not yet fifteen years of age.

We know little about Joseph Sewall's life while in college. In 1706 he joined the church in Cambridge of which the Rev. William Brattle was then the pastor. In January of the same year, following the example of his father and his grandfather, he began to keep a diary (for the first year and longer in Latin),* and he continued the habit, with occasional interruptions, during the greater part of his life. As a diarist, however, he was far behind Samuel Sewall and John Hull. The manuscript volumes which he left behind him are most disappointing; they mention few names, and fewer incidents, particularly during his residence in Cambridge, and contain little except a record of his daily spiritual exercises and experiences, with occasional notes of sermons by Mr. Brattle and others. He subjected himself to the most rigid introspection, analyzing his thoughts and motives with merciless severity; and he put upon paper the results of these microscopic observations, with catalogues of all his sins, those of omission and those of commission being separately classified. In reading his inexorable judgments upon himself, we have been reminded of what Macaulay says of John Bunyan and his harsh and unsparing self-accusations: "Many excellent persons, whose moral character from boyhood to old age has been free from any stain discernible to their fellow creatures, have in their autobiographies and diaries, applied to themselves, and doubtless with sincerity, epithets as severe as could be applied to Titus Oakes or Mrs. Brownrigg. It is quite certain that Bunyan was, at eighteen, what, in any but the most austerely puritanical circles, would have been considered as a young man of singular gravity and innocence."

Mr. Sewall's class, that of 1707, closed its course of college study several months before commencement-day. On the fly-leaf of one of the diaries we find the following:

"Mr. Remington's Speech to his Pupills at their dismission March 5, 1706–7.

"1. You know how you have spent your time; if idlely redeem the little that remains, for the eyes of your Parents are upon you; learning will be of use to you in every condition.

"2. See you carry it decently and as becometh you, without haughtiness.

"3. Come into Prayers duly; this will set an example to your Juniors; show that you do it for conscience sake.

"4. Beware of Drinking and Card Playing. These make the Colledge stink.

* One of the "laws and liberties" of the College, which appears upon its records in the Latin as well as in the English language, was, "That the scholars shall never use their mother tongue, except that in public exercises of oratory, or such like, they be called to make them in English."

The first graduation exercise in the English language was at commencement, 1763.

"5. Subordinate all other studies to that you especially apply yourself to. Get some Author's Scheme perfect.

"6. Above all Study Christ; there is great sweetness and profit in this Study.

"Concl. I shall rejoice at your Prosperity and Welfare."

On the 28th of March, Judge Sewall tells us, Joseph "pronounc'd his valedictory Oration." In his own diary, under this date, the young man says: "Assisted in pronouncing my oration. Praise God, and see you trust in him alone. God ordered it so as that I had not occasion for pride. Pray and see you do not expect applause from men."

On the 8th of April, Judge Sewall writes again:

"I go to Cambridge and carry Joseph a small piece of Plate to present his Tutor with, Bottom mark'd, March 5, 1706–7, which was the day his Tutor took Leave of them; price 39s. 2d. View'd his Chamber in the President's House, which I like."

Whether it was the custom at the period of which we are writing, for the regular studies of the Senior Class to terminate in the spring, and what the seniors did between March and July, we are unable to say; but most, if not all, of them remained at Cambridge for post-graduate studies, after they had taken their first degree, and those who were expecting to enter the ministry studied divinity. The room which Joseph Sewall was now to occupy was in the house built by President Dunster "by solicitations among his friends and by personal sacrifices;"* during the administrations of Dr. Mather and Mr. Willard, only a portion of it had been required for the president's use. It was pulled down to make way for the new building, Massachusetts Hall, erected in 1720.

1707, April 15. "I discoursed a long time with Wigglesworth, Oaks, Webb, concerning our Christian duties, as forsaking the word wholly, living to and loving God, Christ, watchfullness over each other, &c."

April 16. "The President's life and recovery and the College for their reformation and welfare are strongly to be prayd for." *Joseph Sewall.*

July 2. "Commencement Day is fair and pleasant. . . . Got Joseph a Table, and Bread, which he wanted before. Went into the Meeting-house about 11. Mr Willard pray'd. Mr Wigglesworth began to dispute; before he had done, the Governor came; when the first Question was dispatch'd, the Orator was called forth: His Oration was very well accepted; I was concern'd for my son, who was not well, lest he should have fail'd; but God helped him. . . . My Son held the first Question in the Afternoon; *Anima non fit ex Traduce.* . . . My Son was the first that had a degree given him in the New Meeting house. . . . Mr Willard made an excellent Prayer at Conclusion." *Samuel Sewall.*

* When, in the autumn of 1654, President Dunster was removed from office because of his repugnance to the rite of infant baptism, he pleaded pathetically with the General Court that he might not be turned out of house and home as winter was approaching, and, in his "considerations," said: "The house I have builded, upon very damageful conditions to myself, out of love for the College, taking country pay in lieu of bills of exchange on England, or the house would not have been built; and a considerable part of it was given me, at my request, out of respect to myself, albeit for the College."

On the following day, the Rev. Solomon Stoddard preached the Thursday lecture in Boston, and took occasion to speak against "excess in commencement entertainments." Whether he meant the public dinner or private "spreads" does not appear; but Judge Sewall's reference to a "table and bread" for his son's use is suggestive.

Mr. Willard went to Cambridge on Monday, August 11, at the opening of the autumn term, but was taken ill and was obliged to return to Boston before prayer-time. On the following day he felt so much worse that he sent his resignation to the Governor and Council orally by Judge Sewall. He continued in failing health until the 12th of September, when he died very suddenly. Mr. John Leverett was chosen to the presidency of the College on the 28th of October.

November 3. "I visited Mr Pemberton. Some of his instructions such as these. 1. Lay the foundation in Systematicall Divinity. 2. Church History proffitable, Jewish Antiquities. 3. Academicall Studies now to be fixed in the memory so that they may be retain'd. . . . 4. Get a knowledge of the arguments of every Chapter in Scripture, the time of writing, occasion &c. 5. Study not Divinity as Vintners taste Wine; apply it to yourself. Mr Leverett commended for a President. 6. Naturall Philosophy good." *Joseph Sewall.*

Mr. Leverett was installed on the 14th of January, and Edward Holyoke, of the Class of 1705, and Joseph Sewall, pronounced Latin orations. The latter took his second degree July 5, 1710.* His father's diary, which contains much more information about him than we can gather from his own, gives the closing words of his thesis, the subject of which seems to have been, the Divine Authority of the Sabbath:—*ideoque etsi inaudiatur Lugduni Batavorum; etsi enarretur Lutetiæ Parisiorum; etsi audiant Nostrates doctissimi, sive Oxonienses, sive Cantabrigienses; attamen Clamabo, Sabbatiemus Septenarius existit jure Divino, et immutabili.*

Mr. Sewall continued to reside in Cambridge until June, 1712, but we do not find his name on the list of tutors. He preached once or twice at the Old South, and once at Cambridge, before he took his master's degree; and from time to time, during the next two years, he supplied the pulpits of the various pastors in Boston and neighboring towns. In more than one letter at this period, Judge Sewall speaks of his son as "a probationer in the work of the ministry." In the Scotch Church, this name is given to a young man who holds a certificate from his professor, testifying to his good character and qualifications for preaching. Scott tells us that Dominie Sampson was a probationer in divinity before he became a

* When President Leverett died, in 1724, Mr. Sewall was invited to be his successor; he declined, and Mr. Colman was chosen; he also declined, and the choice then fell on Mr. Wadsworth of the First Church, Boston, who accepted. Mr. Sewall was a member of the corporation of Harvard College from 1728 to 1765.

tutor in the family of the Bertrams. It was not until 1790 that clerical associations in Massachusetts assumed the function of "approbating" or "licensing" young men to preach; although, as the late Dr. Joseph S. Clark insisted, these associations have not claimed, and never rightfully can claim, the authority implied in the word "license."

Early in December, 1711, Mr. Sewall went to Salem, and, as the result of his preaching there, received an invitation to settle as pastor of a church about to be gathered in the middle district in that town. He says: "I declined it, though not without pain. Their expressions of love and respect were truly affecting and extraordinary." At the same time, or previously, there seems to have been a desire on the part of some to settle him at Brattle Street Church, Boston, as colleague with the Rev. Benjamin Colman, for whom he had preached several times. "September 28. Messrs. Coleman, Palmer, Davenport speak to me about settling in their Church; they say that the most seem to be inclin'd to it, tho as yet no Church Vote hath passed about it." We have found no other reference to this proposition, except the following in a letter addressed by Mr. Sewall to Mr. Colman from Cambridge, February 22, 1711–12:

"I received your courteous Letter this morning, and could not read it without a deep sense of the great respect shewn me in it, which I must acknowledge to be much above my merit. I humbly thank you and the Gentlemen concerned for the honor you did me in the privat motions, which your Letter makes mention of. I can't tell how God will dispose of me; but desire to resign myself to his care and Providence in all things. It will be a great satisfaction to me, if I may always enjoy that Affection which you are pleased so generously to express in your Letter; and I hope I shall ever retain a gratefull Remembrance of it."*

It was the policy of the Old South Church, during the first century of its existence, to have two pastors of like functions and with equal authority; there were intervals of time when it had one only, yet it so happened that from the installation of Mr. Thacher in 1670 to that of Mr. Bacon and Mr. Hunt on the same day in the autumn of 1771, every minister who was settled there was settled as an associate. From Mr. Thacher's settlement until Dr. Sewall's death in 1769, the Church was never without at least one pastor. Since the death of Mr. Willard in 1707, Mr. Pemberton had been alone in the work; and, after Mr. Sewall began to preach, it was natural that his friends in the Church should think of him as a colleague. At a meeting, March 19, 1712, two candidates were put in nomination, Mr. Sewall, and Mr. Joseph Stevens, afterward of Charlestown; at a succeeding meeting, April 25th, the former had forty-seven votes, and was chosen, and the latter had twenty. Early in the summer of this

* See *Sewall's Letter Book*, Vol. I., pp. 414, 415. Three years later, the Rev. William Cooper was settled as colleague pastor at Brattle Street. His wife was Judith, youngest child of Judge Sewall.

year Mr. Sewall had a severe illness, and his formal acceptance of the call was not presented to the Church until October. His ordination did not take place until the autumn of the next year. In the great fire of October, 1711, the First Church and Congregation lost their meeting-house, and for the next year and a half they worshipped at Brattle Street and the Old South; their two ministers, Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Bridge, preaching alternately at the two places with Mr. Colman and Mr. Pemberton. While this pleasant arrangement continued, Mr. Sewall's services were not required at the Old South; but after the completion and occupancy of the new house of worship, which came to be known as the Old Brick, May, 1713, Mr. Pemberton, whose health was poor, needed the assistance of his colleague-elect, and preparations were made for the ordination of the latter. This took place on the 13th of September, Mr. Sewall having supplied the pulpit in turn with the older minister during the summer. Drs. Increase and Cotton Mather took part in the services, and Mr. Pemberton gave the charge, in the course of which he made a strong plea for the antiquity and validity of New England ordination. Mr. Sewall preached the sermon, according to the custom of the time, and a version of the twenty-third Psalm was sung by the congregation. The young pastor, who had just completed his twenty-fifth year, preached on the next Sunday from the text, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world." The ministry thus auspiciously entered upon continued without interruption for fifty-six years. Its history is recorded elsewhere, and we will make no reference to it here, except to say a word, in passing, of the colleague pastorate of Mr. Sewall and Mr. Thomas Prince,—friends from youth and college classmates,—which lasted from 1718 until the death of the latter in 1758,—"furnishing an example," says Dr. Wisner, "of mutual affection and union of purpose and pursuit, to which the annals of collegiate charges will be searched for a parallel, I fear, almost in vain."

On the 29th of October, 1713, Mr. Sewall was married by Mr. Pemberton to Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. John Walley, for many years an associate of Judge Sewall on the bench of the Superior Court of Judicature of Massachusetts Bay, and a very distinguished man. Mr. Pemberton having moved into the new parsonage at the head of Milk Street, Mr. Sewall and his bride took possession of the old parsonage on the Green, the historic building in which Governor Winthrop, the Rev. John Norton and Mr. Willard had lived and died.

We present a portrait of Mr. Sewall after a picture painted by John Smibert, a Scotchman, who came to New England in 1728, and to Boston in 1730, in which latter year he became a member of the Old South Church. Mr. Sewall was then forty-two years old, and this seems to be about the age represented in our portrait. Smibert was the first portrait painter of any skill whom Boston had

known. In later years he went to the West Church, of which the Rev. William Hooper was then the minister. His portraits of the two ministers of Brattle Street Church, Mr. Colman and Mr. Cooper, are familiar to us all in the engravings of Peter Pelham, the step-father of Copley.

INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE—LINCOLN CO., MAINE.

Communicated by BENJAMIN N. GOODALE, Esq., of Saco, Me.

[The second date, where it occurs, is the endorsed date of marriage].

I SEND some old Lincoln County intentions of marriage. They were among papers in my care. I do not know if they are on record, but probably most of them are. They may be of use to somebody.

Readfield.—Feb. 5, 1792.—Mr. Jeremiah Ellsworth.
Miss Sally Doddge of Midletown.
Harpswell.—Jan. 10, 1793.—Mr. Daniel Webber of H.
Mrs. Abigal Sylvestor of Pownalborough.
Bristol.—Sept. 26, 1794.—Mr. Stephen Stewart of B.
Miss Doley Horin of Pownalborough.
Edgecomb.—Nov. 12, 1794.—Solomon Gove Junr.
Ruth Baker, both of this town.
Dresden.—May 18, 1795.—Mr. Stephen Munro Junior.
Miss Mary Stilphen, both of D.
New Milford.—Aug. 17, 1798.—Mr. David Vining.
(Jan. 14).—Mrs. Jenny Gonell, both of New M.
Pittston.—Jan. 19, 1792.—Mr. Thomas Palmer.
Miss Sarah Parsons of Newcastle.
" Jan. 14, 1793.—Mr. Joshua Folingsby Little.
Miss Rebekah Dow, of Balls Town.
" Sept. 30, 1794.—Mr. Joseph Pulcifer Junr.
Miss Mercy Brown, of Ballstown.
" Nov. 10, 1794.—Mr. Jonathan Moody.
Miss Sally Palmer, both of P.
" Dec. 4, 1797.—Mr. Samuel Palmer.
Miss Abigal Pratt, both of P.
Wiscasset.—Jan. 9, 1799.—Mr. William Wyman.
(m. Jan. 10, 1799).—Miss Nancy Coffin, both of this town.
Wiscasset.—Mar. 24, 1804.—Mr. Thomas Dorrel.
(Ap. 14).—Mrs. Elizabeth Todd.
" June 23, 1804.—Mr. Francis Seuil.
(June 23, 1804).—Mrs. Hannah Chace, both of W.
" Dec. 19, 1804.—Mr. Michael Wharton.
(Dec. 20, 1804).—Miss Betsey Grover, both of W.
Ballstown.—Feb. 24, 1791.—James Wears.
Elizabeth Cunningham, both of B.

Ballstown.—Nov. 5, 1792.—Mr. John McCurdy.
(Dec. 13).—Mrs. Mary Reves, both of this plantation.
" Dec. 20, 1792.—Mr. Moses Noyce, of Ballstown.
(Jan. 17, 1793).—Mrs. Sarah Kiah, of Pownalborough.
" Dec. 28, 1792.—Mr. William Heel.
(Jan. 10, 1793).—Mrs. Susannah Shepherd, both of this plantation.
" Jan. 14, 1793.—Mr. Jacob Rowell.
(Jan. 17, 1793).—Mrs. Lucia Vining, both of this plantation.
" Feb. 4, 1793.—Mr. Joshua follensbury Little, of Pittstown.
Mrs. Rebekah Dow, of this plantation.
" Mar. 18, 1793.—Mr. Timothy Plumer.
Mrs. Hannah Hutchins, both of this plantation.
" Mar. 28, 1793.—Mr. Winthrope Weeks.
Mrs. Hannah Hogskins, both of this plantation.
" Sept. 26, 1793.—Mr. Nehimiah Blake.
(Nov. 15, 1793).—Mrs. Anna Tibetts, both of Great Pond Settlement.
" Oct. 22, 1793.—Mr. James Reves Jun.
(Jan. 3, 1794).—Mrs. Lucia Trask, both of this plantation.
" Dec. 13, 1793.—Mr. John James.
(Jan. 2, 1794).—Mrs. Sarah Hutchins, both of Great Pond Settlement.
" Mar. 8, 1794.—Mr. Abner Ford Jun.
(Mar. 10, 1794).—Mrs. Susannah Fowles, both of this plantation.
" Aug. 11, 1794.—Mr. John Parker.
Mrs. Lydia Rollens, both of B.
" Sept. 20, 1794.—Mr. George Manson.
Mrs. Susannah Coopper.
" Oct. 4, 1794.—Mr. Michael Glidden.
(Oct. 10, 1794).—Mrs. Sally Hankley, both of B.
" Oct. 20, 1794.—Mr. Joseph Pulsepher Junr of Pittstown.
Mrs. Mercy Brown, of B.
" Nov. 15, 1794.—Mr. Ebenezer Rollens.
Miss Hannah Aulny, both of B.
" July 29, 1795.—Mr. James Peasley.
Mrs. Ruth Peasley, both of this plantation.
" Sept. 16, 1795.—Mr. Solomon Potter.
Mrs. Rachel Bartlett, both of this plantation.
" Nov. 16, 1795.—Mr. Ezra Baley, of Newmillford.
(Nov. 23 or 24).—Mrs. Nancy Heath, of this plantation.
" feb. 15, 1796.—Mr. Jacob Rowell.
Mrs. Hannah Reves, both of this plantation.
" Mar. 10, 1796.—Mr. John Woodman Jr.
Mrs. Betsey Bourn, both of this plantation.
" Mar. 10, 1796.—Mr. Jonathan Peasley.
Mrs. Katherine Murphy, both of this plantation.
" Mar. 17, 1796.—Mr. Nathan Longfellow Jun., of this plantation.
(Mar. 31).—Mrs. Elizabeth Jewett, of Newmilford.
" Mar. 22, 1796.—Mr. Daniel Hayward.
Mrs. Hannah Greenlief, both of this plantation.

Ballstown.—May 14, 1796.—Mr. James Murphy Junr.
Mrs. Rebekah Laitain, both of this plantation.
" Sept. 4, 1796.—Mr. Nathaniel Noyce, of this plantation.
Mrs. Anna (Currier?) of Newmillford.
Pownalboro.—Ap. 18, 1791.—Mr. Joel Pelton, of Seven mile Brook.
Miss Anna Cottra, of P.
Pounalbour°.—Mar. 10, 1792.—James Norrass.
Mary Eckorn.
Pownalboro.—Oct. 30, 1792.—Mr. Asa Smith, Junr.
(Nov. 29, '92).—Miss Nancy Singelton, both of P.
" Dec. 3, 1792.—Mr. Isaac Brawn.
(Dec. 25, 1792).—Miss Betsey Coockson, both of Ballstown.
" Jan. 14, 1793.—Mr. Moses Noyes, of Ballstown.
(Jan. 17, '93).—Miss Sarah Currier, of Pownalborough.
" Jan. 16, 1793.—Mr. Daniel Webber Junr., of Harpswell.
(Jan. 24).—Miss Abigail Sylvester, of Pownalborough.
" Jan. 21, 1793.—Mr. Nathan Dow.
Miss Betsey Prible, both of Pownalborough.
" Ap. 12, 1793.—Joseph Arnold, of Pownalborough.
Betsey Whittin, of (Great Pond so called).
" Sept. 3, 1794.—Mr. William Hodge.
Miss Polly Avirell, both of Pownalborough.
" Nov. 26, 1794.—Mr. Stephen Stewart, of Bristol.
Miss Dolly Horn, of Pownalborough.
" Nov. 2, 1795.—Mr. Joseph Carleton Junr.
Miss Rebecca Erskin, both of Pownalborough.
" May 15, 1800.—Mr. Moses Owen.
(May 15, 1800).—Mrs. Ami Herrington, both of Pownalborough.
" Ap. 6, 1801.—Mr. Peter Johnson.
(Ap. 7, 1801).—Miss Polly Lake, both of Pownalborough.
New Castle.—Mar. 15, 1790.—Mr. John Bradstreet, of Sheepscut great Pond.
Abigail Gleddin, of Ball-Town.
" Sept. 29, 1790.—Mr. Daniel Clough.
(Oct. 19).—Miss Jude Greely, both of this Town.
" Nov. 13, 1790.—Joseph Bartlet.
(Nov. 18).—Nancy Muney, both of Ball-Town.
" Nov. 30, 1790.—Mr. Benjamin Plumer.
(Dec. 16).—Miss Nancy Bevis, both of Ball-Town.
" Dec. 21, 1790.—Mr. Francis Choat.
Miss Susanna Heath, of Ball-Town.
" Feb. 24, 1791.—Mr. James Wier (endorsed Wyer).
Miss Betsey Cuningham, both of Ball-Town.
" Sept. 1, 1791.—Mr. Ebenezer Filbrook (endorsed Phillbrook).
Sarah Osborn, both of Ball-Town.
" Sept. 29, 1791.—Mr. Benjamin Noice (endorsed Noyce).
Miss Lois Turner, both of this town.
" Dec. 31, 1791.—Mr. Isaac Davis.
Miss Elizabeth Boyanton, both of Ball-Town.
" Jan. 24, 1792.—Thomas Palmer, of Pitts Town.
Sarah Parsons, of this Town.

New Castle.—Mar. 28, 1792.—Mr. John Huchings.
Miss Joanna Weeks, both of Sheepscut Pond.
" Mar. 6, 1794.—Mr. John Bumford.
(Mar. 6, '94).—Miss Polly Averel.
" Dec. 18, 1794.—Mr. Jacob Creesey.
Miss Polley Quigg, both of this town.
" Dec. 27, 1794.—Mr. William Malcher.
Miss Abigail Berstow, both of this Town.
" Mar. 23, 1796.—Mr. Edward Parsons, of New Milford, (endorsed Pearson).
Miss Phebe Quigg, of this Town.

RECORDS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT STOUGHTON, MASS.

[From a manuscript copy in the possession of the N.-E. Historic Genealogical Society.]

THESE records were kept chiefly by the Rev. William Clark, a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The original was formerly in the possession of the late Rev. Samuel B. Babcock, D.D., of Dedham, Mass.

Baptisms.

May 29, 1791.—Mary Bengamina Woodbridge of Abel & Anna Alleyne.
Richard Lewis of ——— Rebeeca Chanler.
May 15, 1792.—Hariot Bradley Fulton born Nov. 6, 1789.
August, 1792.—Esther of John & Rebecca Sprague.
Nov. 14, 1792.—Thomas Harbin of Abel & Anna Alleyne.
Sept. 5, 1793.—Charles of ——— and Rebecca Chanler.
Aug. 24, 1794.—Sarah Hannah Boise of Abel and Anna Alleyne.
June 23, 1794.—Clarisa of Jeremiah and Nancy Brown.
Feb. 25, 1794.—Maria of Samuel and May Nickolson.
July 29, 1794.—Nathan of Nathan & Ruth Kingsbury.
July 25, 1794.—Joseph C. of David & Ruth Noyes.
Mar. 8, 1795.—Elizabeth Delene of John and Rebecca Sprague and Lawrence of John and Rebecca Sprague.
June 4, 1795.—John Martin of John and Jane Stafford.
Aug. 11, 1795.—Thomas of Thomas and Eunice Crehore and Eunice of Thomas and Eunice Crehore.
Nov. 8, 1795.—Tila of Josiah and Tila Hayden.
George of Richard and Tila Clark.
Lydia of Richard and Tila Clark.
Apr. 7, 1796.—Martha Fisher of Nathan & Ruth Kingsbury.
July 20, 1796.—Abel Dudley of Abel & Anna Alleyne.
Nov. 8, 1795.—Tila Hayward of Richard and Tila Clark (omitted above).
Aug. 21, 1796.—Elizabeth of ——— and Rebecca Chanler.
June 6, 1796.—Kata of Ezekiel & Mary Kingsbury.
Daniel of Ezekiel and Mary Kingsbury.
Ezekiel of Ezekiel and Mary Kingsbury
and Joel of Ezekiel & Mary Kingsbury.

[To be continued.]

LETTER OF REV. JONATHAN MAYHEW TO RICHARD CLARKE, 1765.

Communicated by DANIEL DENISON SLADE, M.D., of Chestnut Hill.

There mental freedom first her power display'd
And called a Mayhew to religion's aid.
For this great truth, he boldly led the van,
That private judgment was a right of man.

THE following letter from Dr. Jonathan Mayhew to Richard Clarke, Esq., was recently found among some of my ancestral papers. It probably has never been read by any beyond the immediate family circle of him to whom it was addressed. It would certainly seem unnecessary in this connection to give more than a passing notice of the parties concerned, so well known must they be to the generality of the readers of the REGISTER. Dr. Jonathan Mayhew was, at the date of the letter, pastor of the West Church in Boston. He was admitted by all to be a man of great sincerity and purity, as well as of boldness and independence in the expression of his views. The clergy of his day were generally friends of civil liberty, and Dr. Mayhew was one of the most ardent and active among them. It was he that preached the famous sermon in 1750, on the Sabbath following the anniversary of the death of Charles I., which was very properly then called "the morning gun of the Revolution."

The Sunday before the riots in August, 1765, caused by the arrival of the stamped papers, he preached from Galatians v. 12, 13, "I would they were even cut off which trouble you. For brethren, ye have been called unto liberty; only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh; but by love serve one another." It was at some expressions used in this discourse that Mr. Richard Clarke, one of his parishioners, took offence and afterward absented himself from the church, as shown by the letter here published.

In 1756 Dr. Mayhew was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Clark, Esq., of Boston, by whom he had two children. His untimely death at the age of 44, and in the 20th year of his ministry, was a severe loss to the cause of civil and religious liberty, as well as to his immediate family and friends, and to his society who considered his death as almost irreparable. One of his cotemporaries in the ministry thus speaks of him: "Of a noble genius, acquainted with the best learning, a most laborious student, a polite writer, a strong defender of the rights and liberties of the state and church, and notwithstanding his different sentiments from me, I esteem him a truly pious, benevolent and useful man."

Richard Clarke, son of William and Hannah (Appleton) Clarke of Boston, Mass.,* and of a distinguished ancestry, was born 11 May, 1711, graduated at Harvard College in 1729, established himself in Boston as a merchant, and was one of the consignees to whom the India Company consigned some cargoes of tea, that occasioned so much trouble before the Revolution. May 3, 1733, he married Elizabeth Winslow, a daughter of Isaac Winslow. He lived in School Street, opposite King's Chapel, and in consequence of the part he took in respect to the tea, became very obnoxious to the citizens of Boston, and his house was in the night attacked by a mob who broke his windows. In consequence of these troubles in 1774 he went to Canada, and from thence to London. Here he lived with his son-in-law John Singleton Copley, the painter (who had also left this country), till his death in 1790, in his 80th year. He was reported to be a man of great intelligence and worth, but like some others took side with the royal party in the civil contests of the day, and for his services, subsequently received a pension from the British government. He had several children. Of the daughters, Hannah married Henry Bromfield of Harvard, Sarah married Charles Startin and lived in New York and Philadelphia. Elizabeth married a Mr. Barrett, and Susannah married Copley the artist,—passing their early years in a house on Beacon Street, which stood on the site of the present Somerset Club House, being the more westerly of the two houses which stood on the Copley estate, according to the best evidence which I have. His son Isaac W. Clarke removed to Canada, became there commissary general, married twice and died in Montreal in 1817, at the age of 81.

Boston, Sept. 3, 1765.

DEAR SIR,

I was twice at your House one evening last week. The first time, I perceived you was much offended with me on Acc^{t} of a Sermon which I preached the Lord's day preceeding. The second time, by your declining to give me your advice, which I asked, about putting something which I had written, in the public prints, relating to that very unhappy Affair, I concluded in my own mind, that you was determined wholly to break with me, and to leave the meeting. This, which was then but a conjecture, seems to be put beyond doubt, by your absence, and that of your whole family, the last Lord's day, and your going to other meetings; as you and they had doubtless good right to do, either then or before, if you thought proper.

It was my determination, when I first settled in the ministry, never to invite any one to be my Hearer, who had not been so, or to request any one to return, who had forsaken my ministry, after having had experience of it. In this resolution I still remain fixed, as a reasonable one for any

* The late Jonathan Peele Dabney, A.M., in an article on "Graduates of Harvard originating from Salem" in the REGISTER, vol. v. page 49, erroneously calls Richard Clarke a son of Francis Clarke. Among the children of Francis Clarke of Salem, as given by Henry F. Waters, A.M., in the Collection of the Essex Institute, vol. 16, page 270, the name of William is not found.—EDITOR.

minister, at least in this town, where people have such a variety to chuse out of, according to their own inclination or convenience. But still I think myself bound as a christian, as far as I am able, when any one who was once a brother, is offended with me, to remove the ground of his uneasiness, and to give him all the satisfaction in my power; that so, if a reconciliation does not ensue, I may have no just cause to blame myself for the continuance of the alienation.

It is with this view, Sir, that I now write to you. I readily acknowledge, what I was not so well aware of before, that it was a very unfortunate time to preach a sermon, the chief aim of which was to show the importance of Liberty, when people were before so generally apprehensive of the danger of losing it. They certainly needed rather to be moderated and pacified, than the contrary: And I would freely give all that I have in the world, rather than have preached that sermon; tho' I am well assured, it was very generally liked and commended by the hearers at the time of it.

The case was this: I had in company, before, often heard the ministers of this town in general blamed for their silence in the cause of liberty, at a time when it was almost universally supposed, as it still is, that our common liberties and rights, as British subjects, were in the most imminent danger. They were called cowards, and the like. And I had myself, for weeks, nay, for months before Aug. 25, been solicited by different persons to preach upon that subject, as one who was a known friend to liberty; and was in some measure reflected upon, as not having that good cause duly at heart, at this important crisis. This was a reproach, which I knew not well how to bear; and this, however insufficient a reason it might be, was yet the true reason of my preaching the sermon aforesaid; and dropping some cursory hints relative to the same point, in one or two discourses that preceeded it. You well know, Sir, the general temper of the town, Province, and all the colonies, then and now, respecting the Stamp-act. And tho' I do not by any means justify the expediency of preaching on the subject at all, which I now think was very ill judged; yet candid persons will make some allowance for me, if I was too far carried away with the common current. So much for the expediency, or rather inexpediency, of preaching at all upon the subject at that time.

As to the sermon itself, I own it was composed in a high strain of liberty; tho', I humbly conceive, not higher than is warranted by the principles of the glorious revolution; one part of it being considered in its proper connexion with another; tho', very probably, there might be some improper & unguarded expressions in it. But certain I am, that no person could, without abusing & perverting it, take encouragement from it to go to mobbing, or to commit such abominable outrages as were lately committed, in defiance of the laws of God and man. I did, in the most formal, express manner, discountenance everything of that kind. And here I shall take the liberty to lay before you two or three extracts of the said sermon, which, possibly, you might not particularly attend to at the time, having your thoughts much engaged on other matters. Speaking of the nature of civil liberty, I expressed myself in the words following:

"Civil liberty supposeth men to be united together in civil society, or a body politic; since they who continue in that, which is usually called a state of nature, can with no propriety be said to enjoy civil liberty.

"It supposeth also, that men, for the sake of common good, and mutual security, give up some part of their natural liberty, or the right which they have in a state of nature, to act as they please, each individual for himself.

"It supposeth the restraint of laws, some persons to govern, and some to be governed. For people do not enjoy civil liberty, where each individual does what is right in his own eyes, without any regard to law, or the opinions & rights of others. This is a state of anarchy & confusion; as distant from a state of civil libery as slavery itself, in which it often, indeed, terminates, one extreem leading to another, seemingly the most opposite to it."

Afterwards, in explaining that clause of the text—"Only use not liberty for an occasion of the flesh," I expressed myself as follows—

"They use liberty for an occasion of the flesh, who, under color or pretext of liberty, deny the God that is above, or reject & blaspheme the true religion. For how free soever men may be, they are not without law to God, but under the law to Christ.

"They use liberty for an occasion to the flesh, who, under color of it, allow themselves in the practice of fleshly lusts, or in any immoral & sinful actions: No man having any right to do what is wrong & evil, contrary to the express law of God, or the law & light of nature; which are obligatory upon all men.

"They use liberty for an occasion to the flesh, who, under color of it, disregard the wholesome laws of Society, made for the preservation of ye order, and common good thereof.

"They use liberty for an occasion to the flesh, who causelessly & maliciously speak evil of their rulers; endeavoring to make them appear odious or contemptible, or to weaken their influence, and proper authority, in their several stations.

"Still more do they use liberty for an occasion to the flesh, who cause factions or insurrection against the government, under which they live, and who rebel against, or resist their lawful rulers, in the due discharge of their offices. We ought to be subject, not only for wrath, or for fear of the wrath of man, but also for concience sake. For government was instituted by God for the good of man. For this cause pay we tribute also, because civil rulers are the ministers of God to us for good, attending continually upon this very thing. We are bound to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, as well as to God the things that are his. They therefore, who rebel & resist, as aforesaid, resist the ordinance of God: And the apostle saith, they shall receive to themselves damnation."

Let me farther remind you, Sir, that after mentioning the suspicions of many, that some persons in the colonies had encouraged, and been instrumental of bringing upon us, so great a burden & grievance, for the sake of present gain; I subjoined these identical words—"But this I would charitably hope is not true." And all that followed, concerning men who could be so mercinary as to ruin their country, for the sake of posts & profits, was mere hypothetical; for I did not at all give it as my opinion, that there were actually any such persons in the colonies.

Let me also remind you, that towards the close of my Sermon, speaking of our grievances, I said—"But let not us, my brethren, use liberty for an occasion to the flesh, or use any method, for the defence of our rights & privileges, besides those which are honest & honourable. Within these restrictions & limitations let us do all in our power," &c. And the Sermon ended with an ardent wish, that we and all his Majesty's subjects, "thro'out his extended dominion, might lead quiet & peaceable lives in all godliness & honesty."

Now, however ardent expressions a man might use in favor of civil liberty, and against oppression & tyranny; yet if they are thus guarded &

qualified in the same discourse, and people are so particularly cautioned against using liberty for an occasion to the flesh, it is humbly conceived the author ought in common justice to be acquitted, as no encourager of mobs and riots.

But as I found that some persons besides yourself had, thro' mistake, and others through malice, represented my discourse in that odious light; and some, for their own ends, seemed disposed to make such a use of it as was remote from my thoughts, yea, as I had most expressly & formally guarded against; I thought it a duty incumbent upon me to exculpate myself in the most op n & solemn manner. This I did the last Lord's day, as probably you have heard; and did it so effectually, that I understand many persons are now highly displeased with me, as if I were a favourer of the stamp-act; of which I have still, however, the same opinion that I ever had, as a great grievance; in opposition to which, it is incumbent upon us to do everything in our power, within such restrictions as I had mentioned in my first discourse referred to. I still love liberty as much as ever; but have apprehensions of the greatest inconveniences likely to follow on a forceable, violent opposition to an act of parliament; which I consider, in some sort, as proclaiming war against Great Britain. These are the Sentiments of my soul, which I more particularly declared the last Lord's day, in the fear of God, and with the deepest concern for the welfare of my country, and all the British Colonies, at this most alarming Crisis which they have ever known, whether they do or do not submit to said act. What the end of these things will be, God only knows. To him I lift up my soul for the common good, the public welfare.

Thus I have laid open my heart to you in this respect, tho' in a very hasty &, I fear, confused manner; for I have not time to revise & correct.

I will not take leave of you, sir, without heartily thanking you for your repeated favors and kindnesses in times past, and expressing my ardent wishes for the best of Blessings upon you and your family, for which I have ever had a sincere and great Regard, considering it as one principal ornament of the Society, to which my poor services have been devoted. Particularly I beseech almighty God mercifully to Regard that excellent woman, Mrs. Clark, in her present low and declining condition; and to manifest his favor to her according to her present circumstances. I am persuaded her death, which, by what I hear, seems not far distant, will be gain to her; tho' the loss will be exceeding great to you & your children. I beseech God to prepare you and them for so sad an hour, to support you in it, and cause all things to work together for good to you & them. Be pleased to remember me and Mrs Mayhew very kindly and respectfully to her: For we have both the most sincere regard for her, and sympathy with you and yours, in this day of trouble. I pray God to make us all wiser & better by all that occurs to us in this varying & troublesome world; and finally to bring us to rejoice together in a better, notwithstanding any unhappy differences which have, or may arise between us here.

I am, Dear Sir,
With sincere respect,
Your Friend & Humble Servt
J. MAYHEW.

P. S. Sir,

One thing which I intended to mention to you, I had forgot in my haste. When I last saw you, you intimated that you was displeased with a passage in one of my sermons the Lord's day preceding Aug. 25. Had you,

qualified in the same discourse, and people are so particularly cautioned against using liberty for an occasion to the flesh, it is humbly conceived the author ought in common justice to be acquitted, as no encourager of mobs and riots.

But as I found that some persons besides yourself had, thro' mistake, and others through malice, represented my discourse in that odious light, and some, for their own ends, seemed disposed to make such a use of it as was remote from my thoughts, yea, as I had most expressly & formally guarded against, I thought it a duty incumbent upon me to exculpate myself in the most open & solemn manner. This I did the last Lord's day, as probably you have heard; and did it so effectually, that I understand many persons are now highly displeased with me, as if I were a coward in the sequel; of which I have still, however, the same opinion that I ever had, as a great grievance; in opposition to which, it is incumbent upon us to do everything in our power, within such restrictions as I had mentioned in my first discourse referred to. I still love liberty as much as ever, but have apprehensions of the greatest inconveniences likely to follow in a foreseeable, violent opposition to an act of parliament; which I consider, in some sort, as proclaiming war against Great Britain. These are the sentiments of my soul, which I more particularly declared the last Lord's day, in the fear of God, and with the deepest concern for the welfare of this country, and all the British Colonies, at this most alarming Crisis which they have ever known, whether they do or do not attempt to avoid it. What the end of these things will be, God only knows. To him I lift up my soul for the common good, the public welfare.

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With sincere respect,
Your Friend & Humble Serv!
J. Mayhew.

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One thing which I intended to mention to you, I had forgot in my haste. When I last saw you, you intimated that you was displeased with a passage in one of my sermons the Lord's day preceding Aug. 25. Had you,

Sir, been so kind and friendly to me, as to give me a hint of this the next week, and to advise me against saying any thing relating to that matter in any future discourse; so much regard have I for your judgment, that to me it appears highly probable, that it would entirely have prevented my preaching the other Sermon. And I beg you to consider, whether it would not have been at least as christian a part in you, to have given me such an hint, which I should have taken in friendship, as on a sudden to leave the meeting with your whole family, which you cannot but be sensible will, at such a juncture, be a great hurt, I do not say injury, to me. I hope my saying this will give you no offence, which is far from my design therein: But I think it is not unworthy of your consideration.

I am, Dear Sir,
as before,
Yours &c. J. M.

MEMOIR OF HON. WILLIAM HUNTER ODELL.

By Rufus King, Esq., of Yonkers, N. Y.

Hon. William Hunter Odell, member of the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, from the Province of New Brunswick, died at Halifax, N. S., July 26, 1891, aged seventy-nine. His ancestry may be given as follows:

Mr. William[1] Odell, the founder of the family in this country, was of English ancestry.* He came to New England in the early part of the seventeenth century, probably in company with the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, who was rector of the Parish of Odell, in Bedfordshire, England, in 1620. Mr. Odell settled at Concord, Mass., where his name appears in the town records as early as 1639. He removed to Fairfield, Conn., about 1644, where he became the owner of a considerable estate, and died in 1676.

His will, proved at Fairfield, June 6 of that year, mentions: sons, William and John, daughter Rebecca Moorehouse, daughter-in-law Mary Odell, and others, and disposes of lands held in Concord and Fairfield. (Schenck's History of Fairfield.)

John[2] Odell, Sen.r, of Fairfield, eldest son of William preceding, was made freeman in 1664 by the General Assembly; in 1666, in behalf of his father William Odell, he joined with Francis Hall in a deed of partition; in 1673 and 1682, he received grants of land from the town of Fairfield; in 1697, he was a member of the Church in Stratfield, and in 1707 made will appointing wife, Mary, Executrix. (Fairfield Probate Records, 1702-50.)

Ensign Samuel[3] Odell, of Stratfield, was born March 16, 1677; in 1700, he received deed of land from his father John Odell, Sen.; in 1722, he was commissioned Ensign by the General

* Harvey's History of Willey Hundred, Bedfordshire, p. 345.

Assembly; in 1727, his estate was administered on by Joannah and Samuel Odell, with inventory mentioning widow, Deborah, John Odell and others as appraisers. (Fairfield Probate, 1724-49.)

JOHN[4] ODELL, of Stratfield, in 1730 called son of Ensign Samuel Odell, deceased, removed to Connecticut Farms, N. J., and married Temperance, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, first President of the College of New Jersey; in 1750, he made will, proved June 28, same year, mentioning son Jonathan Odell and other children, and appointing wife, Temperance, with Jonathan Sergeant and Timothy Whitehead executors. (Trenton, N. J. Probate Records, vol. E, p. 435.)

Rev. JONATHAN[5] ODELL, A.M., of Fredericton, N. B., the noted loyalist, was born Sept. 25, 1737, in Newark, N. J.; in 1754, he was graduated at the College of New Jersey, and studied medicine, but afterward became an Episcopal clergyman; in 1767, he was rector of St. Anne's Church, in Burlington, N. J. He was prominent during the war of the Revolution for his sympathy with England, and was joint author of the "Loyal Verses of Stansbury and Odell." In 1772, he married Miss Anne Da Cou, who survived him. At the close of the war, he removed to Fredericton, N. B., where he was made Secretary of the Province, and held many other responsible offices under the Crown. He died Nov. 25, 1818, leaving one son, William Franklin, and three daughters.

Hon. WILLIAM FRANKLIN[6] ODELL, of Fredericton, N. B., was born Oct. 19, 1774, in Burlington, N. J. In 1812, he succeeded his father as Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick; in 1817, he was engaged in the location of the boundary line between New Brunswick and the United States under the Treaty of Ghent. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Elisha and Sarah (Cooke) Newell of Allentown, N. J. Mrs. Newell's father was the Rev. Samuel Cooke, D.D., sometime rector of the church at Shrewsbury, N. J., and afterwards at Fredericton. Mr. Odell died Dec. 25, 1844, leaving four sons and four daughters.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER[7] ODELL, of Halifax, N. S., eldest son of William Franklin, preceding, and the subject of this memoir, was born in Fredericton, N. B., Nov. 26, 1811. He was educated at King's College—now the University of New Brunswick—Fredericton, and graduated in the class of 1832. He studied law and was called to the bar in 1838, when he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. He resigned this office the same year, on being made Deputy Provincial Secretary, Registrar and Clerk of the Executive Council. In 1847, Mr. Odell was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas; in 1850, he was made a member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick by Royal Warrant; in 1865, on the formation of what was know as the Anti-Confederate Government, he was appointed member of the Executive Council and Postmaster General, remaining in office until the resig-

nation of the government the next year; in May, 1867, he was called to the Dominion Senate by royal proclamation, and for twenty-four years was a member of that honorable body.

Mr. Odell married Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the Hon. William B. Bliss, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia; she survives him together with one son, an officer in the English army, and three daughters. Mr. Odell, in addition to his property in Halifax, was the owner of a considerable estate at Fredericton, called "Rookwood," where the writer, a kinsman of his, had the pleasure of meeting him several years ago. This interview resulted in a very pleasant correspondence later on, and the communication of many interesting genealogical facts, which have been availed of in the preparation of this memoir.

Mr. Odell's career was a long and useful one, both in public and private life; his quiet and retiring disposition prevented his taking a very active part in political debate, but his wide and varied experience and excellent judgment were highly valued by his colleagues. Though Mr. Odell's life had reached nearly four score years, he had none of the infirmities of old age and was exceptionally active and vigorous. His death was entirely unlooked for. He had only recently reached home from Ottawa, apparently in excellent health, and had expected to return thither in a few days. He was, however, seized with a sudden and fatal illness on Saturday, July 25, and the next afternoon passed peacefully away. The announcement of his death was received by the Senate at Ottawa, with many expressions of surprise and sorrow, and resolutions of sympathy were offered by his associates at the session of Parliament held on July 29.

Mr. Odell was, in his church relation, an Episcopalian; his funeral took place on Thursday, July 30, and his remains were interred in Camp Hill Cemetery.

LETTERS OF COL. THOMAS WESTBROOK AND OTHERS,

RELATIVE TO INDIAN AFFAIRS IN MAINE.

Communicated by WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK, A.M., of Dorchester, Mass.

[Continued from vol. xlv. page 271.]

Honourable Sir,

In Pursuance of your honours orders for Impressing & Detaching 25 men for the service Eastward, I ishued out my warrants for the Impressing of them out of the severall Companies under my Command, and Delivered the s^{d} men to Capt. Penhallow. But since the detaching of them I have been Informed that there were some impressed in Dartmouth who failed of Complyance with the Law, in that they neither payed their money nor appeared at the place of Rendavous by their Capts: Appointed, Tow of which have been by their Capts: prosecuted & are Committed to Goal

by Mittimus from Mr. Justice Pope. One of them no body pities or is Concerned for, the other I am apt to think is Justly imprisoned According to the strictness of the Law. However his Circumstances are such that if your honour see Cause to Discharge him from Goal and order that he be ready to attend the next time there shall be occasion for Detaching of men from this Regiment, I shall take it as a favour from your honour; his name Gabriel Hix, and belongs to Capt: Cornels Company. It would be troublesome to your honour to say all that I might, why I pray for his Discharge. All that I shall offer is, y^{t} his being Continued will be of no service to ye Government, & his Liberty will be very advantageous to him. In Expectation of Receiveing your honours Commands relating thereunto I rest.

Bristol [R. I.], August 5th, 1724. Your Honours most obedient humble servant,

Mass. Arch. 52: 26. HEN: MCINTOSH.

Sir,

I have rec^{d}. your sev^{ll} Letters respecting Mr Banes Engagement, & the March of the Forces to Kennebeck River, and am well satisfied with the Dispatch you have given to that Affair. There being such a Number of Troops in your Frontier, I have determined they sh^{d} be employ'd (after the Marches to Norridgewock are over) on an Expedition to Penobscot & the Sea Coast in those Parts, & therefore after a proper time allow'd for the Soldiers Refreshm^{t} you are to proceed at the Head of them, your self, to Penobscot & other Places to the East^{w} where it is likely to meet the Enemy, in order to wch you are to gett ye better Inteligence possible, & to project the particular Circumstances of this Affair, & send to the Treas^{r} to furnish you with every Thing necessary, & Let me know your Thoughts immediately upon it, that so there may be no Delay.

[Instructions in the hand writing of Secretary Willard.]

Mass. Arch. 52: 27.

May it please your Honour,

Cap^{tn} Harmon arriv'd this day with the Fryars and Twenty Six Scalps more from Norridgewock, and brought Bombazees Squaw and three more Indian Captives, retook three English boys; he Informes a great number of Indians are comeing on our frontier, sundry from Canada and Two Hundred from Penobscutt; for a more account I refer to him. They have taken Leiu^{t} Kenadys Coat at Norridgewock, who resided at Saint Georges, which makes us doubt they have taken the garrison. I am sending Cap^{tn} Sanders in his Sloop strongly guarded to that place, and am likewise dispatching orders to all the frontiers to be strict on their guard. Capt Harmon and the officers Judge that by the modestest Computation, besides the Scalps and Captives they brought in, what they kill'd and drownded, there would not be less then thirty or forty. God has now been pleas'd to Crown your Honours unwearied Endeavours with success, which I desire to rejoyce at. I hope y^{r} Honour will smile on Cap^{tn} Harmon and favour him with a Commission for a feild officer. I am your Honours most Dutiful Humble Servant,

Falm^{o} Augt 18th 1724. THO^{s} WESTBROOK.

I have Imprest Mr Dakes Scooner to convey Capt Harmon to Boston.

Mass. Arch. 52: 34.

May it Please your Honour,

I received your Instructions dated the 25th Curr^{t} on the 28th Ins^{t} and shall put them in Execution Immediately. I hope the Hostage will Pilott us through from Kennebeck to Penobscut, which will be the best way to get to their Town undiscovered. As to Bombazeens widdow I have examined her and she knows little or nothing about the Penobscut tribe, and is so sick she is not able to travel. My advice to the Inhabitants and orders to the officers has always been not to go out with less than Fifteen or Eighteen men or more, as the occasion may require, but the Inhabitants are so obstinate they will go out not above Two or three at a time Two or Three miles from their garrisons if they cannot all have a guard in one day, and the Officers of the Militia in each town do not take any care to regulate them, they refuse to help in watching in their garrisons at night where the Soldiers are but two or Three especially the Inhabitants at Perpooduck Point. I acquainted them it was your Hon^{rs} orders, but they refused to comply.

There lies this difficulty with me which I can't tell how to get over, Viz^{t}. Wee must leave a strong guard, with our Whale boats up Kennebeck River, lest wee should not get through and be oblig'd to return, neither are wee able (in Case wee should get through) to leave a sufficient number of men to bring back the boates to Richmond without weakening the Army too much to pursue the march, besides, it will be of absolute necessity to have some boates on our return, with the Sloops, at the mouth of Penobscutt River, to search after the vessels taken from the Subjects of this Province, wch wee cannot have unless ye Sloops bring some with them from Boston, or unless your Honour will please to send Fifty men more for the above mentioned designes. Wee must have Two Doz^{n} of falling axes to make either Rafts or Canoes to get from the Main to the Island where the Indians live, and those men that have the charge of the Axes must have Pistols sent them, they not being able to carry their guns, Packs and Axes; there is wanting Thirty or Forty Fire locks for the men already in tke Service, which must be sent Immediately. I shall not be able to get the men so soon as my orders direct, to Richmond, by reason I sent a Company to releive Georges and Intercept the Enemy there, and they are in quest of them now by the verbal Acc^{t} I had brought me this day from Capt Sanders who is Just come to Richmond from thence and brought a Captive Leiu^{t} Kenady redeem'd, as y^{r} Hon^{r} will see by the Enclos'd, which is a verbal acc^{t} I receiv'd from one of my Sarj^{ts} whom I sent Express to Capt Heath and who met Saunders going to Richmond, from whom he had the Information.

When I had ordered the men to Scout at Saint Georges I had thought ye army would have mov'd that way. Here being only Docter Bullman that is Capable of marching with us, and he being very much fatigued I must entreat your Honour to send another Docter down to march, that he may have some respite.

I am your Hon^{rs} most dutifull Hum^{bl} Servt.

THO^{s} WESTBROOK.

P.S. I pray your Honours to excuse every thing amiss, for I have been writing and dispatching orders from sun rise till Nine a Clock this night, so y^{t} my brains is quite Addled.

Mass. Arch. 52: 39, 40.

S^r^,

Coll^o^ Westbrooks Packett is enough to make any one Sick. What Hee has done allready, as well as what Hee further insists on, seems to tend directly to Confound our hopefull designs. What Hee sayes of a Strong Guard for His Whale boat is a mere jest, 10 men is sufficient for that. What Number of Men Can Hee expect to see there at this time when Hee expects so many at Penobscott. Those 10 Men with the Whale boats May have a Communication with Richmond Forts & Can't bee better Imploy'd then by lying at such a Pass to intercept a Smal Scout of the Enimye. It was Impossible to express in more strong termes My orders, above all things, that Wee should make no delay, & yett Hee seems to have no Idea of it. For My part I Will write no more to Him; it's an unaccountable thing, that, without orders, Hee should send away a Number of Men to St Georges. I allwayes intended a March to Penobscott as soon as the Forces should be return'd from Norridgewalk, & therefore would not hearken to any thing that Could prevent it. Pray Communicate this Letter to the B$\bar{o}$rd, this Day, & write a Line to Westbrook that Hee make no further Delay & thereby Ruine this Project if $\tilde{p}$has it bee not allready Frustrated by Intelligence gott. to the Enimye, & Lett Him give such orders to His People about Georges, if necessary, if it be not done allready, & if Hee don't Incline to go, Lett Harmon take the Command.* The Pistolls, Axes, & Guns, you Say, are Ready. Pray Coll^o^ Fitch to gett the men on Bord & Lett the Vessell Sail to Night or in ye Morning.

Coll^o^ Westbrook sends a long Story of New Projections to Amuse us; they May bee put to the Tryall in the Winter p'haps when we have nothing Else to do, but now is the time to finde them in their Planting grounds for tho' they may have gathered their Corne by this, they have not had time to dry it & Carry it away, & an old settlement is not suddenly broak up & quite deserted.

If the Councill are of opinion to Stop Winnett & all other Annapolis vessells for two or three days it shall be done.

Lett^r^ from the Lt Govr Y^rs^ W. DUMMER.
to the Secry.

[Endorsed:]

Mass. Arch. 52: 41, 42. Sept. 1, 1724.

Falm^o^ Sept. ye 8th 1724.

May It Please your Hon^r^,

By a vessell Bound to Boston, I Take Leave of Obeying your Hon^rs^ Commands in Sending My Comission. Your Hon^r^ was pleased to tell me that you'd alter and send another To me. I Heartyly Congratulate with y^o^ S^r^. In The Success your Troops has obtained over the Enemy. So may you prosper in all y^r^ Und'rtakins For the general good of your Government Is and shall always be the Prayer of y^r^

Hon^rs^ Most Dutifull & Obedient
Servt att Comand,

We have no Indian News here. JOHN GRAY.

Mass. Arch. 52: 43. P. S. My hum^ble^ Service To your Lady.

* This is, apparently, the first instance, in the progress of these letters and documents, in which Gov. Dummer uses language of such a strong character as the above, in regard to Col. Westbrook, or the propriety of his military schemes and measures. In the letter which follows this, it will be seen that the latter endeavors to justify himself in relation to having an independent project of his own, and doubts not that he can easily satisfy the Governor as to the consistency and wisdom of the course he—Col. Westbrook—had adopted.

May it please your Hon^{r},

I received your Hon^{rs} two letters not before the Seventh of this Inst. One was dated the 28th of August & the other the 1st of Sept wherein your Honour blames me for haveing a project of my own. I do assure your Hon^{r} my letter of the 28th was in obedience to your Hon^{rs} order to me, in your letter of the 6th of Augst and was wrote the day before my Instruction came, and if it should please God that I should return from this march, I doubt not but I shall be able to satisfy your Hon^{r} that I have not delayed any time. Capt Slocum arriv'd the 7th Curr^{t} with 24 fierlocks wch was not as many as wee wanted and sundry necessarys as Blanketts, shoes, stockins &c which the men could not march before they had y^{m}; as to the boates I did not expect any for this Expedition, but have swept all garrisons clean of their old boates they had to fetch their provision and have been mending them night & day ever since I receiv'd your Hon^{rs} orders. I must be obliged to send up part of the body first and a party of them to bring back the boates. I hope wee shall be on the march near ye time I wrote in my last.

I am your Hon^{rs} most

Falm^{o} Sept. 8th 1724. Obed^{t} Humb^{l} Servt.

Thos Westbrook.

P. S. I did not receive your Hon^{rs} letter of the 6th of August till ye 27th of the Same Month by the hands of Capt Gray.

Mass. Arch. 52: 44.

Dated about 6 miles up Kennebeck river, on Dummers Island, in grape street, Just by the great fish Market.

Sept. 12th 1724.

May it please y^{r} Hon^{r},

Wee sent up part of the army on the 9th Currant not haveing Boates enough to carry us up all at once, and arrived with the army here the 11th of this Instant where wee are detain'd by many matters. As soon as the weather will pmit wee shall be diligent on our march, which I desire, and hope will answer your Hon^{rs} Expectations. I ordered the Sloops to besent [to] Penobscut in fourteen days from the 11th of this Instant.

I am your Hon^{rs} most

dutifull & Humble Servt.

Thos Westbrook.

P. S. Written by the pure blood of the grape gathered on Dummers Island.*

Mass. Arch. 52: 44.

S^{r},

Having lately seen your protection Commission to Sebastian Ralle, I thought it a proper ocation, once more, to write to you and to acquaint you that the Norrigawalke & Penobscott Indians are by long & often repeated submission the undoubted subjects of the King of Great Brittain, who also living in his Territory they Cannot bee any otherwise accounted your Alleyes then by virtue of the Allyances between the Crownes of great Brittain & France, & that, therefore, you ought not to Concerne your selfe

* Though somewhat faded, after the lapse of 167 years since it was penned, the original of the above letter is in a fair, readable condition.

in their affaires, without My P'mission, & I cannot but esteem it an open violation of the Treaty of Peace & Allyance our Masters have entred into, for you to Commissionate them to reside amounghst them, and you might as well pretend that y^re^ Protection is sufficient to justify those of y^r^ Religion in Committing the most flagrant Acts of violence & Hostility in any other Parts of this Governm^t^. Whatever disputes there may bee between us & those Indians Concerning the bounds of that Country, it does not belong to you to engage your selfe in their quarrell, but rather to assist us to reduce them to obedience when it shall bee desired; but, instead of that, I am sorry wee must Charge you with having animated them together, & others Salvages under your owne Government, to Fall in the most outrageous Manner upon the Subjects of the King of great Brittaine in all Parts of the Frontiers of these His Plantations. I must also add, that I have many assurances that the Indians would have long since made their submission had they not been stimulated by your P'swations, & incorag'd by the protection & rewards you have given them. However, I doubt not, but Ere this, they are sensible of the ruine that is like to fall upon them if they P'sist any longer in their Hostilityes; wherefore, I Resolved, againe, to Recomend to you the good dispositions that ought to be Cultivated between the Respective Governours of the Two Crownes that are so strictly united in Friendship & interest, that no inconveniences or Jealousys may Arrise by our unequal Conduct here, & that you'l give no further ocation for these disagreeable remonstrances, but rather use your influence to incline the Salvages to a Peace; And I think it proper, further, to acquaint you, that wee have hitherto restrained our Indian Allyes who have expressed great inclinations to revenge the Injurys done us upon those whoe abetted our Enimyes, but are not sure wee shall be any longer able to do so, unless a Spedy stop be made to such practises.

Endorsed—"Lt Govern^r^ Lett^r^ to Monsr Veaudreuil," Governor of Canada, "Sept 15th 1724."

Mass. Arch. 52: 48, 49.

Sir,

I hope this will meet you safe arrived at Falmouth after a successful Campaign.

Upon Sight hereof you must forthwith dismiss Cp^t^ Brownes Comp^a^ of Indians & send them hither in one of the Sloops, That so they may lose no Time for Following the Whale Fishery, W^ch^ is agreable to my Promise made to them at Enlisting. Let Cp^t^ Brown come with them to see them safe return'd.

You must send a Party of fresh Men that have staid at Home, in the Garrisons, consisting of fifty or sixty effective Soldiers to make one more visit to Norridgewock Amesēconts & Parts adjacent near Kennebeck & Amerescoggin Rivers in Order to surprise ye Enemy It being probable the Corn left in those Parts or the Hunting may have been drawn thither some of the Indians that escaped at Norridgewock The other Captains being probably fatigued wth y^r^ past Marches. Let Cp^t^. Heath have the Command of them & send with him other proper Officers & Pilots. Let this Affair be proceeded in as soon as possible.

[Lt Govr Dummer to Co^l^ Westbrook.]

Mass. Arch. 52: 52.

May it please your Hon^{r},

Wee have got through the body of the Country from Richmond to Penebscut River, but either by the willfullness or Ignorance of the Pilot he brought us near Fifty miles below the Indians villages when wee came into our Knowledge. Wee travel'd up the river as high as the falls where there was a large River to Cross, here wee found the freshetts very high by reason of the late rain The army not haveing more than three or four days Provision sundry men haveing lost their bread in wadeing the rivers as I acquainted in my last of the 20th Currant, and sundry men much Indispos'd; it was likewise Judged that wee could not march to their village and back to the falls where the Sloops were to meet us in less then Eight or Nine days, whereon wee desisted and waited for the Sloops they not being come, was oblig'd to go down the River in quest of them and verily believe had not wee found two Indian Canoos and sent four brisk men to look for them some of the men would have perisht before we could have got to them, but the men found them and brought up some boates in which wee got to them, and the freshet run so strong they could not possibly get up the river. Coll^{o} Harmon, Capt Moulton, Capt Wentworth and sundry other officers are so much Indispos'd that I am oblig'd to let them go home. I shall stay with the well part of the Army and search the rivers and Sea Coves Well before I come off. The officers all desier to go to Boston to make up their Rolls, and there is a great necessity that Capt Moulton and Capt Bourn go, their accounts lying very Intricate. I desire your Hon^{rs} Care to make up my Roll.

Sep^{t} 28th 1724.

I am your Hon^{rs} most
dutifull Humb^{l} Servt
THO^{s} WESTBROOK.

Mass. Arch. 52: 52.

Richmond, Octo^{br} 7th 1724.

Honourable S^{r},

Having Your Honours Permission I was on the way to Boston But meeting an order from Lt Colon^{l} Harmon to march to Neridgawalk Ammissequenty &c. am attending that Service, Reddy to march as soon as the Quoto of men Appointed are Delivered me And Rejoyce in this Oppertunity you are pleased to give me.

This Accompanies the three Mohawks who returning from Penobscut were got as far as Falmouth in the way to Boston before my marching Orders came & so could not returne back.

I have Lay^{d} before the Treasurer an acc^{t} of what provision & other Necessaryes I supply'd them with.

It's Obvious to all the Army that these Mohawks proved themselves good men in the Late action at Neridgawalk Since which they have met with Some Rough Treatment, And in case they should not be made Easey with the method of Dividing the Captives & Scalp money (which now they are not) I Doubt the Consequence will not be good. Thus much I thought it my Duty to premize to your Honour and Begging pardon if I have Ignorantly Exceded,

Remaine Your Honours most
Hum^{ble} Obedient Servant,
JOSEPH HEATH.

Mass. Arch. 52: 56.

Superscribed: On His Majesties Service
To The Honble William Dummer
Lieu^{t} Governour & Commander in Chief &c.
In Boston
p^{r} Capt Gyles.

Hon^{d} Sir,

The 8th instant in the Evening, Ten indians waylayed The path Near 3 garrisen houses in This town and Killed one Allen, a Soldier (posted at Casco) Scalped him & Carryed his habbit & gun away, & Shot at a Boy who Escaped, and directly I alarimed The Town & adjacent Places who all Took itt. At Saco Falls we heard one great gun fired who cannot hear us, but Can't Learn The meaning as yet, Their is m^{r} Parker up Their Loading, & fear This Scout Surprised Them.

Corr^{l} Harman Some Dayes Since, Passed This Harbour, westward, with other officers. Corr^{l} Westbrook is Expected Every Day & in The Sloop this Comes is Capt ——— Born with his indians. We have Lost no man in This March but are Disappointed.

Your Honours humble Servant

Fort Mary, Winter Harbour SAMUEL HINCKES.
Oct. 9th 1724.

Superscribed:—To His Honour William Dummer Esqr.
Leiutt Govr Comand^{t} & Cheife In Boston.
Mass. Arch. 52: 57.

May it Please y^{r} Hon^{r}, George Town 8^{br} 16th: 1724.

S^{r}. Col: Westbrook being indisposed at my House, Orders me to give you an Acc^{tt} that he has diligently Searched after the Vessells belonging to this Province (that were taken by the Indians) but could find none; we were detained several days at the Fox Islands by bad weather, as also in this Place.

The Col: has not as yet rec^{d} any Orders from your Honour, concerning the Officers going to Boston to make up their Rolls, nor how to dispose of the Army. I am y^{r} Hon^{rs} Most Dutifull &

To The Honble Wm Dummer Esqr most Ob^{t} Humble Servt
Lt Govr & Comm^{r} in Chiefe. JOHN PENHALLOW.
Mass. Arch. 52: 70.

May it Please your Hon^{r},

I receiv'd your Honours orders by the hand of Capt Majory, who arriv'd here about Ten a Clock this morning, wherein I find, your Honour is much surpris'd that I did not Immediately proceed to the Indian villages as soon as wee had recruited. I must beg your Hon^{r} to believe me, that the only reason was, the Indisposition of the Officers and Soldiers, which your Hon^{r} will see by the Enclos'd. I do sincereiy declare I call'd that Council with the greatest reluctancy that could be, and had not call'd it had it not been for the daily Complaints of the Officers and Soldiers of their great Indisposition. Coll^{o} Harmon & Capt Moulton were very much Indisposed and Capt Wentworth so much that he was oblig'd to keep his bed, and by the acc^{ts} I had from the Officers & my own knowledge, there was more then Halfe the Army no ways Capable to march. I arriv'd here the 23^{d} Currant and am settleing some affaires of the Army, altho' I am not yet able to walk abroad and shall give leave to the Officers to come to Boston to make up their Rolls according to your Honours orders. I have transiently heard that your Honour sent orders for Capt Heath to make a march to Norridgwock with Sixty men, and Leiu^{t} Oliver arriv'd at Arrowsick the 18th Currant with forty five men to Joyn Capt Heath by Coll^{o} Harmons

orders as he Inform'd me by word of mouth. I suppose they marcht in two days after his arrival for I dispatcht him to Richmond Immediately. Capt Bourn and his Company are gone home, as I am Inform'd, three weeks ago, but by whose order I know not. My Instructions to him when I sent him back was, To victual at Richmond for Twelve days, and in the Whaleboates to make the best of his way to us to Penobscut River, In hopes that though our first attempt should fail wee might make a second march to Penobscut Town, but I have neither seen nor heard from him since. I have Just now rec'd an Acc^{t} by a boat I sent to Richmond that Capt Heath marcht the 21st Currant. If it be your Honours positive determination that the march be yet perform'd to Penobscott Town, I must pray your Hon^{rs} directions whome to give the Command to, and for the calling the forces together, who on my return were Posted along the frontier to recruit before I rec'd your Hon^{rs} present orders.

Falm^{o} Octr. 24th, 1724. I am your Hon^{rs} most dutifull & Humble Servant,

Mass. Arch. 52: 73, 74. THO^{s} WESTBROOK.

[To be continued.]

AN EARLY MILITARY ORDER OF WASHINGTON.

Communicated by GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, LL.B., of Boston, Mass.

GENERAL FOLSOM to lay before your Excellency.

To his Excellency Genl Whashington—

General Folsom begs leave to lay before your Excellency a memorandum of what is immediately wanted at Winter Hill. Viz: three Teems, 20 Wheelbarrows, two Thousand Tenpenny Nails, Four, Inch Augres, a Gouge, and four Chizzles. ALXD^{r} SCAMMELL, Brig^{de} Major.

The Committee, or Commissary of Supplies is desired to furnish the above things immediately if to be got. G^{o}. WASHINGTON.

July 10th, 1775.

[endorsement]

Genl. Washington memorandum for Teems, wheel Barrows Auger Chisels &c.

NOTE.—The first portion of the above order is in the handwriting of Col. Scammell, the last few lines are in Washington's autograph. Alexander Scammell became one of Washington's Aides, was his Adjutant-General at the time of the capture and execution of Major André, and was wounded and taken prisoner before Yorktown in 1781, while as officer of the day reconnoitring the outworks abandoned by the British.

"Washington interested himself in his favor, and at his request Cornwallis permitted him to be removed to Williamsburg, where he died in the course of a few days. He was an officer of much merit, and his death was deeply regretted by Wasbington and the army."

Winter Hill was the extreme left of the line, occupied by the New Hampshire troops under command of Gen. Nathaniel Folsom, and it was expected that the British would make an attack there.—See Irving's "Life of Washington," and Frothingham's "History of the Siege of Boston."

The date of this order, it will be noticed, is but one week after Washington assumed command of the army, and the spelling of his name had not become familiar.

LIST OF BATTLES AND CASUALTIES OF MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

By Col. T. W. Higginson and Florence Wyman Jaques.

Preliminary Note.—The following has been prepared with much labor, under my general direction, by Mrs. Florence W. Jaques, who has been my chief assistant in the preliminary work of the Massachusetts Military and Naval History. Attention is called to her prefatory remarks and suggestions. It is believed that, with such co-operation as she proposes, this table will be far superior to any similar report made in any other State.

T. W. Higginson, *State Military and Naval Historian.*

Prefatory Note.

The accompanying list of engagements and losses is based upon the work of many persons who, on official or private account, have brought up to their present degree of varying completeness the records of Massachusetts organizations. Some of these were accurate and painstaking; others were lax. Many errors from the latter source have been removed by the comparison of records, but many necessarily remain. The whole list must be regarded as preliminary and subject to correction.

It was desired, as far as possible, to count the mortally wounded with the killed, this being now the accepted practice; but this has been satisfactorily done only in the case of such losses as are marked below with [F.]. These are taken from the tables of Lt. Col. Wm. F. Fox, for which an examination was made, name by name, of the fate of men recorded as wounded or missing in action; and there are added to the killed in each engagement the names of those who are shown to have died of wounds received there, with those of the missing in action of whose death the presumptive evidence amounts in the lapse of time to practical proof.

A comparison of figures so gained with those from all other sources, expressed below in k., wd. and m., leads to the belief that a proportion of one out of seven, rising in some cases to one out of three, of those wounded or missing in action, should be numbered with the killed. It is hoped that the surviving soldiers will aid in making these additions; and they are requested, wherever they see on this list a statement of losses that is to their certain knowledge too small, to be kind enough to notify the compiler, giving the names of all the men whom they know to have died in or in consequence of each engagement, with the grounds on which that knowledge is based.

Correspondence with this object will receive thanks and careful attention if addressed to

Mrs. Florence W. Jaques,
114 Charles St., Boston, Mass.

1861.

Baltimore, Md.
April 19. Regt. 6. Cos. C, I, L, D. 4 k. 36 wd.

Bethel, Va.
June 10. Regt. 4. 5 Cos. 1 k. 2 wd.

Blackburn's Ford, Va.
July 18. Regt. 1. 14 k. [F.]

Bull Run, Va. (1st).
July 21. Regt. 1. 1 k. [F.]
5. 9 k. 2 wd. 22 pris.
11. 15 k. [F.]

Beher's Mills, Va.
Sept. 2. Regt. 13. Skir., slight loss.

Pritchard's Mills, Md.
Sept. 15. Regt. 13. Skir., slight loss.

Bolivar Heights, Va.
Oct. 16. Regt. 13. det.

Ball's Bluff, Va.
Oct. 21. Regt. 15. 44 k. [F.]
19. 2 Cos. crossed river, not eng'd.
20. 38 k. [F.]

1862.

Roanoke Island, N. C.
Feb. 8. Regt. 21. 13 k. [F.]
23. 3 k. 8 wd.
24. Not engaged.
25. 11 k. [F.]
27. 5 k.
Also a signal corps of 28 2d Lieutenants, mostly from Mass. Regts.

Mississippi City, Miss.
Mar. 8. Regt. 26. Detail of 100 men. 1 wd.

Hampton Roads, Va.
Mar. 9. Regt. 29. Served a land battery. No loss.

Newbern, N. C.
Mar. 14. Regt. 21. 23 k. [F.]
23. 12 k. 42 wd.
24. 10 k. 45 wd.
25. 5 k. [F.]
27. 15 k. [F.]

Strasburg, Va.
Mar. 27. Regt. 2. No loss.

Pass Christian (Biloxi), Miss.
April 4. Batt. 6. Present, not eng'd.

Howard's Mills (near Yorktown), Va.
April 4. Batt. 5. No loss.

Yorktown, Siege of.
April 5.—May 3. Regt. 1. 3 Cos. 4 k. 14 wd.
9. Not active.
10. No loss.
11. " "
15. " "
18. " "
19. 1 k. [F.]

1862.—*Siege of Yorktown (continued).*
April 5—May 3. Regt. 20. No loss.
22. 1 k. 8 wd.
Batt. 3. 2 k. 3 wd.
" 5. At How'd's Mills, Apr. 4.

Camden, N. C.
April 19. Regt. 21. 7 k. [F.]

Williamsburg, Va.
May 5. Regt. 1. 12 k. [F.]
7. 1 k. 2 wd.
10. Support. No loss.
11. 15 k. [F.]

West Point, Va.
May 7. Regt. 15. Support, no loss.
19. " "
20. " "
Batt. 1. No loss.

Trenton Bridge, N. C.
May 15. Regt. 17. No loss.
25. "
27. "

Newbern, N. C. (near).
May 22. Regt. 17, Co. I.

Winchester, Va.
May 25 (including Front Royal and Newtown, May 23, 24).
Regt. 2. 16 k. [F.]

Hanover Court House, Va.
May 27. Regt. 9. 2 k. [F.]
22. 1 k. 7 wd.
Batt. 3. 1 sec. 1 k. 1 wd.
5. Present, not eng'd.

Pocataligo, S. C.
May 29. Regt. 1 Cav. 2 Cos. No loss.

Fair Oaks, Va.
May 31. Regt. 7. 4 wd.
June 1. 10. 39 k. [F.]
15. 10 k. [F.]
19. Picket & res.
20. 5 k. [F.]
Brigade inc. Regts. 1, 11 & 16, held Poplar Hill, not reached by enemy.

Legaré's Point, S. C.
June 2. Regt. 28. Skir., 4 wd.

Tranter's Creek, N. C.
June 5. Regt. 24. 8 Cos. 6 k. 6 wd.

Pass Manchac, La.
June 15. Batt. 4, 1 section.

Secessionville, James Island, S. C.
June 16. Regt. 28. 20 k. [F.]
1 Cav. Co. H. Res.

Williamsburg Road, Va.
June 18. Regt. 16. 29 k. [F.] +

Oak Grove, Va.
June 25. Regt. 1. 14 k. [F.]
7. 2 k. 14 wd.
11. Skir., 2 k. [F.]
16. 4 k. [F.]
19. 13 k. [F.] +

1862 *(continued).*

Vicksburg, Miss.
June 26–29. Regt. 30. Not engaged, worked on canal.
Batt. 2. 1 k.
6. Part.

Mechanicsville, Va.
June 26. Regt. 9. Slightly engaged. 2 k. [F.]
22. 6 Cos. sup. 3 k.
Batt. 1. No loss.
3. 1 wd.

Gaines's Mill, Va.
June 27–28. Regt. 9. 87 k. [F.] +
10. No loss.
15. " "
22. 84 k. [F.]
29. Covered retreat 1 k.
Batt. 1. Sev. wd.
3. 2 k. 1 wd.
5. 2 k. 3 wd.

Allen's Farm or Peach Orchard, Va.
June 29. Regt. 19. Support.
20. Not active.

Savage's Station, Va.
June 29. Regt. 1. Sup. battery.
10. Repelled Cav. dash only.
15. Few wd.
19. Under fire, not engaged.
20. 1 k. [F.]
29. Total 7 days. 6 k.

Glendale, Va.
June 30. Regt. 1. 20 k. [F.]
11. 1 k. [F.]
15. Support. No loss.
16. 33 k. [F.] +
20. 8 k. [F.] +
22. Support.
29. "
Batt. 1. 2 k.

Malvern Hill, Va.
July 1. Regt. 1. 1 k. [F.]
9. 24 k. [F.]
10. 13 k. [F.] +
11. No loss.
15. " "
19. 3 k. [F.]
20. 1 k. [F.]
22. 9 k. 41 wd.
29. Support.
Batt. 1. No loss.
3. " "
5. 2 wd.

Baton Rouge, La.
Aug. 5. Regt. 30. Sup. 3 k. 15 wd.
Batt. 2. 4 wd. 1 pris.
4. 1 k. 5 wd.
6. 40 men in action. 3 k. 9 wd.

1862 *(continued).*

Malvern Hill, Va. (Reconnoissance.)
Aug. 5. Regt. 1. 1 wd.
11. 2 k. [F.]
15. Present, not eng'd.
16. 1 k. [F.]
19. Not engaged,
20. " "

Cedar Mountain, Va.
Aug. 9. Regt. 2. 56 k. [F.]
12. 1 k. 10 wd. by Art. fire. Not eng'd.
13. Present, not active. No loss.

Kelley's Ford, Va.
Aug. 21. Regt. 28. Sup. Cav. skir., not engaged.

Rappahannock, Va.
Aug. 23, 25. Regt. 21. Skir.
Batt. 8. No loss.

Kettle Run, Va.
Aug. 27. Grover's Brig. was on the field but not in action.
Regt. 1.
11. 1 wd. by shell.
16.

Groveton and Gainesville, Va.
Aug. 28–29. Regt. 12. Part on skir. line under Art. fire. 1 k. 10 wd.

Manassas, Va. (2nd Bull Run).
Aug. 30. Regt. 1. 15 k. [F.]
9. 5 wd.
11. 28 k. [F.]
12. 15 k. 60 wd.
13. 21 k. 108 wd.
15. Covered retreat.
16. 31 k. [F.] +
18. 54 k. [F.] +
21. 7 wd. on march, not engaged.
28. 26 k. [F.]
29. Rear guard.
1 H. A. Near field, not engaged.
Batts. 1, 5, 8. No loss.

Chantilly, Va.
Sept. 1. Regt. 21. 400 men engaged. 38 k. [F.] +
28. 21 k. [F.]
Batt. 8. No loss.

Poolesville, Md.
Sept. 5. Regt. 1 Cav. 3 wd. 35 pris.

Washington, N. C.
Sept. 6. Regt. 24. Cos. B & D. 1 k. 5 wd.

Ponchatoula, La.
Sept. 14. Regt. 26. 100 men engaged. No loss.

1862 (*continued*).

South Mountain, Md.
Sept. 14. Regt. 12. 1 k. sev. wd.
13. Support.
21. Support. 5 wd.
28. Support & picket. 1 k. [F.]
35. 5 k. [F.] +
Batt. 1. No loss.
8. 1 k. 4 wd.

Antietam, Md.
Sept. 17. Regt. 2. 20 k. [F.]
9. Reserve.
12. 74 k. 165 wd. out of 334. [F.] +
13. 15 k. 120 wd.
15. 108 k. [F.]
18. Sup. Batt. beyond Creek.
19. 25 k. [F.] +
20. 20 k. [F.]
21. 10 k. [F.]
22. Reserve.
28. 26 k. [F.]
29. 9 k. 31 wd. +
32. Reserve.
35. 73 k. [F.] +
Batt. 3. No loss.
8. 1 wd. +

Blackford's Ford, Sheppardstown, Va.
Sept. 20. Regt. 18. 3 k. 11 wd. 1 m.
22. 2 k.
Batt. 3. No loss.

Leesburg, Va.
Oct. 16. Batt. 3. 1 wd.

Pocotaligo, S. C.
Oct. 22. Regt. 1 Cav. Ind. Battalion, Cos. I, K, L, M. 7 wd.

Blackwater, Va.
Oct. 24. Regt. 6. Slightly eng'd, no loss.

Labadiesville, La.
Oct. 25. Batt. 4. 1 section.
6. (?)

Rawles' Mills, N. C.
Nov. 2. Regt. 23. Not active.
24. 1 k.
27. Reserve.
44. 2 k. 6 wd.

Williamstown, N. C. (near).
Nov. 2. Regt. 5. Slight, no loss.

Snicker's Gap, Va.
Nov. 3. 1 Cav. 1 k. 3 wd.

Bachelor's Creek, N. C.
Nov. 11. Regt. 24. Co. H. 1 k. 1 wd. Night attack on outposts.

Fayetteville, and White Sulphur Springs, Va.
Nov. 15. Regt. 35. Fired on by Art. while marching. No loss.

Blackwater, Va.
Nov. 17. Regt. 6. Some firing, no loss.

1862 (*continued*)

Bayou Bontecar, La.
Nov. 21. Regt. 31. 3 Cos.

Bonfouca, La.
Nov. 26. Regt. 31. 3 Cos. on steamer fired on from shore.
Batt. 4.

Beaver Dam Church, Va.
Dec. 1. Regt. 6. Not active.

Plymouth, N. C.
Dec. 10. Regt. 3. Co. I. 2 k.

Zuni, Va.
Dec. 12. Regt. 6. Co. I, skir. 1 k.

Fredericksburg, Va.
Dec. 13. Regt. 1. Picket. 3 k. [F.]
7. Guard. 1 k.
9. 4 k. [F.]
10. Not engaged. Cov. retreat.
11. Guard. 2 wd.
12. 17 k. 85 wd. +
13. Skir. 3 k. 11 wd.
15. Picket & sup. 15 k. [F.]
16. Picket & sup. 4 k. [F.]
18. Charged. 13 k. 121 wd.
19. 29 k. [F.]
20. 48 k. [F.] +
21. 13 k. [F.] +
22. 11 k. 44 wd.
28. Charged. 36 k. [F.]
29. Res. & sup.
32. 6 k. [F.]
35. 12 k. [F.]
36. Below city. 2 wd. by Artillery.
37. Und. fire. 1 k. [F].
1 Cav. Reserve.
Batt. 1. 2 wd.
5. 1 k. 1 wd.

Kinston, N. C.
Dec. 14. Regt. 3. Not active.
5. Guard wagons.
17. Support.
23. Sup. 1 k. 1 wd.
24. Not active.
25. Sup. No loss.
27. Not eng'd, rear gd.
43. Not active.
44. " "
45. 15 k. 43 wd.
46. Sup. Batt. No loss.
51. Guard prisoners.

Whitehall, N. C.
Dec. 16. Regt. 3. Not active.
5. 3 wd.
17. Across river.
23. 16 k. 46 wd.
24. Sup. 1 k.
25. Vols. skir. 1 wd.

1862 *Whitehall, N. C. (continued).*
Dec. 16. Regt. 27. Not eng'd, rear gd.
43. Sup. 1 k.
44. 8 k. 14 wd.
45. 4 k. 16 wd.
46. Detail. 1 wd.
51. Not engaged.

Goldsborough, N. C.
Dec. 17. Regt. 3. Tore up railroad track, under fire. 6 wd.
5. Sup. Batt. 5 wd.
17. Total loss on expedition, 1 k. 29 wd. Chiefly here.
23. No loss.
24. Not engaged.
25. 2 k. [F.]
27. 1 k. [F.]
43. Detail. 3 k.
44. Reserve.
45. Not active.
46. Sup. Batt. & rear guard. 1 k. 3 wd.
51. Rear guard.

Bonfouca, La.
Dec. 23. Regt. 31. 3 Cos.
Batt. 4.

1863.

Galveston, Tex.
Jan. 1. Regt. 42. 3 Cos. captured.

Bayou Têche, La.
Jan. 14. Batt. 4.
6.

Young's X Roads, N. C.
Jan. 19. Regt. 51. 5 Cos. No loss.

Deserted House, Va.
Jan. 30. Regt. 6. 5 k. 7 wd.
Batt. 7. No loss.

Kinston Road, N. C.
Mar. 6–7. Night. Skir.
Regt. 25. 3 Cos. 2 wd.

Deep Gully, skir. near Newbern, N. C.
Mar. 14. Regt. 25. 1 wd.

Port Hudson, La. (rear).
Mar. 14. Regt. 30. Sup. Batt.
Batt. 2. 1 sec. No loss.

Blackwater, Va.
Mar. 17. Batt. 7. 4 k. 7 wd.

Kelley's Ford, Va.
Mar. 17. Regt. 1 Cav. No loss.
1 officer k. on det. duty.

Winfield, N. C.
Mar. 23. Regt. 27. Cos. G & H. 2 k. [F.]

Washington, N. C.
Mar. 30.—Apr. 16. Regt. 27.
44. 1 d. of wds.

1863 *(continued).*
Blount's Mill, N. C.
April 9. Regt. 3. No loss.
5. Not active.
8. 1 wd.
17. 8 wd.
43. Sup. No loss.

Bisland, La.
April 12–14. Regt. 4. Skir. No loss.
31. 7 Cos. 1 k. 5 wd.
38. 6 k. 29 wd.
41. Reserve.
53. 3 k. 11 wd.
Batt. 2. No loss.
6. 1 k. 1 wd. +

Siege of Suffolk, Va.
April 12.—May 4. Regt. 6. 3 wd.
Batt. 7. No loss.

Core Creek, N. C.
April 16. Regt. 3. No loss.
5. " "

Dover Road, N. C.
April 28. Regt. 17. No loss.
27. 1 wd.
45. 1 k. 4 wd.

Fitzhugh's Crossing, Va.
April 29, 30. Regt. 13. 2 k. 1 wd. by Art. fire while lying near river.

Chancellorsville, Va.
May 1–4. Regt. 1. 15 k. [F.]
2. 31 k. [F.]
7. 23 k. 114 wd.
9. 2 k. Skir. [F.]
10. 16 k. [F.]
11. 15 k. [F.]
12. 2 wd. 4 m. Recon.
13. 7 wd. Recon.
15. With 6th Corps. 2 wd.
16. 19 k. [F.]
18. Not eng'd; under fire. 1 k. 13 wd.
19. With 6th Corps. No loss.
20. With 6th Corps. 1 k.
22. 1 k. by shell.
28. No loss.
32. 1 k. 4 wd.
33. Not act. 5 wd. 2m.
37. 3 k. [F.]
Batt. 1. 1 k. sev. wd.
3. Not active.
5. At close. No loss.

Rapidan Station, Va.
May 1. Regt. 1 Cav. 1 k.

Nansemond, Va.
May 3. Regt. 40. Skir.
Batt. 7. No loss.

Ashby's Gap, Va.
May 12. Regt. 2 Cav.

1863 *(continued).*

Carsville, Va.
May 14–16. Regt. 6. 5 k. 11 wd.
Batt. 7. 1 sec. 1 wd.

Plain Stores, La.
May 21. Regt. 30. Skir. Sup. Batt. 4 wd.
48. 2 k. 7 wd. 11 pris.
49. Several wd.
Batt. 4. Not active.

Gum Swamp, N. C.
May 22. Regt. 3. No loss.
5. " "
25. 3 wd.
27. 3 k. [F.]
46. No loss.

Bachelor's Creek, N. C.
May 23. Regt. 46. Cos. A, I. +

Franklin, La.
May 25. Regt. 41. Attacked on march. 1 k.

Port Hudson, La., Siege of
May 27. Regt. 4. In trenches.
July 9. 30. Skir. Sup. Batt. 19 wd.
31. 14 k. 48 wd.
38. 50 k. 164 wd.
42. 17 k. 81 wd.
48. 7 k. 41 wd.
49. 17 k. 81 wd.
50. 1 k. 4 wd.
52. 9 k.
53. 17 k. [F.]
Batt. 2. No loss.
4. 2 wd.
6. 1 k.
10. Not engaged,
12. 2 det. No loss.
13. 8 guns. 31 days. No loss.

Warrenton Road, Va.
June 3. Regt. 1 Cav. Scouting. 1 k. 1 wd.

Franklin's Crossing, Va. Rappahannock.
June 5. Batt. 1.

Beverly Ford, Va. Brandy Station.
June 9. Regt. 2. 1 k. [F.]
33. Not active. 3 wd.
1 Cav. Near. 3 k. 9 wd.

Harper's Ferry, Va. (near).
June 14. Regt. 1 H. A. 1 Co.

Port Hudson, La. (2d assault).
June 14. Regt. 4. 7 k. 61 wd.
31. 7 k. 24 wd.
38. 27 k. 77 wd.
48. 2 k. 11 wd.
49. 1 k. 17 wd.
51. Reserve.
52. 4 k. 7 wd.
53. 17 k. [F.]

1863 *(continued).*

Aldie, Va.
June 17. Regt. 22. Sup. Batt. Not engaged.
1 Cav. 20 k. 57 wd. 90 m. [F.]

Middleburg, Va.
June 19. Regt. 1 Cav. No loss.

Jackson X Roads, La.
June 20. Regt. 52. 2 pris.

La Fourche Crossing, La.
June 20, 21. Regt. 26. 3 k. 10 wd.
42. 80 eng'd. 1 k. 3 wd.

Upperville, Va.
June 21. Regt. 18. 1 Cav. Sup. No loss.

Brashear City, La.
June 23. Regt. 42. 46 men capt'd. 2 k.

South Anna, Va.
June 26. Regt. 2 Cav. Det. 1 k. 1 wd. from Co. A.

Gettysburg, Pa.
July 1–3. Regt. 1. 27 k. [F.]
2. 45 k. [F.]
7. Sup. No loss.
9. Picket skir. 2 k. [F.]
10. Res. 1 k. 3 wd.
11. 37 k. [F.]
12. 9 k. 41 wd. 64 m.
13. 17 k. 72 wd. 100 pris.
15. 38 k. [F.]
16. 23 k. [F.]
18. Near wheat field. 1 k. 13 wd.
19. 17 k. [F.] +
20. 44 k. [F.]
22. Of 67, 15 k. 25 wd.
28. 15 k. [F.]
32. Of 229, 13 k. 62 wd. [F.]
33. Art. fire. 7 k. 38 wd.
37. 6 k. [F.] +
1 Cav. Not active. Guarded pris.
Batt. 1. 3 wd.
3. 2 k. 6 wd.
5. 5 k. 10 wd.
9. 11 k. 16 wd. 26 pris.

Baltimore X Roads, Va.
July 2. Regt. 40. No loss.

South Anna River Crossing, Va. Cen. R. R.
July 4. Batt. 7. No loss.

Quaker Bridge, N. C., or Wilcox Bridge.
July 7. Regt. 23. 2 wd.
27. Sup. Cav. raid.

1863 *(continued).*

Harper's Ferry Bridge, Va.
July 7. Regt. 1 H. A. Co. H. Art. skir. No loss.

Jackson, Miss.
July 9, 16. Regt. 29. 1 k.
35. 2 k. 8 wd.
36. 2 k. 6 wd. Skir. line.

Fort Wagner, S. C.
July 10. to Sept. 6. Regt. 24. 4 k. 3 in sortie of Aug. 26.
40. 1 k 5 wd. in trenches.
54. Total, 80 k. [F.]
55. Heavy fatigue duty, und. fire.

Jones X Roads, Va.
July 11, 13. Regt. 1 Cav. Dismounted. No loss.

Ashby Gap, Va.
July 12. Regt. 2 Cav. 1 k. 7 wd.

Donaldsonville, La.
July 13. Regt. 30. 8 k. 37 wd. 1 m.
48. 3 k. 7 wd. 23 pris.
49. 3 k. 4 wd. 16 pris.
Batt. 6. 1 wd.

Shephardstown, Va.
July 16. Regt. 1 Cav. No loss.

Secessionville, S. C.
July 16. Regt. 54. 18 k. [F.]

Fort Wagner, S. C. (2nd assault).
July 18. Regt. 54. 58 k. [F.]

Wapping Heights, Va.
July 23. Regt. 1. Slightly. No loss.
9. No loss.
16. Present.
32. Not engaged.

Mt. Tabor Church, N. C.
July 26. Regt. 17. 3 wd.

Bayou La Fourche, La.
July 30. Batt. 6. No loss.

Jackson, La.
Aug. 3. Regt. 3 Cav. 4 k.

Coyle Tavern, Va.
Aug. 24. Regt. 2 Cav. 2 k. 2 wd. sev. pris.

Culpeper, Va.
Sept. 13. Regt. 1 Cav. 1 wd. 2 m.

Raccoon Ford, Va.
Sept. 14. Regt. 15. Sup. Cav. No loss.
1 Cav. Art. fire. 2 k. 8 wd. 2 m.

Raccoon Ford, Va.
Sept. 19. Regt. 15. Picket. No loss.
1 Cav. Not eng'd.

Blue Springs, Tenn.
Oct. 10. Regt. 21. Sup. No loss.
29. No loss.
36. 6 wd.

1863 *(continued).*

Vermilion Bayou, La.
Oct. 10. Batt. 2. No loss.

Culpeper, White Sulphur Springs, Va.
Oct. 12, 13. Regt. 1 Cav. 1 wd.

Auburn, Va.
Oct. 14. Regt. 28. 1 k. [F.]
1 Cav. 2 Squadrons. 6 wd.
Batt. 10. 2 wd.

Bristoe Station, Va.
Oct. 14. Regt. 15. 4 k. [F.]
18.
19. 1 k. [F.]
20. 1 k. [F.]
22.
28. Present.

Broad Run, Va.
Oct. 14. Regt. 1 Cav. 2 Squadrons.

Carrion Crow, La.
Oct. 15. Batt. 2. No loss.
13. " "

Berrysville, Va. (running fight).
Oct. 18. Regt. 34. 2 k. [F.]

Wauhatchie, Tenn.
Oct. 27. Regt. 33. 26 k. 61 wd. 1 m. +

Grand Coteau, La.
Nov. 2, 3. Batt. 2. No loss.
4.
13.

Rappahannock Station and Kelley's Ford, Va.
Nov. 7. Regt. 1. No loss.
7. " "
9. " "
10. Sup. 3 k. [F.]
11. Pursuit only.
13. Picket, etc.
16. Pursuit only.
18. 2 k. 14 wd.
22. 7 wd.
32. Support.
37. "
Batt. 5. No loss.
10. " "

Lenoir's, Tenn.
Nov. 15. Regt. 36. No loss.

Campbell Station, Tenn.
Nov. 16. Regt. 21. No loss.
29. 1 k.
35. No loss.
36. 4 k. 17 wd. 3 m.

Knoxville, Tenn. Siege of
Nov. 17.—Dec. 4. Regt. 21. 4 k. [F.]
29. 3 k.
35. 2 k. on 29th. [F.]
36. 1 k.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
Nov. 23–25. Regt. 33. 5 wd. & m. at Missionary Ridge.

1863 *(continued)*.

Mine Run, Va.
Nov 26-30. Regt. 1. 2 k. [F.]
7. No loss.
9. 2 k. [F.]
11. 6 k. [F.]
12. Not engaged.
13. " "
15. 2 k. [F.]
16. 2 k. [F.]
19. 1 k. at Robertson's. [F.]
20. Sev. wd.
22. Not engaged.
28. 5 wd.
32. Not engaged.
37. Skir. Sev. wd.
39. 2 Cos. Skir. 1 wd. on picket.
1 Cav. New Hope Ch. 5 k. 13 wd.
1 Cav. Parker's 11 wd. 11 m.
Batt. 1. Saunders' House. No loss.
5. 1 wd.
10. No loss.

Knoxville, Tenn. (near).
Nov. 29. Regt. 35. 2 k. [F.]

Plain Stores, La.
Nov. 30. Regt. 3 Cav. Det. fired into by guerillas. 5 k. 5 wd. 5 pris.

Blain's X Roads, Tenn. (slight skir.).
Dec. 16. Regt. 36. No loss.

St. Augustine, Fla.
Dec. 30. Regt. 24. Woodchoppers fired upon. 1 k.

1864.

Bealton, Va.
Jan. 13. Regt. 9. Co. F. Repulsed night attack.

Bachelor's Creek, N. C.
Feb. 1, 2, 3. Regt. 17. 3 k. 3 wd. 66 pris.

Jacksonville, Fla.
Feb. 7. Regt. 54. Picket skir. when landing.

Barber's Place, St. Mary's River, Fla.
Feb. 9, 10. Regt. 40. 1 k. 2 wd.
1 Cav. Indep. Battalion.

Gainesville, Fla.
Feb. 15. Regt. 40. 52 men barricaded with cotton bales, repulse attack.

Olustee, Fla.
Feb. 20. Regt. 40. 4 k. 21 wd. 4 m.
54. 14 k. [F.] +
55. Went out in Sup. No loss.
1 Cav. Ind. Battalion.

1864 *(continued)*.

Drainsville, Va.
Feb. 22. Regt. 2 Cav. Det. scouting party surprised. 10 k. 7 wd. 57 pris.

Henderson Hills, La.
Mar. 21. Regt. 31. No loss.
3 Cav. No loss.

Natchitoches, La.
Mar. 31. Regt. 3 Cav. 13 wd.
Batt. 2.
13.

Crump's Hill, La.
April 2. Batt. 2. No loss.
13. " "

Wilson's Farm, La.
April 7. Batt. 2.
13.

Sabine X Roads, La.
April 8. Regt. 31. 8 Cos. Mounted throughout campaign. 8 k. 28 wd. 26 pris.
3 Cav. 9 k. 64 wd.
Batt. 2. 1 k. 18 wd. 12 pris.
13.

Pleasant Hills, La.
April 9, 10. Regt. 31. Wagon guard.
Batt. 13. No loss.

Pleasant Hills, La.
April 12. Regt. 38. Guerilla attack.

Smithfield, Va.
April 14. Regt. 23. 2 k. 3 wd.
25. Little or no part. No loss.

Plymouth, N. C.
April 17-20. Regt. 2 H. A. Cos. G, H. 4 k. 275 pris.

Washington, N. C. (near).
April 20-30. Regt. 17. 2 k.

Cane River, La.
April 23. Regt. 31. 1 k.
38. 5 k. 6 wd.
3 Cav. Sev. days skir. Sev. wd.
Batt. 13. No loss.

Muddy Bayou, La.
April 25. Regt. 3 Cav. Outposts. Slight loss.

Alexandria, La.
April 26. Regt. 31. Rear gd. No loss.

Alexandria, La. near; attack by Quantrell's Guerillas.
May 1. Regt. 3 Cav. 4 k. 6 wd.

Hudnot's Plantation, La.
May 1. Regt. 31. 1 k. 8 wd.

Gov. Moore's Plantation, La.
May 2. Regt. 31. 2 k. 4 wd.

Wilderness Tavern, Va.
May 4. Regt. 18. 2 Cos. sent forw. 1 k.

1864 *(continued).*

Wilderness, Va.

May 5–7. Regt. 1. 6 k. [F.]
7. 15 k. 105 wd.
9. 44 k. [F.]
10. 30 k. [F.]
11. 16 k. [F.]
12. 21 k. [F.]
13. 1 k. 9 wd.
15. 10 k. [F.]
16. 10 k. [F.]
18. 7 k. 19 wd.
19. 4 k. [F.]
20. 36 k. [F.]
21. 3 k. [F.] +
22. 17 k. [F.]
28. 26 k. [F.]
32. 7 k. [F.]
35. Gd. supply trains.
36. 12 k. 53 wd. 20 m.
37. 54 k. [F.]
39. 2 k. 18 wd.
56. 23 k. [F.]
57. 94 k. [F.]
58. 13 k. [F.]
59. 12 k. 27 wd.
Batt. 3, 5, 9, 10, 11. More or less eng'd. No loss.

Port Walthal, Va. (near).

May 6, 7. Regt. 23. No loss.
24. Not engaged.
25. 5 k. [F.]
27. 2 k. [F.]

Todd's Tavern, Va.

May 4, 7. Regt. 1 Cav. 3 k. 25 wd. 6 m.

Spottsylvania, Va.

May 8–18. Regt. 1. 6 k. [F.]
7. 6 wd.
9. 34 k. [F.]
10. 26 k. [F.]
11. 9 k. [F.]
12. 20 k. [F.] +
13. 10 wd. May 10th.
15. 14 k. [F.]
16. 12 k. [F.]
18. 1 k. 12 wd.
19. 12 k. [F.]
20. 25 k. [F.]
21. 5 k. [F.]
22. 37 k. [F.]
28. 30 k. [F.]
32. 46 k. [F.]
35. 5 k. [F.]
36. 27 k. 70 wd.
37. 32 k. [F.]
39. 19 k. 121 wd. [F.]
56. 30 k. [F.]
57. 32 k. [F.]
58. 30 k. (R. Po.) [F.]
59. 11 k. 45 wd.
1 H. A. At Harris Farm, 120 k. [F.] May 19.
Batt. 1. No loss.

1864.—*Spottsylvania (continued).*

Batt. 3. 2 k. 9 wd. (Laurel Hill.)
5. 3 wd. (R. Po.).
10. 1 k. 2 wd.
14. 4 wd. (R. Ny.) later 2 wd.

Swift Creek, Va. or Arrowfield Ch.

May 9, 10. Regt. 23. Sup. 5 wd.
25. 18 k. [F.]
27. 7 k. [F.]
40. Not seriously engaged.

Beaver Dam Station, Va.

May 9. Regt. 1 Cav. 4 wd. 20 pris.

Ashland, Va.

May 11. Regt. 1 Cav. 6 k. 10 wd. 12 pris.

Drury's Bluff, Va.

May 12–16. Regt. 23. 23 k. 16 wd. 51 pris.
24. 8 k. 43 wd.
25. 21 k. [F.]
27. 22 k. [F.]
40. 10 k. 42 wd. 22 m.
4 Cav. 1st battalion, 2 wd.

Yellow Tavern, Va.

May 12. Regt. 1 Cav. No loss.

Resaca, Ga.

May 13–16. Regt. 2. 5 k. [F.]
33. 16 k. 7 wd. [F.]

Mansura, La.

May 14–16. Regt. 31. 2 k. 1 wd.
38. Skir. No loss.
Batt. 7. No loss.
13. " "

New Market, Va.

May 15. Regt. 34. 39 k. [F.]

Bayou De Glaize, La.

May 13–18. Regt. 31. 8 k. 24 wd.
38. No loss.
3 Cav. Rear gd. May 15, 1 k. 2 wd. May 18, 2 k. 12 wd.

Hatchies, Va.

May 20. Regt. 40. Repulsed att. on picket line. 6 k. 16 wd.

Cassville, Ga.

May 19–22. Regt. 2. Skir.
33. Skir. 1 k. 2 wd.

Charleston, S. C., Recon. among Sea Islands near.

May 21–22. Regt. 55. Skir. 1 wd.

North Anna, Va.

May 23–27. Regt. 9. 2 k. [F.]
11. 1 k. [F.]
12. 5 k. [F.]
13. 5 wd.
15. No loss.
16. " "
18. 1 wd.
19. 2 k. [F.]

1864.—*North Anna, Va. (continued).*
Regt. 20. 1 k. [F.]
22. 5 k. [F.]
28. No loss.
32. Little loss.
35. 2 k. [F.]
36. 1 k. 4 wd.
37. Skir. No loss.
39. 1 k.
56. 11 k. [F.]
57. 15 k. [F.]
58. 1 k. [F.]
59. 2 k. 20 wd. 16 m.
1 H. A. Res.; det. active. 3 k. [F.]
Batt. 3. 2 wd.
5. Not act., 1 wd.
9. 1 k.
10, 11, 14. No loss.

Dallas, Ga. [wd. 4 m.
May 25—June 4. Regt. 33. 10 k. 43

Hawe's Shop. Salem Church, Va.
May 28. Regt. 1 Cav. 1 k. 3 wd.

Totopotomoy, Va.
May 29–31. Regt. 12. Eng'd 1 hour on 30th.
15. 3 k. [F.]
16. 1 k. [F.]
18. 3 wd. Shady Grove road.
19. 1 k. [F.]
20. No loss.
21. 3 k. Shady Gro. road. [F.]
22. 3 k. [F.]
28. 4 k. [F.]
32. 8 k. [F.]
58. 3 k. [F.]
1 H. A. 1 k. [F.]
Batt. 3. 2 k. Shady Gro.
9. No loss.
14. " "

Bethesda Church, Va.
June 1–3. Regt. 9. 3 k. [F.]
12. 3 k. [F.]
13. 1 k.
19. Skir.
20. Charged, June 1.
21. 13 k. [F.]
22. 11 k. [F.]
29. 1 k. 12 wd.
32. 15 k. [F.]
35. 2 k. [F.]
36. 17 k. 33 wd.
39. Skir. No loss.
56. 3 k. [F.]
57. 1 k. [F.]
58. Skir.
Batt. 3. Shady Grove, 2 k.
5. 2 k.
9. 3 k. [F.]
10. 1 k.
11. No loss.
14. " "

1864 *(continued).*
Cold Harbor, Va.
June 1–12. Regt. 7. 1 k.
10. 20 k. & wd.
11. 2 k. [F.]
12. Wh. Oak Swamp Br. Few wd.
13. Skir. 1 k.
15. 5 k. [F.]
16. No loss.
18. 14 k. 19 wd.
19. 6 k. [F.]
20. 12 k. [F.]
22. 13 k. 16 wd.
23. 6 Cos. 9 k. 36 wd.
25. 74 k. of 310. [F.]
27. 32 k. [F.]
28. 10 k. 46 wd. [F.]
29. 3 wd.
35. Engineer work. Sev. wd.
36. Skir.
37. 12 k. [F.]
39. Skir.
40. 23 k.
56. 4 k. [F.]
57. 7 wd.
58. 35 k. [F.] +
59. 2 k. 15 wd. 15 pris.
1 H. A. 4 Cos. at Shady Grove road under fire June 4–12. 6 k. [F.]
Batt. 1. 1 k. 5 wd.
3. No loss.
5. 3 k.
10. 4 k. [F.]
14. No loss.

Piedmont, Va.
June 5. Regt. 34. 22 k. [F.]

Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
June 9–30. Regt. 2. 1 k. [F.]
33. Skir. 8 k. 22 wd.

Petersburg, Va.
June 10. Regt. 4 Cav. 1st Battalion. 1 k. 2 wd.

Trevellian Station, Va.
June 11, 12. Regt. 1 Cav. Not seriously eng'd. No loss.

White Oak Swamp Bridge, Va.
June 13. Regt. 12. 4 wd.
39. No loss.

Baylor's Farm, Va.
June 15. Regt. 5 Cav. 3 k. 19 wd.

Petersburg, Va.
June 15–18. Regt. 10. 1 k. June 18. [F.]
11. 5 k. [F.]
12. About R. R. No loss.
15. 8 k. of 75 men. [F.]

1864.—*Petersburg, Va. (continued).*
Regt. 16. 6 k. [F.]
18. Reserve.
19. 2 k. [F.]
20. Loss not given.
21. 6 k. [F.]
22. June 18. Skir. charge. 9 k. [F.]
25. Charged June 15, 18. 11 k. [F.]
27. Charged June 15, 18. 22 k. [F.]
28. Charged June 16. Sup. 17, 18. 6 k. [F.]
29. Charged June 17. 11 k.
32. Char. June 18. 10 k. [F.]
36. Of 90. 10 k. 18 wd.
37. Skir. & adv. June 18. 4 k.
39. Adv. June 18. 5 k.
40. No loss given.
56. Assault June 17. 21 k. [F.]
57. Assault June 17. 20 k. [F.]
58. Assault June 17 & 18. 12 k. [F.] +
59. Assault June 17. 11 k. 58 wd.
1 H. A. Assault. June 16, 17, 18, 66 k. [F.] of which 54 k. June 16.
Batt. 5. June 18. 2 k. 2 wd.
9. June 18. 2 k. 5 wd.
10. No loss.
14. 2 k. 1 wd.

Lynchburg, Va.
June 17, 18. Regt. 34. 6 k. [F.]

Salem Church, Va.
June 21. Regt. 1 Cav. Slightly eng'd.

Weldon R. R., Va.
June 22, 23. Regt. 15. Lost pris. all but 1 off. 5 men.
19. 1 k. [F.]
1 H. A. 19. k. [F.]
Batt. 10. No loss.

Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
June 22. Regt. 2. 2 wd.
33. 8 k. 18 wd.

1864 *(continued).*

Samaria Church, Va.
June 24. Regt. 1 Cav. 1 k. 2 wd. 2 m.

James's Island, S. C.
July 2. Regt. 54. No loss.
55. 11 k. 18 wd. +
4 Cav. (2nd Battalion)
Total loss, July 2-9.
1 k. 2 wd.

John's Island, S. C.
July 5, 7, 9. Regt. 4 Cav. (2nd Battalion)

Mt. Zion Church, Va. (Aldie).
July 6. Regt. 2 Cav. Detachment, 8 k. 9 wd. 38 pris.

Fort Stevens, D. C. and Rockville.
July 12, 13. Regt. 37. 2 k. [F.]
2 Cav. 6 k. 40 wd. about 50 pris.

Snicker's Ferry, Va.
July 18. Regt. 34. 3 k. [F,]
37. Det. on picket. No loss.

Peach Tree Creek, Ga.
July 20. Regt. 2. Reserve.

Deep Bottom, Va.
July 21. Batt. 10. Reserve.

Winchester, Va.
July 24, 25. Regt. 34. No loss.

Deep Bottom, Va.
July 27, 28. Regt. 11. Present. No loss.
19. Skir. Earth works. 3 k.
20. 2 k. [F.]
26. Present. No loss.
28. 2 k. [F.]
1 Cav. Malvern Hill. 3 k. 13 wd. 2 m.
1 H. A. inclu. operations of Aug. 10 k. & wd. at this place.
Batt. 10. No loss.

Atlanta, Siege of, Ga.
July 28.—Sept. 2. Regt. 2. 5 k. [F.]
33. Train gd.

Crater, Petersburg, Va.
July 30. Regt. 11. In lines. 1 wd.
21. Led att. 7 k. [F.]
23. Not in action.
29. 3 k. 7 wd.
35. 13 k. [F.]
40. Sup. 9 wd.
56. 13 k. [F.]
57. 15 k. [F.]
58. 14 k. [F.]
59. 8 k. 25 wd. 47 pris.
Batt. 5. 1 wd.

Lee's Mills, Va.
July 30. Regt. 1 Cav. 1 wd.

1864 *(continued).*

Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Va.
Aug. 14–18. Regt. 11. 2 wd.
19. 3 k. [F.]
20. No loss.
24. 19 k. 99 wd. 12 m.
28. 6 k. [F.]
1 Cav. Near on picket. 1 k. 3 wd. 5 m.
1 H. A. at this place during July and Aug. 10 k. & wd.

Gainesville, Fla.
Aug. 17. Regt. 4 Cav. Det. from 2nd Battalion. 6 k. 50 pris.

Winchester, Va.
Aug. 17. Regt. 2 Cav. Losses of Aug. 8 k. 20 wd. 30 pris.

Weldon R. R., Six Mile House, Va.
Aug. 18, 19, 21. Regt. 18. Battalion. No loss given.
21. Remnant of. 3 k. [F.]
29. 1 k. 5 wd.
32. Skir. 3 k. [F.]
35. 6 k. [F.]
36. No loss.
39. 10 k. 35 wd. 246 m. mostly pris. [F.]
56. 3 k. [F.]
57. 2 k. [F.]
59. Part of. 1 k.
1 Cav. 6 wd.
Batt. 3. 1 k. 4 wd.
5. 2 wd.
9. 1 wd.
11. No loss.

Summit Point, Va.
Aug. 21. Regt. 37. Pic't skir., 5 k. [F.]

Ream's Station, Va.
Aug. 23, 25. Regt. 19. No loss.
20. " "
28. 2 k. [F.] +
1 Cav. No loss.
Batt. 10. 5 k. 19 pris.

Halltown, Va.
Aug. 24. Regt. 2 Cav. During Aug. 8 k. 20 wd. 30 pris.

Charlestown (Halltown), Va.
Aug. 28. Regt. 34. Slightly engaged. No loss.

Berryville, Va.
Sept. 3–4. Regt. 34. 1 k. [F.]
38. Not active.
2 Cav. 3 k. 12 wd.

Hawkinsville, Va.
Sept. 16. Regt. 1 Cav. (dismounted). 2 k. 10 wd. 9 m.

1864 *(continued).*

Simsport, La.
Sept. 16. Batt. 2. No loss.

Atchalafaya, La.
Sept. 17. Batt. 4. 2 wd.

Opequan, Va.
Sept. 19. Regt. 26. 58 k. [F.]
30. 2 k. 10 wd.
34. 23 k. [F.]
37. 22 k. [F.] +
38. 8 k. 38 wd. 8 pris.
2 Cav. 2 k. 6 wd. 2 pris.
3 Cav. Dismounted. 19 k. 87 wd. [F.]
Batt. 1. 4 wd.

Fisher's Hill, Va.
Sept. 21, 22. Regt. 26. Not in action.
30. 3 k. 7 wd.
34. 4 k. [F.]
38. Not in action. 1 k.
2 Cav. At Luray. No loss.
3 Cav. Dism'd. 2 k. 2 wd.
Batt. 1. 2 wd.

Waynesboro', Va.
Sept. 28. Regt. 2 Cav. 3 k. 5 wd. 2 pris.

Preble's Farm, Poplar Spring Church, Va.
Sept. 30. Oct. 1. Regt. 11. 2 k. [F.]
18. (Battalion) loss not given. +
21. Of 75 men. 4 k. 10 wd. [F.]
29. 1 wd.
32. 5 k. [F.]
35. 16 k. [F.]
36. 4 k. 16 wd.
39. Skir.
56. 3 k. [F.]
57. 4 k. [F.]
58. 7 k. [F.]
59. 1 k. 8 wd.

Arthur's Swamp, Va.
Sept. 30. Oct. 1. Regt. 1 Cav. Dismounted. 2 k. 3 wd. 1 m.

Weldon R. R., Yellow Tavern, Va.
Oct. 1–5. Regt. 1 H. A. 4 k. [F.]

Jackson, La.
Oct. 5. Batt. 2. No loss.
4. 1 section, no loss.

Darbytown Roads, Va.
Oct. 7. Regt. 24. 2 k. 8 wd.
4 Cav. 1st Battalion. Skir., no loss given.

Boydtown Plank Road, Va. (Reconnoissance to).
Oct. 8. Regt. 57. 14 wd.

Tom's Brook, Woodstock Races, Va.
Oct. 8, 9. Regt. 2 Cav. 2 k. 10 wd.

1864 *(continued)*.

Strasburg, Va. (Reconnoissance to).
Oct. 13. Regt. 34. 15 k. [F.]

Darbytown Road, Va. (Reconnoissance to).
Oct. 13. Regt. 24. 5 k. 14 wd.

Cedar Creek, Va.
Oct. 19. Regt. 26. 5 Cos. 3 k. 11 wd. 16 pris.
30. 12 k. 96 wd. [F.]
34. 5 k. [F.]
38. 5 k. 14 wd. 35 pris.
2 Cav. 7 k. 16 wd. [F.]
3 Cav. Dismounted. 5 k. 72 wd. & m.

Hatcher's Run, Va.
Oct. 27. Regt. 11. 5 k. [F.]
19. Skir. 1 k. [F.]
20. 1 k. [F.]
32. Not seriously engaged.
35. Not engaged.
36. Support.
57. 1 wd.
59. No loss.
1 H. A. 1 k. 6 wd.
1 Cav. 2 wd. at Dinwiddie C. H.
Batt. 5. Not active.
9. " "
10. 3 k. 2 wd.
11. No loss.

Williamsburg Road, Fair Oaks, Va.
Oct. 27, 28. Regt. 24. 2 wd.
40. Skir., no loss.

Honey Hill, S. C.
Nov. 30. Regt. 54. 6 Cos. 3 k. 38 wd. 4 m.
55. 31 k. 108 wd. 1 pris. [F.] +

Stoney Creek Station, Va.
Dec. 1. Regt. 1 Cav. Sup. bat. no loss.

Deveaux Neck, S. C. (slight skir.).
Dec. 6, 9. Regt. 54. No loss.
55. 1 k. on 9th.

Weldon R. R., Va., Expedition.
Dec. 7, 11. Regt. 11. No loss.
32. Tore up track.
39. No loss.
1 Cav. Three Creeks, 1 k.
1 H. A. No loss.
Batt. 5. No loss.
11. " "

Hamilton, N. C., Expedition to.
Dec. 9–12. Regt. 27. 1 k.

1865.

Dabney's Mill, Hatcher's Run, Va.
Feb. 5–7. Regt. 11. No loss.
19. 4 k. [F.]
20. 1 k. [F.]
32. 9 k. [F.]
37. Several wd.
39. Skir., no loss.
57. " " "
1 H. A. " "
Batt. 9. Not engaged.
10. No loss. +
11.

James Island, S. C.
Feb. 10. Regt. 55. 1 wd.

Wilcox Bridge, Wise's Fork, N. C.
Mar. 8–10. Regt. 17. 10 k. 30 wd. & m.
23. 3 k. 10 wd.
25. 5 wd.
27. 8 k. [F.]

Kinston, N. C.
March 14. Regt. 23. 3 k. 10 wd.

South Anna River, Va.
March 14. Regt. 2 Cav. No loss.

Averysboro', N. C.
March 16. Regt. 2. 8 k. [F.]
33. 1 k. 10 wd.

Bentonville, N. C.
Mar. 19–21. Regt. 2. Sup., not eng'd.
33. 5 wd. Expedition March 22, 1 k.

Fort Stedman, Petersburg, Va.
Mar. 25. Regt. 19. Sup. Batt. 11; also picket, no loss.
20. Support.
29. 10 k.
37. Skir.
57. 10 k. [F.]
59. Caught in works and escaped.
Batt. 11. No loss.
14. 1 k. 4 wd. 11 pris.

Petersburg, Duncan's Run, Va.
March 25. Regt. 28. 17 k. [F.]
1 H. A. 3 k. [F.]

Spanish Fort, Ala.
Mar. 26.—Apr. 8. Batt. 4. No loss.
7. 3 wd.

Boydtown, White Oak Roads, Va.
Mar. 29–31. Regt. 19. Sup., no loss.
32. 1 k. skir. [F.]
34. 2 k. " [F.]
1 H. A. 3 k. [F.]

Quaker Road, Gravelly Run, Va.
March 29. Regt. 28. No loss.
39. 4 k. sev. wd.

Dinwiddie Court House, Va.
March 29–31. Regt. 2 Cav. Loss not definitely given, some 12 k. & wd.

1864 (continued).

Oct. 10. Regt. 2d. 2 K. [2.]

Oct. 10. Regt. 3d. 2 K. 14 wd.

Oct. 10. Regt. 4th. 2 K. 11 wd.

Oct. 10. Regt. 5th. 2 K. 89 wd. [2.]

Oct. 27. Regt. 1st. 2 K. [2.]

Nov. 30. Regt. 1st. 2 K. [2.]

Dec. 1. Regt. 1st. No loss.

Dec. 6, 9. Regt. 3d. No loss.

Dec. 7, 11. Regt. 1st. No loss.

Dec. 9-12. Regt. 2d. 1 K.

1865 *(continued).*

Five Forks, Va.
April 1. Regt. 32. No loss.
39. Few or no losses.
2 Cav. 1 k. 7 wd.

South Side R. R. Petersburg, Va.
April 2. Regt. 28. Of 20, 6 wd.
39. Not engaged.

Petersburg, Va., Fall of.
April 2. Regt. 19. 1 k. [F.]
20. Not engaged.
34. 9 k. [F.]
35. Carried ammun'n under fire. 3 k.
36. 1 k. 4 wd.
37. 8 k.
56. 4 k. [F]
57. Skir., no loss.
58. 7 k. [F.]
61. Fort Mahone, 7 k. 28 wd. +
1 H. A. No loss.
Batt. 5. 4 wd.
9. No loss.
10. " "
14. " "

Fort Blakeley, Va.
April 2–9. Regt. 31. Escort, no loss.
Batt. 2. No loss.
4. " "

1865.—*Fort Blakeley (continued).*
Batt. 7. 1 k.
15. No loss.

Sailor's Creek, Va.
April 6. Regt. 19. Present.
20. "
28. "
37. 14 k. [F.]
2 Cav. 6 wd.
1 H. A. No loss.

High Bridge, Va.
Apr. 6. Regt. 4 Cav. 3 Cos. 3 officers k. 5 wd. on field.
Batt. 10. No loss.

Rice's Station, Va.
April 6. Regt. 34. 1 k. [F.]

Farmville, Va.
April 7, 8. Regt. 19. Not active.
20. " "
28. " "
1 H A. No loss.
Batt. 10. No loss.

Daniels's Plantation, Ala.
April 11. Batt. 2. No loss.

Boykin's Mills, S. C.
April 18. Regt. 54. 5 k. [F.]

Swift Creek, S. C.
April 19. Regt. 54. 1 k. 4 wd.

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

By Henry F. Waters, A.M.

[Continued from vol. 45, page 304.]

John Best, the son of Rowland Best of Twining, in the Co. of Gloucester, yeoman, and the son and heir of the said Rowland, deceased, do here declare this my last will and testament 18 June 1666, proved 4 May 1667. I give to John Best the younger, the son of John Best of Twining, and to his heirs, my lands which I purchased of Thomas Darke of Twyning 1654. I give to William Hancocke of Twyning gen^{t}, the son of William Hancocke of Breedon's Norton Esq. my part of a lease granted by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxon of the Rectory and Parsonage of Twyning to Edwin Baldwin and John Porttman of Twyning for one and twenty years, the said John Porttman for himself, John Best, John Adams, Thomas Sparry and William Deaves &c. To Mary Hancocke, the wife of Richard Hancocke twenty pounds, a feather bed and bolster, a pair of sheets, a pair of blankets and my best coverlid. To William, Richard, Charles, John, George, Rowland and Septimus Hancocke, being the seaven sons of the said Richard Hancocke and Mary his wife, unto each of them twenty pounds apiece at their ages of one and twenty. To Thomas Best of the Kings home near unto the city of Gloucester, gardener, and seven of his children, vizt Thomas the younger, John, Edward and Samuel Best, Joane,

Dorothy and Elizabeth Best, unto each of them ten pounds. To Susanna Hancocke, the wife of Richard Hancocke of Twyning, ten pounds. To Hester Best the daughter of the aforesaid Thomas Best of the Kings home, fifty pounds. To Anne Darke, the wife of Thomas Darke of Twyning, five pounds. To Charles Hancocke, gen^{t}. of the Middle Temple in London, ten pounds. To Thomas Best's two daughters of Breedons Norton, Avice Best and Mary Best, ten pounds apiece. To William Hancocke, the son of Edward Hancocke of Twyning, ten pounds. To Thomas Savidge and Richard Savidge, of the city of London, vintners, ten pounds apiece. To Richard Wittmore my servant forty shillings. "Item I give and bequeath unto Richard Lea, the sonne of Collonell Richard Lea, tenn pounds. Item I give and bequeath unto ffrancis Lea another sonne of Collonell Richard Lea, tenn pounds and my silver Tankard." To Elizabeth Richards widow, the wife of John Richards, carpenter, deceased, five pounds. To William Hancocke, the son of Thomas Hancocke of the city of Worcester, clothier, five pounds. To the poor of Twyning eight pounds. To John Best of Crombe, clerk, ten pounds. To John Best of the Stone seven pounds which he oweth us. To Sara Hancocke of the city of Worcester forty shillings. To George Best, the son of John Best of Twyning the remainder of my lease of a close of four acres in Twyning. To John Best of Twyning the younger, the son of John Best of Twyning the elder, all my goods &c unbequeathed: and I make him sole executor. Carr, 58.

[Who can doubt that the "Collonell Richard Lea" mentioned in the above will was Col. Richard Lee of Virginia? His sons were named John, Richard, Francis, Hancock and Charles, a very significant array of baptismal names considered in connection with the names in this will. The pedigree of the family of Hancock of Twining (co. Glouc.) may be found in the Visitation of the County of Worcester, 1682–3, published 1883 (Walter C. Metcalfe, F.S.A.). It is perhaps needless to say that I shall bear the names of Best and Hancock in mind in connection with this problem. I have already secured a few notes about the Hancock family, and found evidence of a connection between Shropshire and Worcestershire in the will of one John Best in 1631.—H. F. W.]

December 1656. JOHN SPENCER. On ye thirtieth day issued forth Letters of Ad^{on} To Anne Fillioll Spinster ye sister by ye mothers side of John Spencer late att Jamaica in ye part beyond ye seas, Batchelor dec̃d. To Administer all & singuler ye goods chẽlls and Debts of ye sayd Dec̃d Shee being first sworne truely to administer &c., Penelope Spencer ye mother Thomas Spencer ye brother & Rachell Spencer the sister haveing in due forme of Law renounced ye sayd Adc̃on of ye sayd dec̃ds goods. As by ye Acts of Court may appeare. P. P. C. Admons 1656, folio 316.

[This is John Spenser, nephew and heir of John Spenser of Newbury, whose will, dated August, 1637, was proved at Salem, March, 1649. In Austin's Rhode Island genealogy, the nephew is mentioned as possibly identical with John Spencer of Newport (1661) and East Greenwich (1677). Circumstantial evidence pointed to this connection, and the work of Spencer genealogy, now in progress, has strongly favored it. Hence the importance of the discovery to Spencer family history.

Some other items about this line of Spencers in addition to those supplied in the will discovered last year by Mr. Waters (see REGISTER, Oct. 1890, vol. 44, page 391), are the following.

The records of burial of the two brothers, John and Thomas, appear together in the parish register of Kingston-upon-Thames, co. Surrey, England, under date, 1648, June 23 and 29 respectively.

The neighboring parish of Chertsey has the baptisms of Thomas and Penelope's children. Their marriage took place Sept. 25, 1623, as recorded in register of St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf. Penelope's maiden name was Jernegan.

She was baptized at Shalford, co. Essex, Oct. 24, 1591. (See Jernegan pedigree, in which her name appears in Suckling's Suffolk.)

A "Parliamentary Survey" made in 1650, of Russells alias Banisters [?] Farm, mentioned in the will of Thomas Spenser, is preserved at the Public Record Office in London.

The professional life of Thomas Spenser, younger son of Thomas and Penelope, was spent in Plymouth, co. Devon. He was a physician.

Some references to him may be seen in "The Western Antiquary," published at Plymouth in Devonshire.—RAY T. SPENCER.

The preceding admon. and notes were furnished me by Mr. Spencer of 18 Bedford Place, Russell Square, London, England.—H. F. W.]

SYLVESTER (*ante*, vol. 37, pp. 291; vol. 45, pp. 295–6):—

[In the Proceedings Mass. Hist. Soc., Second Series, vol. iv. pp. 270–291, are twenty-six letters from members of the family of Sylvester, written between 1653 and 1683, several of them from Giles Sylvester in Barbados; communicated by Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., A.M., from the Winthrop Papers.—EDITOR.]

WILLIAMS, DIGHTON AND LUGG (*ante*, vol. 45, pp. 302–4):—

[Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, of Portland, Me., in his article previously referred to on the Dighton family in the *Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder*, vol. 6, pp. 362–6, prints the following extract from a deed dated Feb. 11, 1713–14, sworn to March 4, 1713–14, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Mass.:

"EASTER MARSHALL, a widow four score years of age, living in Norton, whose maiden name was Hester Lugg, dau. of Mr. John Lugg and Jane Lugg his wife, who lived near the city of Gloucester in Great Britain, for and in consideration of the care which her son-in-law, John Hall of said Norton, hath for many years past taken of her in her old age, and that he continueth to take the like care of her, and hath obliged himself to provide for her all things necessary for her comfort during her natural life, and for other good causes and considerations especially moving," etc. Gives all her rights, etc. in the estate of her honored father and mother, John Lugg and Jane Lugg, deceased, and in any other estate of her kindred and relatives which might come to her in Great Britain or New England, to her son-in-law John Hall, whom she appoints her attorney.

This proves that John Lugg and his wife Jane of Boston, came from the vicinity of the city of Gloucester, England, and with other known facts leaves little doubt that Jane Lugg, was a daughter of John Deighton and a sister of Frances wife of Richard Williams and of Katharine successively wife of Samuel Hagburne, Gov. Thomas Dudley and Rev. John Allin. Messrs. Lugg, Hagburne and Williams probably came from Gloucestershire to New England about the same time.

John Lugg settled at Boston. His lands are recorded in the Book of Possessions (Record Commissioners' Second Report, part ii., second edition, page 29). They were on the southerly side of the present School street, on or near where the easterly end of the Parker House now stands. His wife Jane was admitted to the First Church, Feb. 10, 1638–9 (Winsor's "Memorial History of Boston," vol. i. p. 572).—After his death his widow married Jonathan Negus. On the 27th of October, 1647, Negus was "granted the inheritance of the house and ground of John Lug to the value of 20li that he may dispose of the same towards the education of his five children" (Mass. Col. Records, ii. 198).

Besides Esther, the maker of the deed, who must have been born in England, John and Jane Lugg had three children, born in Boston, where their births are entered on the town, and their baptisms on the church, records. They were Elizabeth, b. 1638–9; Mary, b. 1642, and John, b. 1644. Esther Lugg married 1st, James Bell. For a record of their children see REGISTER, vol. 16, pp. 327–8. He was killed by the Indians in 1676, while laboring in the field in that part of Taunton now Raynham (Baylies's Memoir of Plymouth Colony, part 3, p. 192).

His widow Esther married Richard Marshall, Feb. 11, 1676–7 (REGISTER, vol. 17, p. 236). Of the children of James and Esther Bell, Mary, b. July 7, 1669. married July 19, 1693, Joseph Hall. ancestor of Capt. John W. D. Hall of Taunton, secretary of the Old Colony Historical Society. Another daughter Esther, b. Aug. 15, 1672, married Dec. 14, 1692, John Hall of that part of Taunton which afterwards became Norton and then Mansfield. He is the son-in-law mentioned in the deed. For these facts I am chiefly indebted to a letter of Capt. Hall and the article by Mr. Drummond in the *Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder*, vol. 6, pp. 362–6.

An article on the family of Williams of Wooton-under-edge appears in the *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* for July, 1891, vol. v. pp. 92–6. In the same magazine, Sept. 1891, vol. v. pp. 135–6, is an article by Mr. Conway Dighton of Cheltenham on the Deightons of Gloucestershire.—EDITOR.]

[The following wills of members of the Gyse or Guise family of Gloucestershire (See Heraldic Visitation of that county) will prove of interest through their mention of Washingtons and also of Haviland, with whom the Holworthy family and the Torrey family of New England were connected.—H. F. W.]

JOHN GUYSE of Elmore, Glouc., gen^{t}. 31 March 1614 proved 24 October 1614. To brother William Guyse the younger one hundred pounds. To my sister Havyland for life the use of fifty pounds and after her decease the principal to my brother William Guyse the younger. To brother Charles Guyse thirty pounds. To my sister Perrye twenty shillings, not that I love her less than any other but because God hath blessed her husband with so good an estate that she hath less need than the rest. The rest of my goods &c. to brother William Gwyse the elder whom I make my executor. Lawe, 98.

WILLIAM GUISE of the City of Gloucester Esqre, 22 July, with a codicil 30 December, 1640, proved 31 May 1641. To the poor people of that city ten pounds to be distributed amongst them within three months. To my beloved brother Sir William Guise, knight, twenty shillings to buy him a ring. To the Lady Elizabeth his wife and my kind sister whom I have ever found loving to me and mine the like sum of twenty shillings to buy her a ring. To my dearly beloved wife my house at Gloucester wherein I live and the garden for one and thirty years, if she live so long. To my daughter Anne Guise towards her marriage portion three hundred pounds. To my daughter Elizabeth Guise three hundred pounds towards her marriage portion; these portions to be paid them at their several days of marriage or several ages of twenty and one years. To my servant Joyce Neale my wife's kinswoman ten pounds within one year. All the rest to my wife Elizabeth whom I make and ordain sole executrix of this my last will and testament "hartely praying her by that true and unfained love that wee have borne each to other and the mutuall comfortes wee haue enioyed each from other both to our soules and bodies, to haue a care of those o^{r} daughters the pledges of our unfained love and as shee hath hitherto donne soe to continewe to breed them upp and instruct them in the feare of God soe shall wee all I hope one day meete againe to our everlastinge comforte in the kingdome of Heaven."

The codicil is as follows:—I give to my kind brother Hauiland and sister and my nephew Matthewe Haviland to each of them twenty shillinges to buy them a ring. Item, I give to my trusty servant Richard Merrye forty shillings. Item I give to my servant Edward Wheeler forty shillinges. To my servant Richard Hancock the horse that his mother gave me when he came to me. To my servant Anne Nashe twenty shillings.

In presence of Robert Haviland and Matthew Haviland.

Evelyn, 60.

William Gyse, of Elmore (Glouc.) Esq. 10 November 1650, proved 14 September 1653. To be interred in the parish church of Elmore near my father. To my wife Cissely all my plate, household stuff and goods of what quality and sort soever, and one lease which my father (Sir William Gyse) purchased of Mr. Ockald for three of my brothers lives, vizt. George, Anthony and Edward Gyse, one of which lives is since deceased, viz. George &c. Other leases to her. To my eldest daughter Elizabeth Horton twenty shillings to buy her a ring. To my second daughter Ellinor Washington twenty shillings to buy her a ring to remember me. To my third daughter Frances Codrington twenty shilling &c. And I desire to have this poesy engraven in the inside of all their rings—*Vive ut Vivas.*—All the rest to my eldest son Christopher Gyse whom I make sole executor.

Brent, 41.

[A pedigree of the Havilands may be found in the Visitation of Gloucestershire (Harl. Pub. vol. 21, p. 78). Jane, daughter of Robert Haviland by Elizabeth (Gyse) was the wife of William Torrey of New England. See Haviland and Torrey wills, Register, vol. 45, pp. 150–3; 298–302.—H. F. W.]

Washington.

John Woodward of Quinton, in the Co. of Gloucester, gen^{t}, 21 April 1612, proved 13 May 1612. My body to be buried in the parish church of Stratford upon Avon near to the grave there of my deceased father Richard Woodward gen^{t}. To William Abraham, my godson, son of Richard Abraham of Quinton, Bucks, gen^{t}, my messuage or tenement in Stratford wherein Frances Woodward my mother now dwelleth.

Item, I give and bequeath unto Thomas Washington gen^{t}, my wife's brother-in-law, all that my pasture ground and meadow in Quinton, Glouc., for the term of one thousand years, he paying yearly unto Alice my wife, during her natural life one annuity of twenty pounds heretofore by me granted unto her, issuing forth of the said lands. To John Lane son of Nicholas Lane gen^{t}, five pounds. To John Perkins my servant ten pounds.

My wife Alice to be sole executrix and my uncle Thomas Woodward gen^{t}, my brother-in-law Richard Murden gen^{t} and Nicholas Lane gen^{t} to be overseers.

Fenner, 42.

[This John Woodward was the one who married Alice the widow of Mr. Walter Washington of Radway, Warwickshire (see the Washington Pedigree). Her will (1642–1647) has already been published (Register, vol. 43, p. 412, Oct. 1889). The above testator belonged to the family of Woodward of Butlers Marston (see Visitation of Warwickshire, Harl. So. Pub. pp. 119 and 227), being a son of Richard Woodward of Stratford upon Avon, and Frances, daughter and heir of Paiot. His wife Alice was a daughter of John and Katherine Morden *alias* Murden, of Morton Morell, Warr. (see same Visitation, p. 319).—H. F. W.]

Catherine Curtis of Islipp in the Co. of Northampton "gen^{t}," 6 December 1622, proved 17 June 1626. My body to be buried in the church of Islipp. To Mordant Washington, my godson and grandchild, the sum of fifty pounds to be employed and laid out for his best benefit and to be paid unto him, with a true account of the profits and gain thereof, when he shall come to the age of twenty and one years, and if he depart this life before his age of one and twenty years then my executor shall pay the aforesaid sum, with all profits by it made, unto the next child of my natural daughter Mary Washington when it shall come to the age of twenty and one years, whether the said child be a son or a daughter. I give to my natural son Philip Curtis and to my daughter Curtis his wife, to the first

begotten by them the sum of fifty pounds, whether it be son or daughter, to be paid at the age of twenty and one years. I give unto my natural daughter Mary Washington the sum of thirty pounds. All the rest of my goods, moveables and chattels unbequeathed, my debts and mortuary paid and my body reverently brought to the grave, I give unto my natural and well beloved son Philip Curtis, my sole executor of this my last will and testament.

Michael Westfield was one of the witnesses. Hele, 92.

[Mrs. Catherine Curtis was the mother of Mary, who was the first wife of Sir John Washington of Thrapston, knight (see the Washington Pedigree) and of Philip Curtis, who married Amy, one of the sisters of Sir John and of the Rev. Lawrence Washington, rector of Purleigh. The wills of Philip Curtis and his widow, Amy Curtis, have been already published (See REGISTER, vol. 42, pp. 403, 404, Oct. 1889).—H. F. W.]

RANALD GRAHME of Nunington, co. York, Esqr, 14 November 1679, with a codicil dated 25 May, 1680, proved 2 December 1685. Body to be buried within the parish church of Nunington. To my nephew Sir Richard Grahme of Netherby, co. Cumberland, Barr^{t} and to the Honorable the Lady Anne Grahme his wife the sum of fifty pounds betwixt them, to buy them mourning, and I do hereby recommend Charles Grahme, now eldest son of the said Sir Richard Grahme, to the care and kindness of my dearly beloved wife. Item, I give and bequeath unto Sir Richard Grahme of Norton Conyers in the Co. of York, Barr^{t}, and his now wife twenty pounds apiece to buy them mourning. To my nephew James Grahme, privy purse to his R. H. James, Duke of York, and to Dorothy his now wife twenty pounds apiece to buy them mourning, and I do hereby release to my said nephew James Grahme all such debts as he oweth me upon any account whatsoever. To Sir Henry Goodricke, knight and Barr^{t}, and to his now lady, my niece, twenty pounds apiece to buy them mourning, and moreover I give unto his said lady, my niece, my onyx ring which she formerly gave me. To my nephew Col. George Legg, and Barbara his now wife, and to his mother Elizabeth Legg and to William Villiers Legg, my godson, twenty pounds apiece to buy them mourning, and also to Susanna Wilson and her husband twenty pounds between them to buy them mourning. To the said Col. George Legg my diamond ring with four great stones in it set around with small diamonds, to hold, use and enjoy for the term of his natural life, and after his decease I give and bequeath the same to the said William Legg, his son, my godson, forever. To Sir John Churchman twenty pounds to buy him mourning. To Katherine Foster late wife of Captain Foster ten pounds to buy her mourning. To my sister Sands twenty pounds to buy her mourning and to her daughter Elizabeth Washington one hundred pounds. Also I do hereby give and bequeath unto Mrs. Penelope Washington and Mrs. Mary Washington ten pounds apiece to buy them mourning. To Mr. Thomas Jackson one hundred pounds and ten pounds more to buy him mourning. I do hereby release unto Edward Carleton the twenty pounds he oweth me and I do give him thirty pounds more, and five pounds more to buy him mourning. To Richard Grahme once my groom four pounds per annum payable quarterly during my wife's life. To Archibald Johnston once my butler twenty pounds and to John Grahme once my servant five pounds to buy him mourning. To the now Lord Bishop of Oxford, the now Lord Bishop of Exeter, to the Lord Chief Justice North and to his brother Dr. North, to Richard Allestry Dr. in Divinity and Provost of Eaton College, to Dr. Barwwick, to Sir William

Wyld of London, Barr^{t}, Sir John Coell, Sir William Turner, Sir Robert Clayton, John Morris Esq., Matthew Johnson Esq., Col. Richard Grace, Mr. Charles Usher, Mr. George Usher, Mr. John Cooke, Mr. Broughton, Mr. Fothergill, Nathan Tilson, Mr. Christopher Conyers of Clifford's Inn, Mr. Robert Blanshard and Francis Child, to each of them a ring of the value of twenty shilling. To Christopher Story four pounds to buy him mourning. To my cousin Richard Grahme, principal of Clifford's Inn, London, one hundred pounds, and twenty pounds more to buy him mourning. To my cousin Jane Smith and her sister Sara Gregory five pounds apiece to buy them mourning. To old Dicke Grahme (annuity). To the poor of Nunington, West Ness and Stangrave, York, of Lewsham, Kent, and of St. Margaret's, Westminster. To William Charleton of Hasleside, Northumberland, and Elizabeth his wife, my niece. To Dame Mary Musgrave, widow, my niece, and to her son Sir Richard Musgrave of Heyton, Cumberland, and his sisters Frances and Catherine. To Sir Cuthbert Heron of Chipchase, Northumberland, and his lady, my niece, and their son Cuthbert. To Winifred Fisher who was the daughter of my master William Lathum, who was very kind to me when I was his apprentice. To my worthy friend Col. Edward Villiers. To Philadelphia Eston daughter to Peter Ladore my friend. To my nephews Fergus and Ranald Grahme and my niece Margaret Fenwicke. To my nephew William Grahme the sum of two hundred pounds, to be paid him within six months next after he shall be instituted and inducted vicar of the parish church of Lewsham, Kent. For the use of the poor in the parishes of Arthewrett and Kirk Andrews, Cumberland. To Ranald Grahme, coachman to my nephew Sir Richard Grahme. My little nephew Charles Grahme, son and heir apparent of my nephew Sir Richard Grahme of Netherby.

I make and ordain my wortby friend John, Lord Bishop of Rochester, my dearly beloved wife Susanna Grahme and Sir Richard Grahme of Netherby executors of my will &c., and desire my said nephew Col. George Legg and the said Richard Grahme of Clifford's Inn to be aiding and assisting to my said executors. Cann, 150.

[The above testator belonged to a great border family of whom the Grahams of Esk, of Norton Conyers and of Netherley were branches. His wife Susanna, whose will has already been given (see REGISTER, vol. 42, p. 410, Oct., 1891), was a daughter of Sir William Washington (see the Washington Pedigree), a sister of Col. Henry Washington, governor of the "ever faithful" city of Worcester and a niece of the rector of Purleigh.—H. F. W.]

WILLIAM LEGGE of the parish of little Minories Esq. maketh his will as followeth, viz.: to his son William Legge 2000^{li} at 21 years, to his daughter Susan L. 2000^{li} at 18 years or marriage, they in the meantime to be maintained out of profits at discretion of executors, his son George Legg and Elizabeth his wife Executors, Harry Norwood Esq. and George Wharton Esq. trustees. Written according to the directions of the said Testator and approved by him in the presence of G. Wharton, H. Norwood, John Chambers.

A nuncupative codicil of the same day, declared that, as the real estate in Ireland was settled upon his son George in marriage, it was concluded needless to mention it in the Will. His sisters, being three, he recommended to his son George, who declared he will do as his father hath done formerly. He said he had several legacies to poor kindred, but, being desired to declare those legacies, he named no person, his spirits being spent and faint. Dated 11–8ber, '70, proved 18 February 1670.

On the 18th day of November, A.D. 1700, commission issued to the Lady Barbara, dowager Baroness Dartmouth, relict of George late Baron Dartmouth deceased, one of the executors named in the above will, to administer the goods &c of the said Col. William Legg deceased, left unadministered on account of the death of the said Baron Dartmouth, and for the reason that Elizabeth Legg, relict and the other executor, had departed this life. Duke, 23.

Dear & Loving Sister, Virginia, June ye 22^d^, 1699.

I had the happiness to see a Letter which you sent to my Aunt Howard, who died about a year and a half ago; I had heard of you by her before, but could not tell whether you were alive or not. It was truly great joy to hear that I had such a relation alive as yourself; not having any such a one by my Father's side as yourself. My Father had one Daughter by my Mother, who died when she was very young, before my remembrance. My Mother had three Daughters when my Father married her, one died last winter, and left four or five children, the other two are alive & married and have had several children. My Mother married another man after my Father, who spent all, so that I had not the value of twenty shillings of my Father's Estate, I being the youngest & therefore the weakest, which generally comes off short. But I thank God my Fortune has been pretty good since, as I have got a kind and loving wife, by whom I have had three sons and a daughter, of which I have buried my daughter and one son. I am afraid I shall never have the happiness of seeing you, since it has pleased God to set us at such a distance, but hoping to hear from you by all opportunities, which you shall assuredly do from him that is,

Your ever loving Brother
till death
Jn° Washington.

If you write to me direct yours to me in Stafford county, on Potomack River in Virginia. Vale.

To Mrs. Mary Gibson, living at Hawnes in Bedf's. These sent with care.

[The above very interesting letter has been sent me by Mr. Worthington C. Forde (97 Clark Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.) It has first been published in his collection of Washington Wills (Historical Printing Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1891), as a foot note on page 25. Mr. Ford tells me that it is a copy, sent to the President, and it is undoubtedly genuine. It was evidently written by the son of Lawrence Washington, the immigrant, to his half sister Mary, daughter of Lawrence by his first wife (Mary Jones). It adds to our knowledge her married name. She was in all probability, the wife of Edward Gibson, Vicar of Hawnes, who died 11 May 1732, æt. 71.—M. I. (See Genealogia Bedfordiensis, by Frederick Augustus Blaydes, printed at the Chiswick Press, 1890). The father of Mr. Gibson, of the same baptismal name and likewise Vicar of this parish, was buried 25 April, 1690. He died 22 Apr. æt. 73. Mary Hazelden of Hawnes, in her will, dated 16 June, 1679, mentions her nephew Edward Gibson, minister at Hawnes, and his daughter Mary Butler, and sons Edward, John and Seth. To her niece Margaret, wife of Edward Gibson, she gave all her lands, plate and apparel, and constituted her sole executrix. The Register of Baptisms shows that the second Mr. Edward Gibson had a wife named Mary. This wife, Mary (Washington?), probably died before her husband, if I draw the correct inference from his will, which I found in Prerog. Ct. of Cant. (Bedford 163), executed 6 Jan. 1723, and proved 17 June, 1732. He calls himself "minister," mentions brothers John and Seth, the latter to be executor. Mother deceased. Granddaughter Mary Pemberton (her father deceased).

Sons Edward and George. In 1732, at date of probate, George was of St. Martin's in the Fields, Midd., and Edward was of Hawnes.

I would suggest that the "Aunt Howard" of the letter, was the Martha Washington whom Col. John Washington, her brother, mentions in his will as having come to Virginia.—H. F. W.

Since the above copy was received from Mr. Waters, the letter of John Washington, June 22, 1699, has been annotated by Mr. Ford and printed in the New York *Nation*, October 15, 1891.

Hawnes, now spelled Haynes, is a parish in the hundred of Flitt, Bedfordshire, about four miles north east of Ampthill.—EDITOR.]

In the New York *Nation* for July 16, 1891, the editor quotes from a correspondent, who, we are informed, is Mr. N. Darnell Davis of Georgetown, Demarara, to the effect that the original manuscripts on which Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy is founded are preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. "There are about 25 or 30 volumes in all. Of these some seven are of a biographical nature, consisting of letters from persons who gave facts set forth in the printed work." Mr. Davis being interested in the question of Washington's ancestry made a rapid glance over these volumes, which are not indexed, in the hope of finding the letter which gave a good character to Rev. Lawrence Washington of Purleigh, and possibly learning the name of the small living which he was allowed to hold. But he was unsuccessful. The next month Mr. Waters visited Oxford and examined the books with a better result, as is shown in a communication from Mr. Whitmore in the *Nation* for October 8th last; as follows:

"Following up the suggestion made in the *Nation* for July 16, 1891, that the manuscript authorities for Walker's 'Account of the Sufferings of the Clergy' were in the Bodleian Library, Mr. H. F. Waters has recently examined the volumes with gratifying results. He writes under date of Sept. 1, 1891: 'This afternoon I came upon the chief letter upon which he [Walker] evidently depended for his information about the sequestered rector of Purleigh.' This letter, he adds—'was in worse order than anything I had been looking at. It, and two or three accompanying papers, had evidently suffered from dampness, and had been eaten, I think, by flies, perhaps by mice. The letter was probably written in 1706 (judging from the dates of those near it), but where from or by whom, there was nothing on the face of it to disclose at first sight. It was devoted to the cases of Mr. Cherry, Mr. Washington, and Mr. Wright of Witham. He spoke of Mr. Cherry, as having 'dwelt 20 miles from me.' A little further on he writes: 'The first visitation our diocesan made here at Easterford Kelvedon Mr. Cherry preached,' etc. Then comes this reference:

"'I doe not remember that ever I knew or heard of Mr. Washington after he had been sequestered, but there was then one Mr. Roberts a neighbor of mine who was owner and patron of a parish so small that nobody would accept of his church (but with difficulty) and Mr. Roberts entertained Mr. Washington, where he was suffered quietly to preach. I have heard him and tooke him to be a very worthy pious man. I have been in his company there, and he appeared a very modest sober person, and I heard him recommended as such by several gentlemen who knew him before I did. He was a loyal person, and had one of the best benefices in these parts, and this was the onely cause of his expulsion as I verily believe.'

"Mr. Waters adds that against both paragraphs—viz., those relating to Mr. Cherry and to Mr. Washington—Walker had written, 'See last paragraph in this ——. J. W.' Turning to the last paragraph, where dampness and flies had done the most mischief, Mr. Waters could make out only the word 'Braxted.' A reference to Morant's 'Essex' showed that Braxted Parva was just such a poor, mean living, and that the patron was Thomas Roberts. The Visitation of Essex shows the Robertses to have been there for four generations in 1634. A comparison of handwritings showed that the writer of this letter was the Henry Ayloffe who wrote another letter in the same collection, under date of March 26, 1706, annotated by Walker as 'Esquire and Justice of the Peace.' As Morant says that the Ayloffes had their chief seat at Braxted Magna, this letter seems to be of the highest authority. There was a Henry Ayloffe, third son, born about 1630, according to the visitation of Essex, in 1634, who seems to be the writer. The early register of Little Braxted seems to be lost, but

probably further search will give more particulars about Lawrence Washington there."*

Soon after this discovery, Mr. Waters was informed by his friend, Miss Walford, an experienced genealogist, of her discovery of the place and date of the burial of Rev. Lawrence Washington, as follows:

"46 Gt. Coram St., Russell Square, W.C.,
15 Sept. 1891.

"*Dear Mr. Waters,*

While searching the Register of the parish of All Saints, Maldon, Essex, I found the following entry which I am sure will interest you:

'Mr. Lawrence Washington buried January 21, 1652.'

I therefore send you a note of it at once, hoping that you will make whatever use you please of it. Yours very truly,

EMMA M. WALFORD.

Henry F. Waters, Esq."

Mr. Whitmore after announcing this discovery continues: "Maldon is but three miles north from Purleigh, and is an old and comparatively large town, the natural abiding place of anyone interested in Purleigh. The inference is irresistible that we have at last discovered the death of George Washington's last English progenitor. I may here add that Little Braxted is about six miles north from Maldon, lying just to the east of Witham. From Purleigh to Braxted is less than nine miles in an air line."

Mr. Whitmore notes that in the library of Mr. Samuel G. Drake was sold a book by that John Rogers, minister of Purleigh, who was ordered to pay Mrs. Washington a portion of the tithes (See REGISTER, vol. 45, p. 240). This book contained some autobiographical items, and he thought they might have some reference to Purleigh and asked if that or another copy could be found.

In a communicatian to the *Nation*, Oct. 22, 1891, Mr. Worthington C. Ford states that he has found a copy of the book inquired for in the library of the New York Theological Seminary, New York city, and he gives some interesting facts about the author derived from that volume. Nothing, however, is found relative to his predecessor, Lawrence Washington. This John Rogers was a son of Rev. Nehemiah Rogers of Messing, and a grandson of Rev. Vincent Rogers of Stratford Bow, traditionally descended from the martyr. He was father of John Rogers, a merchant of Plymouth, who was created baronet Feb. 21, 1698, and was ancestor of the late Lord Blachford. The book in Mr. Drake's catalogue bore the title "Ohel or Bethshemesh; a Tabernacle of the Sun," &c. Mr. Ford states that there is no printed title in the book he quotes from, but there is a written title, "Dod or Chartran, the Beloved," &c., and that "Ohel or Bethshemesh" is the heading of one division of the work. Col. Chester, in his life of John Rogers the martyr, pp. 287–8, gives both titles in his list of the author's works.

Another communication from Mr. Whitmore is printed in the *Nation* for Nov. 5, as follows:

"*To the Editor of the Nation:*

"Sir: Since an English writer has seen fit to refer to the Rev. Lawrence Washington of Purleigh as 'a drunken parson,' I have found great consolation in looking over the 'Annals of Evangelical Nonconformity in Essex,' by the Rev. T. W. Davids (London, 1863). The author has considerable to say about the Episcopal ministers who were expelled from their livings in 1643, doubtless for their loyality, but ostensibly for other causes. He quotes the evidence in many cases. He cites (p. 246) the charge against Washington as a tippler and often drunk, but he also quotes the same charge against many others. I notice these cases: T. Punter (p. 232), Thurman (p. 233), Fairfax (p. 233), Hurt (p. 238), Turner (p. 239), Southen p. (239), Chamberlain (p. 242), Frost (p. 243), Staples (p. 245), Washington (p. 246), Lake (p. 247), Heard (p. 249), Laud (p. 249), N. Wright's curate (p. 250), Darnell (p. 251), Hull (p. 253), Brinsley (p. 341), Bird (p. 349), Beard (p. 350), Man (p. 380), Benson (p. 417), Nicholson (p. 422), Billio (p. 512), Deersley (p. 515), F. Wright (p. 518).

* The present rector of Little Braxted, the Rev. Ernest Geldart, has written to Mr. Whitmore that the old registers prior to 1730 are lost. The Roberts family is extinct, Thomas dying in 1680, when the estate passed to the Ayloffes.

"Here there are twenty-five cases, where clergymen were deprived, in which this same charge of drunkenness is made. Considering the social habits of the time, and the fact that most of these, if not all, were also accused of excessive attachment to the cause of Episcopacy and monarchy, is it not evident that the charge is a mere pretext, and that Mr. Washington does not deserve to be singled out for opprobrium and judged according to recent standards or morals?

"From Mr. Davids's book I glean one or two interesting points. Thus he states (p. 302) in regard to Braxted Parva, "The return in 1650 is 'Mr. White was presented, but he hath left it about three years, and Mr. Roberts provides for the supply of the cure.' Lands. MSS. 459." Again (p. 156) he says of the Rev. Nehemiah Rogers of Messing, that he was sequestered at Bishopsgate in 1643 and at Ely in 1645. "He continued to preach, however, for three years at Little Braxted, for upwards of six at St. Osyth, where he is found in 1650, and ultimately became rector of Doddinghurst, where he died."

"It would seem, then, that Mr. Roberts had given this 'poor living' first, about 1645, to Nehemiah Rogers; then, about 1647 or 8, Mr. White was presented, but in place of him Lawrence Washington took it. It is certainly very curious that it was John Rogers, son of Nehemiah, who expelled Washington from Purleigh (p. 272), and that the latter was thrown upon the same charity which had supported Rogers's father. As Nehemiah and his son seem to have been on opposite sides, I presume that there was no retaliation in this.

"If, by any happy chance, the family papers of the Robertses of Little Braxted have been preserved, we may yet learn something of this patron of distressed clergymen. The first of the name at that place was Thomas, auditor to Henry VIII. His son was Clement, whose son Thomas married Alice Hobson and was alive in 1612. Then came Thomas, the owner in 1634, whose son Thomas was aged sixteen. As the father then had ten children, it seems probable that he deceased before the Civil War, and that it was the young man who was the friend of Nehemiah Rogers and Lawrence Washington.

"In 1660, among the signers of a petition to Gen. Monk, calling for peace and amnesty (Davids, p. 323), are Sir Benjamin Ayloffe of Great Braxted and Thomas Roberts of Little Braxted.

"Mr. Davids quotes as authorities Cole's MSS., Landsdowne MSS. 459, Add. MSS. 15660, 15669, and 15670, also Journals of the House of Lords, Journal of House of Commons, and State Paper Office files. He seems to say that many of the original papers in regard to these sequestrations are preserved. If so, we may yet find the petition of the wife of the rector of Purleigh, and learn her Christian name, or we may get a signature of the Rev. Lawrence Washington. Col. Chester's references, as quoted by Mr. Conway, are Harl. MS. 6244, in regard to the petition for tithes; and Pub. Rec. O. Charles I., W. 58, No. 29, as to the chancery suit. W. H. W."

The English writer referred to by Mr. Whitmore is a correspondent of the London *Notes and Queries*, July 11, 1891, page 23, who writes under the signature of "Vernon." Among other things, Vernon speaks of some deeds which she had lately copied, one of which "puts beyond a doubt" that Sir John was the eldest son of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave. This confirms a suspicion of Mr. Waters, which he communicated to me some two years ago. "Vernon" is Mrs. Vernona I. C. Smith of Barnes, Surrey, England, as appears by her letter to the *Nation* for November 26. In that letter she states that the documents relating to the Washingtons, referred to by her in *Notes and Queries*, have been sent to an American friend. I hope that this gentleman will give the substance of them to the public in due time.

The Rev. Edward D. Neill, D.D., of St. Paul, Minn., has contributed to the *Nation*, Nov. 19, 1891, further details relative to the family of William Brodhurst of Lilleshall, Shropshire, whose son Walter's widow, née Ann Pope, was the second wife of John Washington (*ante*, vol. 44, pp. 80, 195–6). The baptisms of the children of the second Walter Brodhurst, half-brother of Lawrence Washington, are given by Dr. Neill, from the parish register at Lilleshall, as are the inscriptions on the tombstones of two of them.

It will be remembered that Col. Chester at one time was very anxious to obtain a copy of the signature of John Washington, the emigrant, to compare with that of John W., of London, on a deed dated in 1657, as was stated by Col. Chester in the *New York World* March 29, 1879, and repeated by us in the REGISTER, vol. 45, p. 203. By the expressions which he used, it was understood

that this deed was in Col. Chester's possession, and his executor, Mr. Cockayne, has kindly made thorough but futile search for it. By a letter received recently from Mr. James Coleman, of Tottenham Terrace, London N., it seems that he advertised this deed in his catalogue, vol. xii. No. 119, for 1877. He sold it to Col. W. Newsome, R. E., before Col. Chester arrived; but, as it had not been delivered, Col. C. was able to make an abstract and to trace the signature. Col. Newsome, in 1879, printed privately a tract entitled "Yorkshire as the Home of the Washingtons." (See REGISTER, vol. 44, p. 200.) He cites this deed, without saying that he owned it. From the catalogue kindly furnished us by Mr. Coleman we copy the description. It was a deed, dated 1657, signed by John Washington, citizen and draper, and Margaret his wife, one of the daughters of Henry Harwood, gent., to Robert Abbott, citizen and scrivener, relating to houses near Fleet Bridge, London. Newsome adds the precise date of the deed, June 5, 1657, and states that Margaret was one of six children, the others being Thomas, Henry, Frances, Martha and Mary Harwood; and that their mother was named Martha. It seems that Col. Newsome's papers are not at present accessible; but now that we know that Col. Chester had only an abstract and a tracing of a signature, these may possibly be found in his papers. The admissions to the Drapers' Company, if still preserved, should show the parentage of this London man. Of course, we can now refer to the original signature of Col. John Washington of Virginia, on his will. A facsimile of this signature will be found in vol. 45 of the REGISTER, facing page 199. Col. Chester stated in the *New York World* that he knew the history of the London John Washington.

Two pamphlets on the genealogy of the Washington family have lately appeared, the titles of which will be found in the Book Notices in this number. One, by Col. Thornton A. Washington of Washington, D. C., gives the descendants of the elder emigrant John Washington in the line of President Washington, and continues it in the line of the president's eldest full brother, Samuel. The other is by Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, M.A., of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and is devoted to the descendants of the younger emigrant Lawrence.—EDITOR.

RECORD OF MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED IN THE EAST PARISH OF BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

FROM MARCH 4, 1725, TO AUGUST 3, 1803,

By the Rev. John Angier (settled 1724, died April 14, 1787), and the Rev. Samuel Angier, his son and colleague (settled 1767, died Jan. 18, 1805).

Communicated by the Rev. HENRY F. JENKS, A.M., of Canton, Mass., from the original manuscript in the possession of Miss Mary H. Rust, of East Bridgewater, great-great-granddaughter of the Rev. John Angier.

[Continued from vol. 45, page 285.]

Janry. 29th 1782—Eliphalet Baily & Martha Robinson, both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

March 26th 1782—Joshua Bowen of Roxbury & Abigail Smith of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

July 18th. 1782—Reuben Harden of Pembroke & Rebecca Harden of Bridgwater were marry'd by S. Angier.

August 7th. 1782—Seth Hobart & Esther Allen, both of Bridgwater were marry'd by S. Angier.

August 29th. 1782—Josiah Torry & Olive Pratt, both of Bridgwater were marry'd by S. Angier.

Sept. 25th. 1782—Benjamin Richards & Polly Bartlett, both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

Novbr. 14th. 1782—Ezra Kingman & Susannah Whitman, both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

Novbr. 28th 1782—Robert Packard & Ruth Barrel, both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

Decembr. 5th. 1782—William Brett & Molly Allen, both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by John Angier.

Returned to ye Town Clerk. Janry 20, 1783.

Janry. 23d. 1783—Charles Ramsdel of Pembroke & Betty Terril of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

March 20th. 1783—Matthew Gannett of Abington & Alice Latham of Bridgwater, were marry'd, by S. Angier.

April 3d. 1783—Rotheus Mitchel & Hepza Hayward, both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

April 15th. 1783—Solomon Inglee of Halifax & Bathsheba Orr of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

July 17th. 1783—David Snell & Molly Baker, both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

August 11th. 1783—Joshua Pool of Abington & Lucenda Latham of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

Sept. 4th. 1783—Jacob Mitchel & ye Widow Sally Whitman both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

Octobr. 23d. 1783—Reuben Mitchel & Anne Wade, both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

Octobr. 30th. 1783—Joshua Pratt & Mary Pratt, both of Bridgwater, & also Thomas Phillips & Martha Whitman both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

Novbr. 6th. 1783—Capt. Simeon Whitman & ye Widow Sarah Byram, both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

Decembr. 11th. 1783—Samuel Faxon & Priscilla Thomas, both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

Returned to ye Clerk, Janry. 1st. 1784.

Janry. 1st. 1784—James Reed of Abington & Ruth Porter of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

March 4th. 1784—Reed Erskine of Abington & Mary Whitmarsh of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

April 22d. 1784—Jacob Whitmarsh, Junr. & Anna Pool, both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

April 29th 1784—Isaiah Whitman & Chloe Phillips, both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

May 20th. 1784—Revd. William Reed of Easton & Olive Pool of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

May 25th. 1784—Isaac Keith, & Betty Keith, both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

June 10th. 1784—George Erskine & Huldah Whitmarsh, both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

June 17th. 1784—Spencer Forrest of Halifax & Abigail Wade of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

Sept. 30th. 1784—John Ramsdel of Pembroke & Hannah Allen of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

Octobr. 21st. 1784—John Phillips & Jennet Young, both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

Novbr. 16th. 1784—Daniel Orcutt & Olive Whitman, both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

Novbr. 23d. 1784—Josiah Johnson, Junr. & Eunice Allen both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.

Novbr. 25th. 1784—Jacob Allen & Susanna Alden, both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.
Decembr. 16th. 1784—Thomas Osburne & Hannah Wade both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.
Decembr. 22d. 1784—Joseph Chamberlain & Sarah Bass, both of Bridgwater, were marry'd by S. Angier.
Returned to ye Clerk Febry. 21. 1785.

The following is an account of marriages consummated by me, Samuel Angier.

Janry. 13th 1785—I marry'd Samuel Harden of Abington & Relief Spear of Bridgwater.
Janry. 27th. 1785—I marry'd Benjamin Darling of Pembroke & Sarah Lowden of Bridgwater.
Febry. 3d. 1785—I marry'd Thomas Chamberlain & Molly Whitman both of Bridgwater.
Febry. 17th. 1785—I marry'd Peter Salmon of Hanover & ye Widow Eunice Whitman of Bridgwater.
March 8th. 1785—I marry'd Holman Keith & Sylvia Keith both of Bridgwater.
March 9th. 1785—I marry'd Hugh Orr, Jun'r. & Sylvia Mitchel both of Bridgwater.
March 10th. 1785—I marry'd Samuel Dunbar, a transient mulatto Fellow & Hannah James of Bridgwater.
March 15th. 1785—I marry'd John Edson ye 3d. & Susanna Orcutt both of Bridgwater [water.
May 26th 1785—I marry'd Simeon Allen & Huldah Cary, both of Bridg-
June 2d. 1785—I marry'd Capt. Isaac Whitman & Bathsheba Allen both of Bridgwater. [water.
July 14th. 1785—I marry'd James Lovell & Jemima Leach, both of Bridg-
Sept. 15th. 1785—I marry'd James Barrell & Betsey Russell both of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 17th. 1785—I marry'd James Ramsdel & Eunice Allen both of Bridgwater.
Decembr. 1st. 1785—I marry'd Daniel Kinsley & Molly Keith both of Bridgwater.
These marriages returned to ye Town Clerk, March 11th. 1786.

The following is an Account of the Persons marry'd by me, Samuel Angier, with ye time when they were marry'd,

1786.

Febry. 7th—Byram Allen of Bridgwater & Elisabeth Child of Roxbury.
Febry. 9th—Thomas Blanchard, Jun'r. of Abington & Susanna Latham of Bridgwater.
Febry. 9th—Levi Keith the 2d & Huldah Keith, both of Bridgwater.
March 2d—Samuel Pool, Jun'r. & Abigail Porter, both of Bridgwater.
May 25—Nathaniel Dammon of Marshfield & Molly Allen of Bridgwater.
May 25th—Roger Sutman & Phillis Suel, both of Bridgwater, Negroes.
August 24th—Henry Jackson & Mehitabel Alden, both of Bridgwater.
Sept. 26th—James Willis & Sarah Jackson, both of Bridgwater.
Decembr. 21st—Matthew Allen ye 2d. & Jane Keen, both of Bridgwater.
Returned to ye Clerk Janry. 1st. 1787.

[To be continued.]

REV. STEPHEN BACHILER.

By the Hon. CHARLES E. BATCHELDER, of Portsmouth, N. H.

THE word "bachelor" has long been a sore puzzle to etymologists, says Lower, in his work on English Surnames.* That the name "Bachelor," however spelled, is the same as the word "bachelor," meaning an unmarried man or a college graduate, is unquestioned, but many derivations have been given by different authors to account for the meaning of the word, some most fanciful and even grotesque, others with more probability of correctness. Knights bachelors were the most ancient, though the lowest order, of knighthood in England.

It is said in a note to Chitty's Blackstone that the most probable derivation of "bachelor" is from *bas* and *chevalier*, an inferior knight.†

The derivation of the word is given in Webster's Dictionary as from the old French "bachiler," meaning "a young man." A common derivation given is from "baccalaureus," having reference to the chaplet of laurel berries with which the new bachelor of arts was crowned. The earliest mention of the name indicates that it was given originally to mark the condition of its possessor as an unmarried man or as a young man, when there was an elder person of the same Christian name living in the neighborhood. The English registers of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, where we first meet the name, use the French prefix "le." Thus we find Jordanus le Bacheler,‡ Gilbert le Bacholer,§ that is, Jordan the bachelor, Gilbert the bachelor. We may be reasonably sure that the names Jordan and Gilbert were then so common in a particular neighborhood that it was necessary to indicate by some addition to the Jordan or Gilbert that there was an elder or married person of the same name in the immediate neighborhood. If "Bachelor" meant simply an unmarried man it was not proper or fitting at the death of Jordan le Bacheler in 1297, for he left surviving him a wife, Alice, and a son, John. It is, therefore, probable that the word "Bachelor" was used at that time much like junior, meaning simply "the younger," and though at first given to an unmarried man was not dropped upon marriage, as it was a convenient and not inappropriate designation of the younger, whether single or married. At a later period the "le," being superfluous, was dropped, and in 1433 we find John Bacheler returned in the commissioners' list of the gentry of Norfolk, England, though John ye Baschealer died at Kelsale in Suffolk, Feb. 1, 1552.¶

We do not know where the family originated. There is the usual family tradition, which bears on its face the marks of improbability, that three brothers by the name of Bachiler served under William the Conqueror and were rewarded after the battle of Hastings in 1066 by a grant of land in Wiltshire. For sign manual they were given a shield upon which were three boar's heads, united by three links, a spear above them *couchant*. There was no crest, indicating that they were private soldiers.

* Lower's Patronymica Brittanica, 20.
† Note to page 404.
‡ Calendarium Genealogicum, 1297.
§ Rotuli Clausarum in Turri Londonensi.
¶ Registers of the Parish of Kelsale, Suffolk.

Before 1600 we find the family name in the counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Wilts, Hampshire, Bucks, Middlesex, Norfolk and Suffolk, all in the south-eastern part of England. Very few are found north of London. The earliest mention of the name is found in Surrey, and very probably Surrey or Sussex was the earliest home of the Bachilers.

It is impossible, at present, to trace the relationship, if any existed, between the early Bachiler families in England, or to decide whether the first emigrants of that name to America were kindred. The Ipswich and Salem emigrants were brothers. The names associated in some of the early English families indicate that Alexander Bacheler, the emigrant, of Portsmouth, was a relative of the Salem and Ipswich Bachilers, as Mark Bacheller of Brading, in the Isle of Wight, died about 1614, leaving a brother Alexander Bacheller, two sons, John Bacheller the elder and John Bacheller the younger, and three daughters.* Mark was a family name among the Salem Bachilers, but neither that name nor Alexander has been found elsewhere in the English families. Such evidence is of course slight, but is worth noting in the absence of more convincing facts. It is probable that other relationship existed between some of the Bachiler emigrants, but further and more careful search must be made in England before this interesting question of relationship can be settled.

There were seven immigrants of the Bachiler name:

1. Alexander of Portsmouth, N. H.
2. Rev. Stephen of Lynn, Mass., and Hampton, N. H.
3. Henry of Ipswich, Mass.
4. Joseph of Salem, Mass. (now Wenham).
5. John of Salem, Mass.
6. William of Charlestown, Mass.
7. John of Watertown, Dedham and Reading, Mass.

There are living descendants of the Bachiler name from four of these immigrants, namely, Rev. Stephen, Joseph and John of Salem, and John of Reading.

It is not proposed in this article to give a sketch of the lives of any of these first settlers, except that of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, and in his case about all that can be done is to rearrange the old material, add some new facts, recently discovered, and correct the numerous and gross errors in regard to his immediate descendants.

The treatment accorded to those early citizens of Massachusetts Bay, who fell under "suspicion," at the hands of their more othodox brethren, has been so long frankly acknowledged and the causes so thoroughly explained, that it can no longer be considered derogatory to the Massachusetts Commonwealth to speak plainly concerning the treatment of Williams, Wheelwright and other disturbers of the Puritan State. To do otherwise would be affectation. There was intolerance on the part of the Bay Colony and also on the side of "the suspected." The latter should have withdrawn voluntarily from the settlement previously occupied by the church-state party, and the former had not then learned that the sure way to perpetuate heterodoxy is to persecute and punish its adherents. Naturally the Massachusetts historians have chronicled the virtues of the clergymen who upheld the Massachusetts plan, and the opponents of that plan, being neglected, were speedily forgotten. It is said of Samuel Skelton of Salem, Mass., "Little has come down to us concerning him, owing, it is said, to the fact

* Will of Mark Bacheller, Probate Registry, Winchester, Hants.

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It is impossible at present, to trace the relationship, if any existed, between the early Bachiler families in England, or to decide whether the above emigrants of that name to America were kindred. The Ipswich and Salem emigrants were brothers. The name reappeared in some of the early Rowley families that Ainsworth Bachiler, the emigrant of Dorchester, was a relative of the Salem and Ipswich Bachilers, is Mark Bachiler of Dreiling, in the Isle of Wight, died about 1611, having a brother Alexander Bachiler, two sons, John Bachiler the elder and John Bachiler the younger, and three daughters.* Mark was a family name among the Dorchester Bachilers, but neither that name nor Alexander has been found among the early English families. Such evidence is of course slight, but is worth noting in the absence of more convincing facts. It is probable that some connection exists between some of the Bachiler emigrants, but further and more careful search must be made in England before this interesting question of relationship can be settled.

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7. John of Yarmouth, Dedham and Reading, Mass.

There are living descendants of the Bachiler name from many of these immigrants, namely, Rev. Stephen, Joseph and John of Salem, and Reading.

It is not proposed in this article to give a sketch of the lives of any of these first settlers, except that of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, and in this case about all that can be done is to rearrange the old material, all now easily accessible, recently discovered, and correct the numerous and grave errors in regard to his immediate descendants.

The treatment accorded to those early citizens of Massachusetts Bay who fell under "suspicion," at the hands of their more orthodox neighbors, has been so long fixedly unfavorably and the case so irrevocably prejudged, that it can no longer be considered derogatory to the Massachusetts Commonwealth to speak plainly concerning the treatment of Wheelwright and other disturbers of the Puritan Scene. To do otherwise would be affectation. There was intolerance on the part of the Bay Colony and also on the side of "the suspected." The latter about here withdrawn voluntarily from the settlement persistently compelled by the ultra-Calvinistic party, and the former had not then learned that the sure way to perpetuate heterodoxy is to persecute and punish its adherents. Naturally the Massachusetts dissenters have chronicled the errors of the clergymen who opposed the Massachusetts plan, and the opponents of that plan, being successful, were specially forgotten. It is said of Samuel Skelton of Salem, Mass., "Little has come down to us concerning him, owing, it is said, to the fact

* Will of Mark Bachiler, Parish Registry, Wroxham, Norf.

that 'he differed about clerical associations and other subjects, from most of the principal persons in Massachusetts.' "*

We know that Stephen Bachiler contended, with a vigor and earnestness unusual for a man of his years, against the Puritan doctrine of a religious commonwealth, against that union of church and state to which they clung as to the ark of their safety,† and which has since been universally conceded to be a lamentable error.

He lived to see the beginning of the downfall of that "experiment fraught with evil," as the halfway covenant, allowing baptized persons, not church members, upon assenting to the church covenant, to have all the rights of members, except communion, was approved by the Synod called in Massachusetts in 1657.‡

We know further that he most zealously maintained the rights of the New Hampshire settlements in their contest with Massachusetts, which ended in 1641 in the control of the weaker province by the stronger. Whatever material advantages were secured by New Hampshire, through this union of the colonies, and they were by no means inconsiderable, were valued little by those ardent friends of New Hampshire, who resisted the aggressions of the Bay colony.

The great wrong done New Hampshire by the attempt to pervert the Massachusetts charter so as to include all territory south of an east and west line through the head of the Merrimack, could never be condoned by any advantages arising from the union. Stephen Bachiler staked his fortunes on the continued independence of the New Hampshire settlements, and lost. If the cause he championed had prevailed, he would to-day be remembered with gratitude as one of the stoutest champions of New Hampshire, and his life would undoubtedly have been materially different.

He had settled Hampton under the authorization of Massachusetts, yet his subsequent acts show that he never supposed either of the Massachusetts claims to Hampton well founded. He knew it was not within their patent, nor vacant land first occupied by Massachusetts.§ Why then did he procure a grant from the General Court of Massachusetts and act under their directions? It was because he had already felt their displeasure and thought the grant might be in some way a protection to himself and his company in making the settlement. But it is not worth while to discuss these matters at length, as they excited great bitterness once, though now, happily, long settled and entire good feeling prevails between the two states.

Stephen Bachiler, for so he always wrote his name, was born somewhere in England in the year 1561. At the age of twenty he entered St. John's College, Oxford. He was matriculated November 17, 1581, and admitted as Bachelor of Arts February 3, 1585–6. The leading profession for college graduates in that day was that of a clergyman, and he determined to study for the ministry, being then a member of the established church. Apparently the time between his graduation in February, 1585–6, and July, 17, 1587, was spent in preparation for his life work, for on the day last named, the death of Edward Parrett, vicar of Wherwell in Hants, making a vacancy in that living, he was presented with the place by William West, Lord Lawarr (or de la Warr as it was written later), and became vicar

* Sprague's American Pulpit, Vol. I. 8.
† Story's Com. Settlement of Salem, Mass., 34.
‡ 1 Sprague's Am. Pulpit, Int. xx. and xxi.
§ See reply of Mass. to the remonstrance of Exeter at the settlement of Hampton. Wint. N. E., vol. i.* 290, 303, 304.

of the Church of Holy Cross and St. Peter.* On the 26th of January, 1587–8, the new incumbent compounded for the payment of the first fruits of the vicarage.

The village of Wherwell stretches along the westerly bank of that "trout-ful stream" the Test, in Hampshire, three and one half miles from Andover. Very great historical interest attaches to this retired town and its ancient monastery. Wherwell Abbey has been the home or the abiding place of three and perhaps four English queens, who were renowned for their extraordinary beauty. The parish of Wherwell hardly had any existence apart from the Abbey down to the year 1543, for until that time the Superior of the Monastery was Lady of the Manor, and owned the whole village and a large part of the neighborhood. The same church served for the parish and the monastery, with presumably a chapel for parochial services as at Romsey. It had also a chapel with a special entrance which was appropriated to the "Priory" as a pew. The earliest mention of Wherwell, or Whorewell, as it was then called, is found in the will of King Edred, A.D. 946, 955. He gave the town to the new Monastery, subsequently called Hyde Abbey. In the year 986 Ælfrida founded Wherwell Abbey for Benedictine nuns in penitence for the bloodshed in which she had been concerned. In the chartulary of Wherwell Abbey the story is thus told: "And in the place, which by the inhabitants is called Wherwell, founded the Church of the Holy Cross, beseeching Christ, that He who, wounded on the (ever) memorable Cross, shed His blood for the redemption of the human race, might deign to grant her the pardon (purchased) by His death, His wounds, and by the shedding of His blood rich (in graces)."†

Wherwell contains five hundred and forty-one inhabitants, and must have been a very retired spot until the London and South Western Railroad ran a branch line through the town about the year 1883, and built a very substantial and commodious station at Fullerton in the parish of Wherwell. Many of the residences, and especially the old court house near the station, are of early date and look as if they had not changed appreciably in three centuries. The old Parish Church of Holy Cross and St. Peter was pulled down and rebuilt in 1858. The old building was repaired after the Reformation with the best portions of the Abbey ruins. With the exception of some fragments of mouldings, one monumental effigy, and parts of two monuments, there are absolutely no traces of the old church.‡

Of Stephen Bachiler's life at Wherwell we know nothing. The Church records were begun in 1634, or at all events no earlier records now exist. We only know that he remained here until 1605, for on the ninth day of August, 1605, John Bate, A.M., clergyman, was appointed Vicar of Wherwell, a vacancy existing because of "the ejection of Stephen Bachiler," the last vicar.§ Not much more is known of his life in England, from the loss of his living at Wherwell to the spring of 1632, when he sailed for New England. He was excommunicated from the church, and so no church record exists showing his abiding places. Probably he preached to different congregations, not in a settled way, but when he could avoid the persecution of the church people. Occasionally we get a glimpse of his location. In 1610 he appears to be still a "clergyman of the County of

* Bishop's Registry, Winchester, Eng. Register of Thomas Cooper, 10.
† The Story of Wherwell Abbey, 4.
‡ The Story of Wherwell Abbey, 11.
§ Bishop's Registry, Winchester, Eng. Register of Thomas Bilson, 18.

Southampton."* On the 11th of June, 1621, Adam Winthrop's diary shows that he "had Mr. Bachelour, the preacher" to dine with him, presumably at Groton in Suffolk. This may have been the subject of this sketch.

Some of the parishioners of Barton Stacey in Hampshire, a few miles east of Wherwell, listened to his sermons at some time before 1632, for we find that Sir Robert Paine petitioned the Council, stating that he was sheriff of Hants in that year and was also chosen churchwarden of Barton Stacey, and that "some of the parishioners, petitioner's tenants, having been formerly misled by Stephen Bachelor, a notorious inconformist, had demolished a consecrated chapel at Newton Stacey, neglected the repair of their parish church, maliciously opposed petitioner's intent (to repair the church at his own charge), and executed many things in contempt of the canons and the bishop.† Once more we hear from him on the 23d of June, 1631, when, at the age of seventy years, he obtains leave to visit his sons and daughters in Flushing. He was then resident at South Stoneham, in the County of Southampton, and desires that his wife Helen, aged forty-eight years, and his daughter, Ann Sandburn, of age thirty years, widow, resident in the Strand, might accompany him. He was to return within two months.‡

It would be interesting to know which of his sons and daughters then lived at Flushing, as Deborah Wing was apparently residing in London in November, 1629, when her husband, John Wing, made his will and presumably she was appointed executrix of the will when it was proved August 4, 1630, as Mr. Waters makes no note that administration was granted to any other person than the executrix named in the will.§

Stephen Bachiler was excommunicated among the earliest of the nonconformists. On the death of Elizabeth in 1603, James I. of the house of Stuart came to the throne. In January, 1604, the famous Hampton Court conference was held, when King James uttered his angry threat against the Puritans, "I will make them conform or I will harry them out of the kingdom."

The next year the King's threat was carried out against Mr. Bachiler, and no doubt he was thoroughly "harried" after his excommunication. Winthrop says that Bachiler "had suffered much at the hands of the bishops."¶

As early as 1630 Bachiler had determined to leave England and settle in America. At all events he made preparation for such removal. Maverick, in his Description of New England, says "there was a patent granted to Christo: Batchelor and Company** in the year 1632 or thereabouts,†† for the mouth of the River (Sagadahocke) and some tract of land adjacent who came over in the ship named the Plough, and termed themselves the Plough Companie, but soon scattered, some for Virginia, some for England, some to the Massachusetts never settling on that land."‡‡

"The Plough ship of sixty tons on the 6th day of July, 1631, arrived at

* Records of Magdalen Coll. Oxford, Eng., June, 1610, admitting Stephen Bachiler, aged 16 years, son of a clergyman of Hampshire.

† Domestic Calendar of State Papers, 1635.

‡ REGISTER, July, 1891, page 237.

§ REGISTER, July, 1891, page 237.

¶ Winthrop's N. E. ii.* 44.

** This must mean Chrispe, Batchelor and Company. John Chrispe or Crispe, as the name was commonly written, and Stephen Bachiler were grantees named in the patent.

†† Hubbard says, in 1630. A contemporary MSS. in the possession of the Maine Hist. Society, gives the exact date as June 26, 1630. See Maine H. & G. Rec., vol. ii. 66.

‡‡ Maverick's Description of New England, REGISTER, vol. 39, p. 35.

Natascott [Nantasket]. She brought ten passengers from London. They came with a patent to Sagadahock: but not liking the place they came hither. Most of them proved familists and vanished away."*

It has been said that this grant was afterwards called the province of Lygonia, after Cicely Lygon, the mother of Sir Ferdinando Gorges; but Maverick says there was a patent granted for this (Casco) Bay some years since by the title of the Province of Ligonia to Collonel Alexander Rigby, which is no doubt true. It is earnestly to be hoped that this Plough patent or a copy will sometime be discovered. At present it is impossible to define the extent of the grant or to prove beyond question what territory was occupied under it. Hubbard says it was south of the Sagadahock River and twenty miles from the sea side, yet all agree that the original grant was forty miles square. Two contemporary writers say it was a patent for Sagadahock.† Two islands in the River Sagadahock, near the south side thereof, about sixty miles from the sea, are included in the grant, but no such islands exist.

Great ignorance of our geography was shown in making the early grants, and they frequently overlap earlier grants. Sagadahock was a very elastic word in early days. It was applied to the river formed by the union of the Kennebec and Androscoggin, also to the region about that river, probably on both sides, like the present county of Sagadahock, and in later times to all the land east of the Sagadahock River to the St. Croix.‡

It seems most probable that the Plough grant began at the mouth of the Sagadahock, ran inland on that river and the Androscoggin forty miles in a straight line, but sixty measured on the river, and forty miles south and a like distance back from the Ocean. This was found to overlap earlier grants, which had been so frequently made of Sagadahock.§

* Winthrop's N. E., i.* 58, Prince 357. The last clause was added long after its date by Winthrop or a later hand. It has served as a basis for a careless Maine writer to charge that Stephen Bachiler was a familist. Fortunately other manifest errors in the same article indicate its untrustworthiness. It is evident that the members of the Plough company who came over in 1632 were not familists. The fact is that many of the earlier settlers of New England were of bad reputation. Hundreds of ignorant, starving creatures were taken from the streets and sent over by unscrupulous adventurers, and innumerable convicts were set free on condition of emigrating to New England. The later colonists, especially those coming in the great movement between 1630 and 1640, were much superior to the earlier immigrants. Winthrop would have known and mentioned the fact if Bachiler had been tainted with familism. In matters of opinion, that is of belief, Dalton and Bachiler agreed, says Winthrop. Who ever heard that Dalton entertained familistic opinions? The charge is ridiculous and utterly unsupported.

† MS. No. 3448 Brit. Museum and Col. Papers, Pub. Rec. Office, ii. 16.

‡ See grant by Charles II. in 1664 to his brother James, Duke of York, of Sagadahock, so called, including all that land except a small tract at Pemaquid.

§ Granted by Elizabeth in 1578 to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, renewed in 1584 to Sir Walter Raleigh. By the French monarch in 1603 to the Sieur de Monts. Granted about 1607 to the Plymouth Company. Renewed and enlarged in 1620. Under this grant Popham's settlement was made. Grant of 1622 of the Province of Maine to Sir F. Gorges. Curiously enough he proposed to devote forty square miles at the mouth of the Sagadahock to a public plantation to be called the "State County." Grant of Edward Gorges to Thomas Lewis and Capt. Richard Bonython, 12 Feb. 1629, four miles long by eight miles inland on the north side of Sagadahock. Grant to the Plough Company 1630. Grant from the expiring Council for New England to Sir F. Gorges in 1635 from the Piscataqua to the Sagadahock. Grant of ten thousand acres to Mason in 1635, lying southeast of Sagadahock. Ryall's grant from Gorges about 1639. Revival of Plough patent in 1643 by Cleeve as deputy for Rigby. Several of these grants were in general terms covering other territory.

Vines says in a letter to Winthrop, January 9, 1643, that Cleeve extended his government "from Sackadehock to Cape Porpus, being aboue 13 leagues in length." Jenner in a letter to Winthrop, dated 6. 2m. 46, mentions "the tract of land which Mr. Cleeve doth challeng by vertue of his Patent, viz. from Sacadehock River to Cape Porpus," and says that Jocelyn, who succeeded Cleeve, claimed "that Mr. Cleeve his *terminus a quo* should

When the territory was actually settled it was found that the bounds could only extend from the west side of Cape Porpoise to the east side of Cape Elizabeth, a distance less than twenty miles, as Casco and most of the territory east of the Sagadahock, had been previously occupied under other grants.

[To be continued.]

LEE OF VIRGINIA.

By J. Henry Lea, Esq., Cedarhurst, Fairhaven, Mass.

The writer has had the pleasure of laying before the readers of the Register for January, 1890 (volume 44, pages 103 to 111), what seemed to him at the time, and has been generally admitted by others since, to be convincing proof of the error of the previously accepted pedigree of the family of the Lees of Virginia by which they had claimed descent from the Lees of Quarrendon.

The promise he then made of following this by another article, rebuilding what he had then destroyed, he is now able to, at least partially, fulfil—clear proof having been obtained that the surmise before made was *absolutely correct* and that Col. Richard Lee was actually a cadet of the ancient family of Lee of Langley in Salop, as had already been asserted on the tomb-stone of his second son, Richard, and to support which we have now the testimony not only of this Richard's elder brother John, but likewise that of Col. Richard Lee, the emigrant, himself, as well as the books of the College of Arms, the well known authority on all matters heraldic and genealogic in England.

It seems then, referring to the proofs which follow, that Col. Richard Lee both used and claimed the arms and descent of the Langley family, and not only did he do so, but that this claim was admitted by the then officers of the College, as is shown by the letter cited of John Gibbons, Blue Mantle, who wrote in 1682, or only nineteen years after the death of the emigrant, with whom he seems to have been on terms of personal intimacy.

The Queen's College Cup, of which an excellent illustration accompanies this article, leaves no doubt whatever as to the belief

begin 60 miles vp Chenebeck River, because the Patent saith, it must lie nere two Islands which are about 60 miles from the sea. Ffor answer to it the Patent also saith, the tract of land 40 miles square, must lie on the south side of Sacadehock River. Now Sacadehock riuer reacheth but to Merry Meeting, and then its branched into Begipscot and Chenebeck, and is no further cald by the name of Sacadehock. Now Sacadehock River is a certaine and sure place for one terme of its bounds, but the Islands are doubtful, which they are, or wher they are: & more ouer ther possession was first taken." See Mass. Hist. Coll. Fourth Series, Vol. VII. 346, 359, 360.

of the family at that date, of their descent and right to bear the arms in question. It has been objected to the tomb-stone that it might have been erected at any period up to the present century; but, in the case of the Cup, it is absolutely certain that it was given to the College at the date named, *i.e.* 1658. We have then clearly established the fact that the three earliest representatives of the family in America claimed this descent, and, as they were certainly gentlemen, it is monstrous to suppose that, had they come of the Quarrendon stock, they should have laid this claim to belong to another and altogether distinct family. *We have no other alternative left us but to accept their word!*

After this overwhelming proof anything so trivial as the names of the American seats of the family seems hardly worthy of mention; but, as some liberties have been taken with the facts in the case, it may be as well to cite a few instances. In the Lee pedigree by Rev. F. G. Lee, published in London in 1884, the statement is made that Col. Richard Lee, the emigrant, built Ditchley House. This is notoriously incorrect, as the dwelling in question was erected by his grandson, Hancock Lee,* by whom this name (of which so much has been made) was *first used* in America. That it was so used is certainly a fact, but it must either be a singular coincidence in this case, arising from the similar local character of the two estates, or else we must suppose that Hancock Lee, being at Oxford at College, had seen and possibly visited Ditchley, the seat of the Quarrendon Lees, which is only four miles distant from that city, and had called his plantation after the stately home of the Earls of Lichfield.

Certain it is that Col. Richard never had any such estate, and it would appear from his will that it was not he who gave the name of Stratford House (not Stratford-Langton as Dr. Lee has it) to his chief plantation, the mansion on which was built in the time of his grandson, Gov. Thomas Lee, on whose tomb-stone the name occurs for the first time as of record, so far as the writer is aware. Other of the family estates were Lee Langley, Lee Hall, Cobbs, Paradise, &c. Of these the two first give a double testimony, if any such were required, as against the Ditchley name, as both were seats of the Shropshire family, while the latter are utterly meaningless in this connection.

A more valuable collateral proof is to be found in the early connection with Virginia of the families of Corbin, Plowden and Eldred, all of them closely connected by marriage with the Lees of Salop. Sir Edmund Plowden of Plowden (ob. 1655) was governor and captain general of the Province of New Albion, John Eldred of Great Saxam was one of the founders of Virginia, while the Corbin family are well known among the early settlers. Turning now

* Ditchley was built about 1687 by Hancock Lee. Letter of Alexander Brown of Virginia to W. B. Lee, Esq.

to the family connection we find that Edmund Plowden of Plowden married Mary, daughter of Thomas Lee of Langley, the sheriff of Salop in 1546; John Lee of Norton Regis married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Corbyne in the sixteenth century, while Richard, the son of the emigrant, married Lettice, daughter of Henry Corbin, Esq.; and Thomas Lee of Coton (born 1620) married Dorothy Eldred, and his half brother, Lancelot, married her sister Anne.

Finally, it is noteworthy that, up to a very recent period, there has never been any doubt entertained by either the American or the English branches of the family of their communion of blood, and correspondence still preserved makes it evident that they have always regarded each other as relatives. That is to say, in 1740–50 Thomas Lee of Stratford House corresponded with Lancelot Lee of Coton Hall as a relative. In 1770–71 William Lee, son of Thomas, corresponded with Harry Lee, brother of the Lancelot Lee above named, as a relative. In 1810–24, Archibald Lee of Virginia (a descendant of Philip, grandson of Col. Richard), corresponded with Harry Lancelot Lee of Coton Hall as a relative and visited him at Coton.

These letters are still extant, some in the possession of J. M. Wingfield, Esq., of Tickencote Hall, Rutlandshire, and the others in the hands of W. B. Lee, Esq., of Seend, Wiltshire, the present (and with one exception, sole male) representative of the ancient family in question, and who is the writer's authority for the above statement, and for whose cordial assistance and advice in this quest his warmest thanks are due and most gladly rendered.

Monumental Inscription in Burnt House Fields, Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Virginia.

Hic conditur corpus Ricardi Lee armigeri nati in Virginia fili Ricardi Lee, generosi, et antiqua familia in Merton-Regis in comitatu Salopsiensi oriundi. In magistratem obeundo boni publici studiotissimi, in literis Græcis et Latinis et aliis humanioris literaturæ disciplinis versatissimi.

Deo quem summa observantia semper coluit animam tranquillus reddidit xiimo. die Martii anno MDCCXIV. ætat LXVIII.

Hic Juxta situm est corpus Lætitia ejusdem uxoris fidæ, filiæ Henrici Corbyne, Generosi, liberorum matris amantissimæ, pietate erga Deum charitate, erga egenos, benignitate erga omnes insignis. Obiit Octob. die vi. MDCCVI. ætatis XLIX.

College of Arms.

LEE–Gules, a fess chequy or and azure between 8 billets argent. Colonell Richd Lee Secretary of State in Virginia An[o] 1659. Descended from the Lees in Shropshire (who sometimes bore 8 billets and sometimes 10 and sometimes y[e] Fesse counter-compone).

E. D. N. Alphabet MS.

NOTE.—This MS. is a Collection of Arms made by some of the officials of the College of Arms in the reign of King Charles II., very probably by the Mr. Gibbons whose letter on the same subject is cited below.

The above extract was made from the books of the College by Mr. Charles H. Athill, Richmond Herald, who adds, "The entry establishes the fact that Colonel Richard Lee *used* the Arms of the Lees of Shropshire and that he *claimed* to belong to that family." To this we may add the testimony of Mr. John Gibbons, Blue Mantle, who, writing in 1682, says that he lived a great part of the year 1659 in Virginia, being most hospitably entertained by the Honourable Colonel Richard Lee, some time Secretary of State there, and adds, "Neither will I omit his arms, being Gu. a fess chequy Or and Az. between eight billets Arg., being descended from the Lees of Shropshire."*

THE LEE CUP AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

On a Silver Pint Cup, standing on a foot and weighing 14oz. 3dwt., now preserved in Queen's College, Oxford, is the following inscription—

* Introductis ad Latinam Blasoniam, by John Gibbons, Bluemantle; London, 1682; p. 156.

COLL. REGI. OXON.
D. D. Johanis Lee Natus in Capohowasick
Wickacomoco in Virginia America Filius
Primogenitus Richardi Lee Chiliarchæ
Oriundi de Morton Regis in Agro Salopiensi.
1658.

Above are two shields, that to the right bearing the arms of Lee of Langley and Coton—A fess cheque between eight billets—that to the left with the arms of the College—Three Eagles displayed—To the left of the engraved work a Bishop's Mitre and Pastoral Staff appearing from behind a book, to the right the end of a staff appearing above a Book crossed by a pair of Compasses. Most of this detail appears clearly in the illustration from a photograph obtained by W. B. Lee, Esq., by permission of Rev. J. R. Magrath, D.D., Provost of the College.

NOTE.—Morton Regis here mentioned, like the same place named on the tomb of John's brother Richard (*vide supra*), is a locality which cannot be identified now if correctly spelled, but if, as seems most probable, *it is an error for Norton Regis*, all becomes clear at once, that being a common form of writing Nordley Regis, one of the chief seats of the family in question, and in the utter absence of *any* Morton Regis, past or present, we can hardly hesitate to accept this, which is in fact quite as near the correct form as the American locality which precedes it.

The following extract is interesting, as showing that one of the best Antiquaries who ever lived in England had, many years ago (his book was published in 1854), recognized the probability of the confusion of these two names.

"In 1214 Worfield was assessed at £10, Claverly at £6–13–4, and Nordley not at all, unless the vill of "Morton" assessed at £2 was so written by mistake for Nordley."—Eyton's Antiq. of Salop, vol. iii. p. 66.

John Lee entered Queen's College as an Upper Commoner July 2, 1658, and took his degree of B. A. April 30, 1662.

Will of Col. Richard Lee of Virginia.

In the name of God Amen. I, Col. Richard Lee of Virginia, & lately of Stafford Langton in the County of Essex, Esquire, being bound upon a voyage to Virginia aforesaid, and not knowing how it may please God to dispose of me in so long a voyage, utterly renouncing, disclaiming, disannulling, and revoking all former wills, either script, nuncupative or parol, and schedules or codicils of wills whatsoever, do make, ordain and declare this my last will and testament in manner and form following, first: I give and bequeath my soul to that good and gracious God that gave it me and to my Blessed Redeemer Jesus Christ, assuredly trusting in and by his meritorious death and passion to receive salvation, and my body to be disposed of whether by sea or land according to the opportunity of the place, not doubting but at the last day both body and soul shall be re-united and glorified.

Next, my will and desire is that all my estate aforesaid, both lease land, free land and copyhold land and houses be with all convenient speed that may be, sold for the payment of my debts to John Jeffries Esq. and what the sale of that shall fall short of, to be made good out of my crops in Virginia, to be consigned to my good friends Mr. Thomas Griffith and Mr. John Lackey, or one of them in that behalf, and in case the estate of Strafford be not as speedily sold as I desire, that then the best improvements possible may be made from year to year of my said plantation, and my servants labor with such directions and appointments as the said Griffith

and Lackey shall order for the better and sooner payment of my debts, and that my number of servants be still kept up, and continued out of the labors by the said Griffith and Lackey or one of them for the better managing and effecting thereof.

Also my will and earnest desire is that my good friends will with all convenient speed cause my wife and children (all except Francis if he be pleased) to be transported to Virginia, and to provide all necessary for the voyage, and from time to time till my estate be disentangled and free of all my debts, to provide and allow for them, and every one of them, a competent and convenient maintenance according as the product of estate will bear, relation being had to the payment of my debts and the annual supply of my several plantations, all which I absolutely refer to the said Thomas Griffith and John Lackey, and after my debts are paid, I give and bequeath my estate as followeth:

To my wife, during her life, I give the plantation whereon I now dwell, ten English servants, five negroes, 3 men & 2 women, 20 sows and corn proportionable to the servants; the said negroes I give to her during her widowhood and no longer, and then presently to return to those of the five youngest children, also the plantation Mocke Nock.

Item. My will and earnest desire is that my household stuff at Strafford be divided into 3 parts, two of which I give to my son John, and bind him to give to every one of his brothers a bed, and the other part I give to my wife Anna Lee.

Item. I give all my plate to my three oldest sons, or the survivor or survivors of them, each to have his part delivered to him when he comes to the age of 18 years.

Item. I give to my son John and heirs forever, when he comes to the age of eighteen years, all my land and plantation at Matholick, all the stock of cattle and hogs thereupon, also ten negroes, viz. 5 men and 5 women, and ten English servants for their times, all the corn that shall be found there, all tools, household stuff and utensils thereupon.

To Richard and his heirs forever, when he come to the age aforesaid, I give my plantation called Paradise, with all my servants thereupon, all my stock of cattle and hogs, all working tools and utensils, and corn that shall be found thereupon to be for the provision of the said servants.

To Francis and his heirs forever, when he comes to the age aforesaid, I give the Paper-makers Neck and the War Captains Neck with five negroes, 3 men and 2 women, and ten English servants, and the stock of cattle and hogs, corn and tools and utensils upon the said several Necks.

Item. I give and bequeath to the five younger children, viz.: William, Hancock, Betsey, Anne and Charles the plantation whereon John Baswell now lives and so all along including Bishop's Neck and to the utmost extent of my land towards Brewer's and also four thousand acres upon Potomack, also the two plantations before bequeathed to my wife, after her death to be divided between them or their survivors or survivor of them, also all the rest of my cattle, hogs, corn, household stuff, tools or whatsoever is or shall be found upon the said plantations at the time of my death, all which said estate so bequeathed to my younger children after my debts are paid, I desire may be employed upon the said plantations for a joint stock to raise portions of the said children against they come of age aforesaid or the females married. The said servants and what other produce of their labors whether money or whatsoever to be equally divided between them or their survivors or survivor of them but the said land only to be divided between the male children.

Item. I give and bequeath to my eldest son John 3 islands lying in the Bay of Chesapeake, the great new bed that I brought over in the Duke of York, and the furniture thereunto belonging.

Item. My will is that my horses mares and colts be equally divided in two parts, one whereof to be and belong to my three eldest children and the other to my five youngest, and shall be sold as they increase towards raising money for their portions, and in case any of the three eldest children die before they come to the age of 18 years that then his or their portion come to the survivors or survivor of them, and in case they all die that the whole personal estate equally to return to the five youngest children, but the land only to the male children, and if the five younger children die before they come to the age aforesaid, or the females married, then their parts to be divided among the eldest or survivors or survivor of them.

Item. My will is that my son William Lee have all that land on the Maryland side whereon George English is now seated, when he comes to the age aforesaid; also my will is that goods sufficient be set apart for the maintenance of the gangs of each plantation for the space of two years, and all the rest of my goods to be sold to the best advantage and the tobacco shipped here to Mr. Lackey and Mr. Griffith towards the payment of my debts.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my son Francis after my debts are paid my whole interest in the ship called Elizabeth & Mary, being one eighth part also one eighth in the ship called the Susan, and in case of the death of Francis I give the same to Charles, and in the case of his death to the two girls Elizabeth & Anne. But in the case that by the blessing of God upon the industry and labor of my people upon the several plantations, my said debts be fully satisfied before the said land at Strafford be sold, nevertheless I will and entreat my good friends Mr. Griffith and Mr. Lackey or one of them it may be sold to the most and best advantage, and the produce thereof put out at interest and the interest thereof be employed for and towards the better education of John and Richard equally to assist the one in his travels for the attainments of a reasonable perfection in the knowledge of Physick the other at the University or the Inns of Court which he shall be most fit for, and the principal money to be equally divided between the two daughters when they come to age or be married, and that the said daughters be utterly debarred from all former legacies given to them as aforesaid, but in case of their death then the sale and produce of said estate at Strafford to be equally divided between my eldest son John and my youngest son Charles. Also I desire and order that my wife, my son John and all my overseers that either or one or all shall from time to time keep a corrrespondence with the said Griffith and Lackey, and order all my affairs in Virginia to the best advantage as they or one of them shall direct them, and ship all my tobacco and what else shall be raised upon the said plantations to the said Griffith and Lackey for satisfaction of my debt and advantage of my children, and do yearly give them an account of all horses, mares, negroes, goods and all other things according as they shall receive directions and instructions from the said Mr. Thomas Griffith and Mr. Lackey.

Lastly: For the use aforesaid I make and ordain my ever loving friend Mr. Thomas Griffith and Mr. John Lackey, Merchants, John and Richard Lee, my full and sole Executors of this my last will and testament, but in respect to my son Richard till he cometh of age I do absolutely (*sic*, qu. place) all the management of my will upon the care and trust of my first

mentioned Executors till my said son Richard Lee comes to age as aforesaid, hoping the same friendship to mine after my death which they have always done unto me.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this sixth day of February in the sixteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second King of Great Britain &c &c. and in the year of our Lord 1663.

(Signed) RICHARD LEE. (Seal)

Signed, sealed and delivered
before us
Peter Ashton
George Wall
W. Carter Seaward.

1664–5. Richardus Lee.

Januarij. Decimo die probatum fuit Testamentum Richardi Lee nup de Stratford Langton in Com Essexiæ sed apud virginia in ptibus transmarinus ar. defunct hents &c. Jurament Thomæ Griffith et Johis Lockey duor Execut &c. quih. &c. de bene &c. Jurat. Reservata ptate Similem Comnem faciend Johi et Richo Lee alt Execut &c. Johis.

P. C. C. Probate Act Book fo 3.*

The foregoing will, while as will be seen by the Probate Act which follows, having been proved in London, was never registered there, nor is the original on file (as is sometimes the case with unregistered wills) in the Prerogative Court. This copy is taken from one in the possession of the writer's friend, Mr. W. B. Lee of Seend in Wiltshire, obtained by him from America and may be relied upon as authentic.

The fact that Col. Richard Lee was of the Shropshire family having now been demonstrated, the next step is to prove the exact connection and to identify his paternity, and upon this difficult task the writer has long and patiently, but fruitlessly, labored. There are no less than nine members of the Langley stock, from any one of whom he might have sprung, but, so far, no proof has been obtained to connect him with any of them. The clues which have been followed and the meagre results obtained may, however, be worthy of citation to save others the labor and expense of reworking the same ground.

The writer's attention having been called (by Mr. H. F. Waters) to the fact that a Francis Lee of St. Peter's, Cornhill, who died in 1618, left by his will property in Stratford-Langton, he has devoted much time to following up this promising clue, and, from the information obtained, we are able to construct the following pedigree, by which it will be seen that this Francis had a nephew Richard who *may* have been the Virginia emigrant, but, even if this prove to be the case, we are still at a loss to connect his grandfather,

* Col. Richard Lee's widow, Anna, the mother of all his children, married a second time to Edmund Lister, Esq.; the writer's efforts to find her will or that of her second husband have been, so far, unavailing in the English Courts. It may be that they were proved in Virginia.

George Lee, with the parent stock. Unfortunately the records of the Sadler's Company perished in the Great Fire of London, and we are thus cut off from the identification of his birth place and parentage which their books would have given us.

It will of course be understood that being a member of the Sadler's Company by no means implies that such member was a harness-maker; indeed in the case of the Francis Lee above named it is expressly stated that he was a *haberdasher* "free of the Sadlers."

GEORGE LEE = ANNE .....
Citizen & Sadler of St. Catherine Creechurch, London, will da. 16 May pro. 21 June 1605. P. C. C. Hayes 48.
living & Extrx of will of husband in 1618; m. 2d to Francis Browne, at St. Mary Woolnoth 16 May 1620. living & curator son's children in 1626.

John Lee of St. Cath. Creechurch, sadler, liv. 1605; dec'd in 1629.

Johane ....., m. 2d to John Grigson of Gray's Inn Lane, Victualler; living 1629; her husb. will da. 24 July, pr. 1 Oct. 1629. Dean & Chap. of St. Pauls, fo. 369.

Alice (?) named as sister in will of Francis, but not named in will of George Lee (perhaps a sister-in-law).

Francis Lee of St. Peters Cornhill, Haberdasher, free of the Sadlers Co. Held lds &c. in Stratford Langton, Essex: born about 1578. m. 1603. will da. 28 Apr. pro. 4 June 1618. P. C. C. Meade 70.

Ann, dau. of Nicholas Pierrepont of Eastwell co. Leic.: gent., born about 1584, liv. 1618: Let. of Admon to moth.-in-law Anne Browne 23 Jan. 1625. P. C. C. Act Bk. 46.

Richard Lee, living 1629. qu. if identical with Col. Richard Lee the Emigrant to Va. in 1642?

Nicholas Lee, living 1629.

Francis Lee (son) bapt. St. Peters Cornhill 29 Jan. 1608; dec'd in 1618.

Francis Lee (dau.) bapt. St. Peters Cornhill 27 Jan. 1611. Living 1626.

Ann Lee, bapt. St. Peters Cornhill, 3 Dec. 1615. Living 1626. m. Francis Shuttlewood of psh. St. Edmond the King, 4 May 1636 at St. Mary Woolchurch.

1605.—Will of George Lee, Citizen & Sadler of London; Dated 16 May 1605. To sonne John Lee messuage in Poore Jury Lane in parish of St. Katherine Creechurch, London, formerly given is now confirmed he to allow half rents of same to my wife Anne; sonne ffrauncis Lee; wife Anne Residuary Legatee & Executrix; Witnesses—John Lee, ffrancis Lee, John Lacocke & Nicholas Holbeane & Jno. Hall Not. Pub.; Proved 21 June 1605. P. C. C. Hayes, 48.

1618.—Will of ffrancis Lee of parish of St. Peters, Cornhill, London; Dated 28 April 1618; Recites that good friend Mr. John Hany hath absolute estate in his house, Lands & tenements in Stratford Lanthorne, co. Essex, to him & his heirs, which is but only to hym in truste for my use although noe use or truste be mentioned in the deede—he to sell these houses &c to best profitt and give the money arising from same to Anne my now wife: To said wife all houses, lands & tenements wheresoever during her life & remainder to my children & their heirs, & if it fortune my seyed wife to be nowe with childe of a sonne, then he to have all my aforesaid houses &c to hym & his heirs after death of wife; Personal estate after payment of debts & funeral to be divided in three equal parts of which one to wife, one to children to be equally divided between them, & the

third part in manner following—To loving mother Anne thirteene shillings fower pence to buy her a ringe withall; to sister Alice same bequest; to Mrs. Avery same; to said John Hanye 22s. in goulde to make hym a Rynge & to the nowe wife of said John Hanye 13s 4d for ring; to Mr. Henry Sympson 22s. in goulde for ring; all residue to wife who is sole Executrix; Overseers—John Hany & Henry Sympson; Wit. Mich: Wright, John Haney & Ellinor Averell. Pro 4 June 1618 by Executrix named in the will. P. C. C. Meade, 70.

1629.—Will of John Grigson of Gray's Inn Lane, Victualler; Dated 24 July 1629; names John Lea late Citizen & Sadler of London, decd, the late husband of Johane, my now wife, & his two sons Richard & Nicholas Lea; Proved 1 October 1629. Dean & Chapter of St. Pauls fo 369.

1625.—Admon of Anne Lee.

January 23 Commission issued to Anne Browne the mother (*sic*, grandmother) of ffrancis & Anne Lee, children of Anne Lee late of the parish of St. Catherine Creechurch, London, decd, to adm &c during minority of said children. P. C. C. Act. Book fo. 46.

Marriage Allegations.

1603–4.—Jan. 25. Francis Lee, Sadler, of St. Catherine Cree Church, Freeman of London, 26, & Ann Pierrepont, of same, Maiden, 20, daughter of Nicholas Pierrepont of Eastwell, co. Leicester, Gent, whose consent is attested by her brother John Pierrepont, of Eastwell aforesaid, Gent.; at St. Catherine Cree Church aforesaid; consent also of George Lee, of St. Catherine Cree Church, Sadler, father of said Francis.

Mar. Al. Bish. Lond., Harl. Soc. xxv. 282.

Register St. Peters Cornhill.

Baptisms.

1608—Jan. 29—ffrauncies Lea the sonne of ffrauncies Lea haberdasher dwelling in Cornhill.

1611—Jan. 27—ffrancis lee the daught^{r} of ffrancis lee haberdasher Cornhill.

1615—Dec. 3—Sonday—Ann Lee the daught^{r} of ffrauncis Lee Free of the Sadlers Dwellinge in Redd Crosse ally in Cornhill.

Burials.

1614—Oct. 31—Buried Margarett Slanter s^{r}vant to Mr. Lee haberdasher dwelling in Cornhill, age 25 yeres, pitt in the east yeard.

Harl. Soc., Reg. Sec. vol. 1.

Register St. Mary Woolnoth.

Marriages.

1620—May 16—Francis Browne of St. Mary Woolchurch, and Anne Lee, Widdow, of St. Peter in Cornhill, by license.

Register St. Mary Woolchurch Haw.

Marriages.

1636—May 4—Frances Shuttlewood, of the Parish of St. Edmons the King, and Ann Lee, of this Parish, by license.

Mr. Waters has cited the will of William Pindar, clerk,* who names a family of Shingleton als Lea of London, Virginia and Plymouth in the year 1625. It appears unlikely that this family were of kindred stock with either Col. Richard Lee or his relatives, the Lees of Langley, but the following items relating to them from the Probate Courts are very interesting as showing a connection with Stratford-Langton only a few years prior to the emigration to Virginia. We have thus no less than three altogether distinct families of Lee resident in, or connected with, this suburb in the early part of the 17th century, *i.e.* Sir Robert Lee of the Quarrendon stock, Col. Richard Lee of the Langley line, the Shingleton-Lea family who appear to be from Devon, and perhaps we should add to this the Francis Lee family, before referred to as holding an estate here, as, if their connection with the American family be disproved, they will constitute a fourth totally distinct but co-existent line in this hamlet. A fact that should serve as an impressive warning to those whose hasty jumping to conclusions, unsupported by direct testimony, has made so much trouble and confusion in the past.

1578.—Will of Thomas Hitchcock, Citizen & Carpenter of London; dated 25 Oct. 1578; All goods to be divided in 3 parts of which one to wife Agnes & other two to pay legacies, debts &c; To poor of the streete of Stratford Langthorne, co Essex, 40s.; to poor of Stanes, co Middx, 40s.; to children of sister Anne, wife of Owen Dod of Stratford Langtorne xx^{li}; To Thomas Speighte 5^{li}; to children of sister Mary, wife of John Baker of Stanes xx^{li}; to Alice, daughter of sister Johan, wife of Thomas Bowthe xxs.; to sister Susan, wife of Thomas Stevenson 6^{li}; to brother Wm. Giles my best gowne; to Ede Maples, daughter of William Maples 40s.; to John Allat, my wife's sonne, my bay mare &c; sundry legacies to domestic servants; Residue to Alice Bowthe, dau. of Thomas Bowthe, my brother, & Thomas Porter, woodmonger, in St. Katherines, equally—& I appoint them Executors; Overseers my trusty friends Thomas Spaighte, Peter Tompson & Roger Preston, scrivenor; I quit claim unto Thomas Lee, Richard Lee & (*blank*) Page, late my servants, all manner of actions, suits &c, which I or my executors may have against them; In wit (*no signature*) Wit. John Skeat, Clark, John Stevenson, Willm Shawe, John Baker & Thomas Stevenson the younger; Proved 28 Oct 1578 by Thomas Porter, power reserved to Alice Bowthe. P. C. C. Langley, 38.

1592.—Admon of William Shingleton als Lea.

Novembris. xx^{mo} die Emt. Com. Roberto Shingleton als Lea fili nrali et litimi willmi Shingleton als Lea nup pochie de Langton ab int defs &c.

Comm. Ct. Lond., Act Bk., fo 249.

1621.—Will of Thomas Speght of Precinct of St. James in the Wall in the Cittie of London, gent.; dated 27 Feb. 1620; pro. 5 June 1621; daughter Judith, wife of John Mattocke; children James, Lawrence, Paul, Catherine & Dorothy Speght; dau. Mary, wife of John Talbot; dau. Jane, wife of Richard Robothum; Elizabeth, wife of Humphrey Dison; dau. Helen, wife of Tobias Worthington; bro. Samuel Hill, Doctor of Divinity;

* Gleanings in REGISTER, vol. xliv. page 392. A Thomas Singleton, Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, in his will dated 29 Dec. 1610, proved 14 Jan. 1614, names Sir Thomas Egerton, his sister Lady Marye Leighe and Robert Leighe. P. C. C. Rudd, 6.

wife Anne; To daughter Anne wife of Thomas Lea £40, but in a Codicil this bequest is revoked & the amount to be placed in hands of son Thomas Speght for welfare of said dau. Anne, but if she outlive the said Thomas Lea, then to be paid to her, but if she die in lifetime of her now husband, then to such of her children as shall be living. P. C. C. Dale, 58.

1712.—Will of Sarah Leigh, late of London, now of Stratford, co Essex Widow; Dated 4 Oct. 1711; Pro. 10 Apr. 1712; Names nephew William Leigh & wife; his children Edmond & Anne Leigh; cosin William Cole & wife & their children Samuel & Sarah Cole; the son of Samuel Leigh, my late husband's brother; nephew Blinkern's 3 children Mary, Sarah & John; Mrs. Mary Skignus; poor of St. Michael Crooked Lane; Elianor Blumfield; Elizabeth Garway; Mary Needham; sister Leigh, widow of Brother Richard Leigh; Sarah Blinkern the elder & her sister Elizabeth Blinkern; my sister Hannah Blinkern & her 2 daus Sarah & Elizabeth Blinkern; widow Mears; neices Elizabeth Hambly, Mary Dyer & Dorothy Tristram; nephews James & Isaac Cocks; my brother Isaac Cocks Residuary Legatee & Executor. P. C. C. Barnes, 72.

1709—Will of Hancock Lee; dated 1706; Names daughter Mrs. Anna Armstead; son Richard Lee, who will be 18 years old in 1709, to whom "a double portion of property because a great part of the foundation of my estate came by his mother"; other children are mentioned but not named. 1st Codicil—son Isaac Lee; 2nd Codicil, dated May, 1709—son John Lee & "child my wife's now with."

Northumberland Co (Va) Ct. Files.

Extracted by William J. Crallé, Clerk of Court, for W. B. Lee Esq of Seend, Wilts., to whose courtesey this extract is due.

The singular name of Hancock Lee occurring among the children of Col. Richard (unquestionably a derivative from a surname), the writer has for years kept a keen look out for any Lee-Hancock marriages in the many Parish Registers which he has examined in all parts of the kingdom, with the result of finding at least two such instances which follow, although it is to be feared that they will give us but little aid.

Register of West Buckland, Somst.

1607—Allexander Ley alʂ ffarthinge was maryed vnto Emmett Thomas alʂ Hancocke the xxvth. of Octobr.

Register of Brading in Isle of Wight, co. Hants.

MARRIAGES.

1593—october 31—Roger Leigh and Ann Hancock.
1606—Julie 30—Roger Lee and Mary Deacon by license.
1615—ffebruary 6—Roger Lea Juin and Bridgett Granelen.
1623—November 18—Rychard Galpen and Grace Leigh.
1630—April 15—Thomas Oglandr & Eliza: Leigh, gent: Servant to Sr John Oglander.*

* The Memoirs of this Sir John Oglander (a second Pepys) have recently been published, edited by W. H. Long, at Newport, I. W., 1888.

BAPTISMS.

1593—December 23—Alice daughter of Roger Lee.
1595—August 10—Ann " " " Lea.
1597—October 16—Roger sonne " " " Lee.
1599—October 4—Edward " " " " Ley.
1601—ffebruary 7—Thomas " " " " Lee.
1608—July 20—John " " " " "
1609—September 5—Jane daughter " " "
1612—June 3—Dorothie " " " Lea.
1614—August 29—Nicholas, sonne " " "
1616—January 29—Bridgett, daughter of " " Junr
1618—September 8—Jane the " " " Lee.

BURIALS.

1583—November 5—Christian Lee.
1594—Aprell 8—Alice daughter of Roger Lee.
1604—ffebruary 20—buried the Abortive of Roger Lee.
1605—maie 13—An the wife of Roger Lee.
1615—maye 26—John, sonne of Roger Lea.
—October 5—(*blank*) daughter of Roger Lea. (*qu. Jane* vide bapt. 1609.)
1617—maye 3—the Abortive of Roger Lea.
1623—ffebruary 2—Jane Lea a child of Roger Lea from St. Helens.
1631—March 20—Charitie Leigh, widd.
1669—November 6—Ann Lee.

The above extracts comprise *all* of the Lee entries in the Brading Register from its commencement in 1547 to 1703, as, with three or four exceptions, all referred to the family of Roger who married Ann Hancock. They seem to have removed to St. Helens, a contiguous parish, before 1623. The Registers of St. Helens date from 1653 only.

NOTE.—Since this MS. was sent to the printers, the writer has learned of the discovery, by that indefatigable genealogist, Mr. H. F. Waters, of the will of John Best of Twyning, co. Gloucester (see Gleanings in this number of REGISTER, page 44), which clearly indicates the locality where this Lee-Hancock connection should be sought. In the brief time at his disposal the writer could only search the Twyning Transcripts (vide infra) which, however, do not give us much help. No doubt the Consistory Court of Probate of Gloucester, if carefully searched, may contain the solution of the problem. The marriage of William Hancock of Twyning with —— Ley of co. Gloucester (Metcalf's Visit. of Worcester in 1682-3, fo. 53) is most suggestive, and no doubt the true clue has been found at last.

Twyning, Gloucester, Transcripts.

Parish Regs are only extant as follows:—Bapt. from 1648; Bur. from 1656; Mar. from 1698.

1618—Richard son of John Hancox bap. 6 June.
1622—Richard Hancoke & Elizabeth Hafford were married 14 Janr.
—Ales the daughter of Richd Hancoke was christd 26 Marche.
—May the daughter of Edwd Hancocke was christened 4 June.
1667—Richard Hancoke buried Dec. ——.
—William the son of Richard Hancock. baptd (no date).
1679-80—Susanna, daughter of John Hancox was christened 3 Nov.
1680—Thomas son of Richard Hancock was buried 8 Nov.

1681—Richard son of John Hancock & Elizth his wife bapt^{d} 27 Feb.
1682—William Hancock signs as Churchwarden.
1683—(*nil.*)
1684–5—Richard son of John Hancock & Mary his wife bapt 20 Apl.
—Wm: Hancock buried 2 April.
1685–6—Richard son of John Hancock & Mary his wife bapt. 20 Apl.
—Mary daughter of John Hancock, buryed Nov. 10.
1686—John son of John Hancock & Mary was bapt. Feb 14.
—Charles Johnson of Fladbury & Elizabeth Hancock of this parish were married Jany 9th.
1689–90—Thos son of John Hancock & Mary his wife bapt. 14 Jan^{y}
—William son of John Hancock buried 20 Aug.
1692—(*nil.*)
1694–5—(*nil.*)
1697—John son of Richard Hancock buried 23 Aug.
—Susan wife of Richard Hancock buried 6 Oct.
1700—Septimus son of John Hancock & Mary his wife buried 25 Ap^{l}.
1703—William Hancock buried 23 Dec.

Searched to 1703 inclusive. All existing years in the Transcript are noted above—those un-noted are missing from files.

In the hope of obtaining some reference which might unravel the tangled skein, search was now made for the wills of the two English Executors of Col. Richard Lee, with the result which follows. By this we see that John Lockey, as well as his widow, seems to have died intestate, while the two Thomas Griffiths, whose wills were found, might either have well been the one sought, but in neither case do we obtain the slightest aid in our quest.

1665–6—Admon of John Lockey.
ffebruarij—Vicesimo septimo die emt. Com^{o} Elizabethae Lockey vid. Relce Johnis Lockey nup^{o} poe S^{ti} Bothi Algate, London, defunc hents &c. Adstrand bona, iura et Cred dic defuncti de bene &c iurat. ("in partibus decendn" *in Calender*). P. C. C. Act. Bk. fo. 39.

1674—Admon of Elizabeth Lockye alˢ Stanford.
Martij—Decimo tertio die Emt Com^{o} Allano Cliffe Curi ltime assto Elizabetha Lockye et Catherina Lockye filiabus uralibus et ltimo Elizabethæ Lockye alˢ Stanford nup de Highgate in com Middx vid. def. hentio & Ad Adstrand bona Jura et Cred. dca defca duran minori ætat et ad vsu p'fat liberor dca def de bene &c Jurat. P. C. C. Act. Bk. fo. 39.

1679—Will of Thomas Griffith of Abinger alˢ Abingworth, co Surry, gent. dated 20 Sept. & proved 10 Oct. 1679; names Allen Vphill, wife of Richard Vphill of Barking, Essex, gent.; Mary Temple, wife of Miles Temple, late of London, Scrivener, principal legatees with remainder to Griffith Temple, eldest son of Miles &c; My sisters Ellen Griffith & Constance Marden Executors; Overseers kinsmen Richard Vphill & Henry ffoster, gent. P. C. C. Bath, 21.

[NOTE.—This will interest another family very much, namely, the Temples. The researches of the late John Gough Nichols (reprinted in the Heraldic Journal) corrected the previous pedigrees of the baronets of Stowe. He showed that the baronetcy expired in the line of the oldest son of the first baronet, with the fourth baronet, Sir Richard, who was created Viscount Cobham. Then it passed to Sir William and his brother Sir Peter, fifth and sixth baronets, grandsons of John, second son of the first baronet; and the seventh baronet, Sir

Richard, was son of the sixth. He died s.p. in 1786, and the line was probably Edward Temple of Sebbertoft who died unmarried in 1796. But the first baronet had two younger sons, viz.: Thomas, LL.D., and Miles. Dr. Thomas Temple is said to have been a fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, afterwards a minister at Battersea in Surrey (1641), a preacher often before the Long Parliament. I should certainly be inclined to identify him with Thomas Temple who was matriculated at Hart Hall, Oxford, Oct. 13, 1620, aged 17, of Bucks., son of a baronet; and who was B.C.L. 1624, D.C.L. 1633, at Oxford. He is supposed to have had a grandson Robert Temple of Mount Temple, co. Westmeath. He certainly had a son Thomas named in the will of Sir Thomas Temple in 1671.

The fourth son of the first baronet was Miles Temple of Dover, an officer in the Customs under the Parliament. He had three wives, and by the first had two sons and one daughter, the eldest son being Miles. This will seems to give a clue to either the father or son,—Miles, who married Mary Griffith, and who had been a scrivener in London. As the true pedigree of Sir John Temple who claimed the baronetcy has never been ascertained, although his descendants still hold the honor, it is desirable that search be made into the descendants of both Thomas and Miles. We know only this much, that Capt. Robert Temple, the emigrant, father to our Sir John, wrote that in 1717 he came to New England, taking ship at Plymouth "where lived an uncle of mine, one Mr. Nathaniel White, a merchant, and an old inhabitant of that town." See Nichols's Herald and Genealogist, iv. pp. 11–13. W. H. WHITMORE.]

1681—Will of Thomas Griffith, Citizen & Plasterer of London, of St. Leonards parish in Shoreditch, co Middx.; dated 15 June, pro 15 Sept. 1681; To be buried in St. Mary Aldermary in London; names brother William & his wife; kinswoman Elizabeth Kenton; bequest to town of Hinckly, Leicestershire; brother Richard Griffith; Daniel Top of Hinckly & his wife; brother Isaiah Bray; Aunt Kinton; Aunt Griffith of Sapcoat; £200 due from Thomas Norton of Stepney on mortgage; wife Elizabeth Executrix; Overseers, Daniel Morrice & John Pinck.

P. C. C. North, 129.

[To be continued.]

THE OLD MORTON AND TAYLOR ESTATES IN DORCHESTER.

By DAVID CLAPP, of Boston.

A YEAR or more ago there appeared in some of the papers of this city, and in one at least of our monthly magazines, descriptive accounts of the Taylor mansion and estate on Dudley Street in Dorchester, which had then just passed out of the hands of the Taylor heirs, and the ancient and elegant mansion was about being demolished. These accounts contained the assertion that the Hon. Perez Morton, whose death took place in 1837, lived the greater part of his life and died on that estate. Although scores of living witnesses, including some of the direct descendants of Mr. Morton, could then attest the fact that for many years he lived, and finally died, in the Pavilion, so called, situated in the northerly part of what is now Pleasant Street; and although an effort was made to correct the mistake in one paper where it had appeared, the assertion was still persisted in. Being desirous that the truth in the

matter should be ascertained from some unquestioned source, I afterwards spent what few leisure moments I could command in looking into public records, and was enabled to make out from them a tolerably clear and I think correct history of the ownership and occupation by Mr. Morton of the two estates mentioned, of both of which it is now certain that at different times he was the owner and on which he resided.

Mr. Morton's residence, after his marriage in 1781, as we learn from the Boston Directory of 1789 and other reliable sources, was in Boston, on the lower corner of State and Exchange Streets, the site now occupied by the Union Bank. The first authentic document found connecting him in any way with Dudley Street in Dorchester, is a deed bearing date Oct. 11, 1794, and recorded in Norfolk Reg. office, Lib. 3, fol. 159,—by which deed Samuel Bird, of Dorchester, for £200 conveys to Perez Morton, of Boston, a piece of land "bounded S. W. on the public road leading from Boston to Dorchester Meeting-house [Dudley St.]; S. E. on land of William Humphrey and Mary Bird; N. on land of Samuel and Ezekiel Bird; and N. W. on road leading to Dorchester Point [Cottage St.], containing by estimation four acres more or less." To this was added by deed of April 6, 1796 (Lib. 16, fol. 143), two quarters and 11 roods of land adjoining, conveyed by Samuel and Ezekiel Bird on condition that Morton keep certain fences in repair; and by another deed, Jan. 11, 1802 (Lib. 16, fol. 142), William Humphrey conveys to Mr. Morton, for $200, half an acre more of contiguous land, "bounded north on said Morton's land or garden."

During the eight years embraced in these three purchases of land, Mr. Morton had erected a house thereon, into which he removed, probably from State St. in Boston, and in which he lived until a period not later than 1808. For he was already in possession, by right of his wife, of a more extensive and attractive piece of land in the town, a mile or less to the Eastward—known as Allen's Plain—a perfectly level and open tract of some 12 or 15 acres—to which he seems now to have turned his attention and on which he was apparently spending his money. This would appear by the fact that on Sept. 27th, 1803, for $14,100 he mortgaged to his brother Joseph Morton his whole Dudley Street estate, comprising, as the deed says (21–49), "all that my estate in Dorchester on which my dwelling-house now stands, together with all the land, appurtenant and belonging thereto, which I purchased of Samuel Bird and Ezekiel Bird [boundaries given as above], containing by estimation five acres more or less, with all the buildings thereon standing," &c. &c. This mortgage seems never to have been discharged. And here terminated Mr. Morton's connection with the Dudley Street estate; for by deed bearing date of July 7, 1808 (Lib. 31, f. 190) Joseph Morton conveys to Cornelius Coolidge of Boston, in consideration of $15,000 to be paid by said Coolidge in seven yearly instalments of $2,142.85

each, "all that estate in Dorchester on which the dwelling house now stands *late in the improvement of Perez Morton, Esq.*, with all the appurtenance thereto belonging, and buildings thereon standing, said premises, however, subject to the Equity of Redemption of said Perez Morton as by law is in such cases made and provided." All these annual instalments were promptly paid by Coolidge, the last one in 1815, and the mortgages discharged. The right of Redemption by Mr. Morton seems not to have been exercised, so that in 1815, Mr. Morton having moved away certainly as early as 1808 (as shown above), the estate was in the sole possession of Cornelius Coolidge, who became the occupant of Mr. Morton's mansion and lived in it for many years. On the 17th of January, 1817, Mr. Coolidge, in consideration of $18,000, conveyed by deed (Norf. Reg. 54–78) to Barnabas Hedge of Plymouth, Mass., his estate situated in Dorchester, with the dwelling house and buildings standing thereon—bounded as already described, containing by estimation about six acres and a quarter of an acre—being all the premises, as he says, "now occupied by me." On July 31, 1820, Mr. Hedge, in consideration of one hundred shares of the Bank of the United States, transferred to him by Samuel Appleton of Boston, conveys, by deed (63–174), to Mr. A. this same estate, with boundaries as before, containing about six or seven acres—"meaning to convey all the premises formerly owned and now occupied by Cornelius Coolidge, which were conveyed to me by him" Jan. 17, 1817. On Sept. 10, 1828, Mr. Appleton, in consideration of $12,000 paid him by Nathaniel Cogswell of Dorchester, conveys to him by deed (76–119) the "premises formerly owned and occupied by Cornelius Coolidge and by him conveyed to Barnabas Hedge, and by said Hedge conveyed to me by his warranty deed of July 31, 1820." On Oct. 1, 1828, Nathaniel Cogswell, gent., in consideration of $12,700 paid him by Charles Taylor of Boston, gent., conveys to said Taylor (26–270) "an estate in said Dorchester, with the dwelling-house and buildings standing thereon and all the land appertaining and belonging thereto" —bounded as in previous deeds, being six or seven acres more or less—"being the premises formerly owned and occupied by Cornelius Coolidge, by him conveyed to Barnabas Hedge, by said Hedge to Samuel Appleton, and by said Appleton conveyed to me by deed," &c. And in 1890, Charles A. Welch and Wm. J. Lovering, trustees under will of Chas. J. Taylor, for $48,000,—additions having been made to the estate in 1841 (Norf. Reg. of Dds, 129–235),—conveyed (Suff. Reg. Deeds, Lib. 1915, fol. 561) to Cheever Newhall the estate in Dudley Street with boundaries as given above, containing, as by plan, 218,311 sq. ft.

The exact time of the removal of Mr. Coolidge from the house in question after 1820 is not known, but his residence in Boston is given in the Directory for 1832 and subsequent years, showing his removal from Dorchester before that time.

The possession by the Mortons of the Pleasant Street estate dates back to a period more than a hundred years ago. Its various transfers by deed through the trusteeship of some of the prominent men of Boston, from the time in 1785 when it was owned by William Allen, and whose dwelling-house was burnt thereon in 1784,* which land was long used as a training field, may be in part gathered from the following extracts from a deed dated June 6, 1830, and recorded in Norf. Reg. Deeds, Lib. 92, fol. 107:

"Whereas William Sullivan of Boston, Esq. [son of Gov. James], conveyed unto Sarah Wentworth Morton, wife of Perez Morton, Esq., on the 26th of May, 1816, a certain piece or parcel of land in said Dorchester, bounded as follows:—Beginning at a point on the northerly side of the road which runs easterly by the public burying-ground [now Stoughton St.], whereby the land hereby conveyed adjoins the land of William Bird, and from said point running by said road easterly 535 feet more or less, then turning northerly and bounded easterly on the road [Pleasant St.] 1440 feet more or less, to the corner of another road [Cottage St.], which is a cross road leading westerly by the estate now in the possession of Mary Champney . . . . and on this cross road bounded northerly about 380 feet more or less, then bounded westerly on land in possession of said Mary Champney and by land of said William Bird 1390 feet more or less to the place of beginning—Being the same lot of land that was set off to Frederick Gryer upon a judgment of the Court of Common Pleas recovered against William Allen the first Tuesday of January, 1785. And whereas the consideration mentioned in said deed executed by William Sullivan, Esq. to Sarah W. Morton, wife of Perez Morton, conveying to Sarah W. in fee the estate aforesaid arose out of the avails of a certain house and land situate in Bowdoin Square, Boston,† which was given by deed to the said Sarah W. Morton, then bearing the name of Sarah Apthorp, by her grandmother Grizzell Apthorp, and afterwards sold by the said Perez Morton and Sarah W. Morton to John Trecothick Apthorp, Esq. And whereas the said Perez and Sarah W. Morton, in her right, she being the legal and equitable owner of said real estate, are disposed to grant and convey the same real estate in trust to the end and for the purposes hereinafter expressed—Now know all Men, that we the said Perez and Sarah W. Morton for and in consideration of one dollar to us in hand paid by Wm. Sullivan, John T. Ap-

* "1784, May. Mr. Jonathan Clap's house was burnt, and the fire flew from his house to Mr. William Allen's barn, which was a quarter of a mile, which catcht in his dung heep and set his barn on fire, and then his house, and burnt them to ashes, with most all his furniture, with three horses and all his carriages."—*Diary of Col. Samuel Pierce, of Dorchester, in "History of Dorchester."*

† In Suff. Reg. of Deeds (Lib. 191, fol. 57), 1799, is recorded a deed by which John Trecothick Apthorp, of Cambridge, conveys to Samuel Parkman of Boston, for $3,500, "a house and land" in Bowdoin Square,—doubtless the estate referred to above. Many now living can remember Mr. Parkman's residence in one of the two large stone mansions fronting the open square (built by him after purchasing the estate), with his son Dr. George Parkman's house in the rear on Cambridge Street.

thorp and Nathaniel P. Russell, Esq., of Boston, do hereby give, bargain, sell and convey the same real estate unto them the said," &c. "in trust nevertheless, and to the uses, purposes, &c. in this Instrument set forth, &c.—that is to say, to permit the said Perez and Sarah W. Morton during their joint lives to use, occupy and improve the said real estate or to lease the same and receive the rents and profits thereof," &c. &c. In the remainder of the deed provision is made for Mrs. M. if she survive her husband, and other conditions secure to her the right of finally disposing of the estate. Notwithstanding all these transfers, provisions, &c., apparently for the security of the estate to the Morton family, Peter C. Brooks, acting as trustee, after the death of Mr. Morton in 1837, by deed dated July 20, 1838, confirms to Mrs. M. for her own use all the estate which had not been otherwise disposed of. Various transfers of the property took place after Mr. Morton's death and during his widow's residence on it, but it is not part of the writer's plan to continue further a history of its ownership and occupation. Mrs. M. died in Quincy, May 14, 1846. She was a lady of well-known literary merit in the early part of this century, was author of a volume of poems and also of various miscellaneous articles in prose and verse, and of a work entitled "My Mind and its Thoughts."* The families of herself and her husband were connected in various ways with the leading characters of the time, and the Pavilion where the Mortons resided—in itself a unique and most attractive building—was for many years the centre of a brilliant array of men and women conspicuous in law, literature and fashion. Being brought up myself in its near vicinity, I well remember it and its inmates from my earliest years, and can now distinctly recall the aged Morton couple seated on their broad piazza and enjoying the south-westerly summer breezes as they swept across the open plain. The Pavilion was taken down not many years after Mrs. Morton's death, and—delightful as the location is—no dwelling-house has since taken its place. Its site is within a stone's throw of the spot where stood the first rude thatch-roofed meeting-house of the Dorchester emigrants, and on the first street in the town laid out by them, for many years known as Green Lane.

The story of Mr. Morton's occupancy of the two estates in Dorchester, as shown by the abstracts of public records above given and plain inferences therefrom, may be briefly summed up as follows:

* Mrs. Morton was also the author of "The Power of Sympathy or the Triumph of Nature," 2 volumes, 12 mo., published by I. Thomas & Co., Boston, 1789. It was advertised in the *Independent Chronicle*, Boston, January 22, 1789, as published that day, and was called, probably correctly, the "The First American Novel." The second American novel was, I presume, "The Coquette, or the History of Eliza Wharton," by Mrs. Hannah Foster, first published at Boston in 1797; the third and fourth, "Wieland" 1798, and "Arthur Mervyn," 1799, both by Charles Brockden Brown. Then follow in 1801, but in what order I do not know, "Female Quixotism: Exhibited in the Romantic Opinions and Extravagant Adventures of Dorcassina Sheldon," by Mrs. Tabitha Tenney, Newburyport; and three other works by Brown: Jane Talbot, Edgar Huntley and Clara Howard.—Editor.

After the purchase of his first lot of land on Dudley Street in 1794, he erected on it a mansion house, removing into it from State Street, Boston, and occupied it for ten or more years, vacating it, as has been shown, certainly as early as 1808. This house was evidently no mean affair; for the estate itself, which a very few years before had cost the purchaser a comparatively small sum, was in 1803, after the house was erected, mortgaged for $14000, and in 1808 sold for $15000. There can scarcely be a doubt that this valuable house was no other than the well-known building, which, having been occupied for three quarters of a century afterwards in succession by Coolidge, Hedge and others, and finally by the Taylors, has been latterly known as the TAYLOR MANSION.

Before moving away from Dudley Street, Mr. Morton would most likely have erected another house ready for occupancy, and as the Pleasant St. land has been shown to have been then in possession of his wife and himself, it is natural to suppose that he built thereon, and that the house erected was no other than the PAVILION,* in which it is well known he resided the latter part of his life, dying there Oct. 14, 1837.

A few words may be said about the Hon. Perez Morton himself. He was born in Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 13, 1751; Harv. Univ. 1771; Speaker Mass. Ho. of Rep. 1806–1811; Attor. Gen. Mass. 1811–1832; del. to State Conv. 1820. He married, May 24, 1781, Sarah Wentworth Apthorp, who was born in Braintree, Mass., Aug. 29, 1759, and died in Quincy, Mass., May 14, 1846. In 1789 they were living in a house in Boston on the lower corner of State and Exchange Streets—the former site of the Boston Custom House. The deed by which this "brick mansion house," as it is therein called, with land and outhouses thereto belonging, was conveyed to Mr. Morton (Suff. D., Lib. 148, fol. 189), bears the date of 1784. The grantor was Thos. Apthorp, of London, late of Boston, who for "£150 lawful money of New England," conveys the property which his late father Charles W. Apthorp, who was a loyalist, formerly held. Eight years before this transaction, Mr. Morton was brought conspicuously before his fellow citizens. In April, 1776, ten months after the battle of Bunker Hill, the body of Gen. Joseph Warren was found and identified. The masonic fraternity, of which he was a conspicuous member, at once made arrangements for the funeral ceremonies, which took place at King's Chapel, on the 8th of April. Perez Morton, then a promising young lawyer and a mason, was selected to deliver a public address on the occasion. As Mrs. John

* The house, according to my imperfect recollection of the details of a familiar object seen daily from infancy, comprised an extensive square lower or ground story, with a broad piazza in front. A second story, still smaller in floor surface, rested symmetrically on the centre of the first, with both stories low studded. It was a common report in my boyhood, that another story still smaller in extent once crowned this second story, and that the peculiar shape of the structure was copied from buildings in countries where hurricanes are frequent. The building, as now remembered, had the appearance of having been painted of a dark greyish color.

Adams wrote at the time,—"A young fellow could not have wished a finer opportunity to display his talents." The oration was well received, and did much credit to the orator. His startling apostrophe to the exhumed remains before him—"Illustrious relics! What tidings from the grave? Why hast thou left the peaceful mansions of the tomb, to visit again this troubled earth?" must have deeply stirred the hearts of his audience. From that time Mr. Morton took rank with the leading spirits of the Revolution. Long afterwards, one of his latest public duties was acting as State's Attorney, assisted by Daniel Webster, in the celebrated trial of the Knapps at Salem, 1830, for the murder of Capt. Joseph White.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

WHITSON'S BAY.—Mr. Alexander Brown's works on the Genesis of the United States is recognized as a work of rare value, but it contains a map the importance of which has hardly been appreciated,—the large map copied for the Spanish minister Velasco, in 1610, from a map drawn for King James, *showing all the English discoveries down to date*. The internal evidence shows that the map included operations in 1608, as Jamestown appears thereon. As a map of the coast of the United States, it is of extreme interest, and would justify lengthy discussion. In connection with New York, it shows that the name *Manhattan* was applied to the Jersey shore as well; and it is probable that Henry Hudson had a copy, or its equivalent, on his exploration of 1609, which dissipated the great sea with which the Hudson, the ancient river of St. Anthony, then stood connected. But here I wish simply to call attention to its value in connection with New England. In various papers and contributions the writer has sought to make two points: (1.) That the river discovered in Maine, by Weymouth in his exploration of 1605, was not the St. George, but the Kennebec, otherwise the Sagadahock, to which Popham's expedition sailed in 1607; (2.) That Martin Pring did not follow Gosnold to Cuttyhunk in 1603, but that he harbored at Plymouth with his two ships, where for six weeks he was engaged in getting sassafras. Now this map establishes both positions as true, since the Kennebec and its neighborhood are shown with great particularity, while there is no indication watever of any St. George's River, which would inevitably have been shown if the river had been discovered and explored. On the other hand, the claim that Plymouth harbor was named Whitson's Bay, after the Mayor of Bristol, in 1603, is also shown to be correct, in that this map, with Plymouth harbor delineated, two years before Champlain surveyed and mapped the port, shows the harbor distinctly as *Whitson's Bay*. The writer had already shown that no early map ever gave the slightest representation of the St. George River, but this new map, which Mr. Brown has furnished from the archives of Samancas (together with the plan of the fort on the Kennebec), destroys the last hope of the advocates of the St. George theory, puncturing and exploding their specious arguments, by which the St. George has been transferred into a noble and splendid stream, agreeing with the description of the Kennebec.

B. F. DECOSTA.

KING HERALDRY.—In the floor of St. George's Church, Basseterre, on the Island of St. Kitts, W. I., is a gravestone with the following inscription: "Here lies Interred the Body of Benjamin King of this Island. Esqr., who departed this Life * * * of Dec., Anno Domini, 17**, in the Forty fifth Year of his age." This stone bears a heraldic device which, though much de-

faced by time and the fire which devastated Basseterre many years ago, may be easily deciphered as having on the shield a lion rampant, between crosses crosslet, and a crest, a demi ostrich rising out of a coronet.

The stone was examined and the inscription and arms copied by Harrison Ellery, Esq., of Boston, while on a visit to the West Indies a few years ago. It was also photographed by Mr. C. C. Lyon of St. Kitts, in 1890, and copies were sent to the writer. The arms in question are those of King of Devonshire and Torcester, Co. North., as given in Burke's General Armory, viz.: "Sable, a lion rampant or, crowned argent, between three cross crosslets or. Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a demi ostrich argent, wings endorsed, beak of the first."

Through the courtesy of Henry George King, Esq., of Basseterre, in searching the Register of St. George's Church, in February last, the following entries were found: "Baptism, 1749, May 28, Benjamin, son of Joseph and Elizabeth King. Burial, 1760, Dec. 23, Benjamin King, Esq." It is not improbable that this is the record of baptism and burial of Benjamin King who is under the heraldic gravestone, but nothing is known with certainty.

It is an established fact, however, that Daniel King, Jr., Gent., of Lynn, Mass., born about 1636, was in 1687 a resident merchant on the Island of St. Kitts. He was the son of Mr. Daniel Kinge, Senr., of Lynn, and grandson of Ralphe Kinge of Watford, Hertfordshire, England, as set forth in the writer's recently published "Pedigree of King of Lynn."

Can anyone throw any light on the ancestry of Benjamin King who is buried in St. George's Church, and his relationship, if any, to Daniel King, Jr.?

Also, is there any evidence of the early use of the St. Kitts coat of arms by the Kings of Lynn?

RUFUS KING.

Yonkers, N. Y.

ROBERT BAILEY THOMAS, author of the Old Farmer's Almanack, was a son of William and Azubah (Goodale) Thomas, of Shrewsbury, and was born at the house of his maternal grandfather in Grafton, on April 24, 1766. He was married on November 17, 1803, to Hannah, daughter of Phineas and Hannah (Buss) Beaman, of Princeton, who was born on April 17, 1774. Most of his life was passed in the neighboring towns of Sterling, Boylston and West Boylston, though continually living on the same farm. While engaged in collecting material for a sketch of Mr. Thomas, which appears in the centennial number of the Almanack for 1892, I copied, on August 7, 1891, the following epitaphs relating to his family. They are found in the "Leg" Burying-ground, situated near the boundary line of West Boylston.

S. A. G.

IN MEMORIA DE
WILLIAM THOMAS,
WHO DIED
JUNE 13, 1810.
AGED 85 years.

J. Park, Groton [fecit].

AZUBAH THOMAS
wife of
William Thomas,
w died
Jan. 14. 1781.
Æt. 43 yrs.

ESTHER THOMAS,
Second wife of
William Thomas,
died
Dec. 27, 1831.
Æt. 88 yrs.

ROBERT B. THOMAS Esq
DIED
May 19, 1846,
Æt. 80.

HANNAH,
widow of
ROBERT B. THOMAS Esq
late of West Boylston,
Died Sept. 28, 1855,
Æ. 81 yrs. 5 ms.

JOHN BARTON, of Boston, ropemaker, in a deed signed 25 July, 1729, by himself and his wife Katherine, speaks of "my uncle, Thomas Barton, late of Portsmouth, England, mercer."

GEORGE A. GORDON.

THE SIEGE OF BOSTON, 1776.—An event corroborated by American and English Officers. Contributed by Albert A. Folsom, Esq.:

February 23d. 1776. Ensign Lyman of Huntington's regiment, with a small party, took a Corporal and two men, who were centinels at Brown's chimneys, on Boston neck, without firing a gun. These prisoners reported, that the heavy cannon were removed trom Bunker's Hill, and put on board ship.

The above is from "Memoirs of Maj. General William Heath. Written by Himself. Boston, 1798." Gen. Heath was born, Roxbury, March 2, 1737; died there Jan. 24, 1814. The Huntington mention was Colonel Jedediah Huntington, afterwards General, b. Norwich, Ct., Aug. 4, 1743; d. New London, Sept. 25, 1818. H. U. 1763.

Saturday, Feb. 24th. Last night a Corporal of 22d, and two Men of 35th, either Deserted or were taken from the Chimnies between 6 or 7 o Clock.

The above is from the Journal of Col. Stephen Kemble. Deputy Adj. General of the British army in North America, under Generals Thomas Gage, Sir William Howe, and Sir Henry Clinton, 1773 to 1779, published by the New York Historical Society in 1884.

Col. Kemble was born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1740. He returned to America in 1805, and dwelt at New Brunswick, New Jersey, until his own death in 1829.

Mrs. General Gage was Col. Kemble's only sister.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.—(Communicated by George A. Gordon, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.):

June ye 21st 1755.

Rec^d of Capt Sam^ll moor fifteen Pound of bulets of the provenc Stors. I say Rec^d. Pr JOHN GOFFE.

By the Honble Brig^r Genl Gage Commanding his Majestys forces to the Westward.

Permit the bearers hereof Major Moore, Lt Chandler & Adj^t Stevens of the New Hampshire Reg^t to Pass your Posts to Albany, they having my leave to go down to that place for the recovery of their healths.

Given under my hand at Oswego this 30th of Septr 1759.

(Signed) THO^s GAGE.

To the Officers commanding at the Several Post betwixt Oswego and Albany.

By the General's Command. (Signed) W. HERVEY,
Major of Brigade.

Souhegan East May ye 10th 1746. Capt. Colborn Sr I Have Inlested John Marshell Juner John Marsh Juner & Ezekiel Greley into my Troop which I hope is with your consent this from your friend and Seruant, JOHN CHAMBERLIN.

To Capt. Thos Colburn of Nottingham West. You are Required in his majestyes Name forthwith to see that all the Training Soldiers under your Command and others in your alarram List be Equipt with all things as the Law Requires and fail not at your Perril.

Dunstable Augt ye 5th 1755. Zacch^s Lovewell Leif^tt Co^ll.

Endorsed

In his majestyes Saruice
To Capt Thos Colburn
In Nottingham West.

THE GREAT HOUSE AT STRAWBERRY BANKE.—The author of *Rambles about Portsmouth* seems to have fallen into error in assigning a date when the Great House (built in 1631) had become a ruin. After alluding to the fact that President John Cutt had by will, in 1680, given it to his son Samuel, Mr. Brewster says: "The house was then probably in a dilapidated condition, for in 1685 it

is recorded that the house had fallen down and the ruins were then visible." *First Series* (2d Ed.), page 21.

Brewster does not cite his authority: and it may be that 1685 is a typographical error for some later date.

In the Rockingham Registry of Deeds, at Exeter, is the record of a conveyance of land in Portsmouth, by Samuel Penhallow (and Mary, his wife), to John Snell, dated 29 August, 1692, which describes the premises as being "near ye house in which John Partridge now Dwelleth comonly called ye great house in ye towne of Portsm°." *Lib.* 6, *fol.* 151. FRANK W. HACKETT.

WARREN AND WATERS.—*Dr. Ira Warren*, of Boston (1806–1864), says in his "Household Physician," "I say to all young persons, value very highly the knowledge of your family history, which you may easily learn from your parents, grandparents, uncles and aunts; and esteem those very highly who are able to impart it to you. Soon the living records will be suddenly blotted by the hand of death, and then no regret for past negligence will enable you to repair your loss, if you have mis-improved your opportunity."

Dr. Warren was one of nine children of Asa and Jemima (Kellogg) Warren, as follows,—Orson, Sylvanus, Asa, Stephen, Silas, Ira, Hiram, Diadany and Lucy. In his will of April 28, 1864, the doctor mentions his wife Ruth S., his brother Silas, sister Lucy Wells of Hustisford, Wis., his nephew Ira, son of his brother Asa of London, Ont., his nephew Ira, son of Manton of Minn., his nephew Dewey K. Warren of Boston, his wife's brother Thomas Turner, Winthrop, Suffolk Co., Mass., bequeaths a section of land in Clark Co., Iowa, a farm in Pembroke, Mass., and the remainder of his estate to Tufts College, Medford, Mass., to found Warren Observatory.

His brother, Asa Kellogg Warren, b. in Vt. Mar. 22, 1798, was m. to Clarissa Waters (b. in Vt. June 27, 1802), by Col. Thomas Talbot, in the "London District," of Canada, Sept. 18, 1820, and had 8 daughters and 1 son. He d. near London, Middlesex Co., Ont., May 3, 1867. She d. at Ailsa Craig, Ont., Feb. 27, 1881.

Dr. Ira Warren used to say that his grandfather, Col. Gideon Warren of the Revolution (lived in the southern towns of Vermont but died at the house of his son Caleb in Hampton, N. Y.), was a personal friend of Ethan Allen, and a first cousin to Gen. Joseph Warren, M.D. (1741–1775), of Bunker Hill fame. For proof or disproof of this last statement I shall be very grateful.

Charles Wells Waters, b. in Georgia, Chittenden Co., Vt., June 4, 1796, was taken to Canada in 1802, with his parents, and lived at Longville on the Ottawa River 14 years; m. Diadany Warren Jan. 14, 1815, and moved to Southwold, Elgin Co., Ont., in 1816, and settled on "Front Street," near Col. Mahlon Burwell. They had 7 daughters and 6 sons. Mrs. Waters d. Dec. 4, 1873, aged 78; he d. in 1880.

His father, Trueman Waters, b. in Conn, m. Phila Wells and had one son and two daughters in Vermont. From there he moved with his son Charles W. to Southwold, Ont., and there married a second wife, and died in 1852, aged 82. Phila Waters, sister of Charles W., b. 1799, m. Samuel Pierce in Elgin Co., and had 3 sons and 3 daughters. Clarissa, before mentioned, m. Asa Warren, jun.

Trueman Waters's father was Capt. Abel Waters, b. in R. I., and his father from Wales. Capt. A. W.'s family were Lucy, Betty Ann, Eunice, Sally, Trueman, Daniel and Charles. His wife was a Tomlinson; both died at Longville, Can.; he was 82. WM. E. CHUTE.

WOODBRIDGE.—John Woodbridge has children born in York, of Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of George Norton, viz.: 1. John Woodbridge, b. Sept. 29, 1718. 2. Mercy Woodbridge, b. June 21, 1720. 3. Freelove Woodbridge, b. Nov. 29, 1722. 4. Lois Woodbridge, b. April 28, 1725. 5. Eunice Woodbridge, b. Sept. 8, 1727. 6. Paul Woodbridge, b. March 28, 1730.

Town Records (Births and Deaths) *York, Maine*, vol. i. page 35.

Portsmouth, Indian Servant of John Woodbridge, died April 20, 1720, aged —. *Ibid*, page 3. FRANK W. HACKETT.

QUERIES.

WEEKS.—I wish to beg the assistance of your readers towards fixing the original home of a certain Thomas Weeks or Weekes, who appeared in Perquimans County, North Carolina, between 1723 and 1727. He is mentioned in the records for the first time in the latter year. His wife was named Anne. He is called "gentleman" and "school-teacher." He acquired a considerable local prominence; he was sheriff of the county, represented it in the General Assembly for a number of years, and was for many years a justice of the peace and judge of the general court. He died in 1763, leaving one or two daughters and six sons, whose names were Thomas, John, Benjamin, Samuel, James and Wilson. The descendants of Thomas are still numerous. The other lines are almost extinct. He left a large property, consisting chiefly of negroes and real estate. I think he emigrated to North Carolina from Massachusetts. I should be glad to correspond with any one who can give me any light as to his earlier home, his personal history and his family connections. STEPHEN B. WEEKS.

Trinity College, Trinity, North Carolina.

TABER—MOREHOUSE.—Lydia Foster (b. 21 Feb. 1762), daughter of James Foster and Mary Lewis of Rochester, married (27 Apr. 1786) Richard Taber of Dartmouth and New York City. Their son, David Corey Taber, of New York City, married Esther Morehouse (b. 8 Dec. 1791, at Saugatuck, now Westport, Fairfield County, Conn.).

The undersigned will be glad to receive any information about the ancestry of either Richard Taber or Esther Morehouse. SIDNEY RICHMOND TABER.

The Brambles, Lake-Forest, Illinois.

CHURCH.—Information is desired as to the ancestry of *Simeon Church* of Chester Parish, Saybrook, Conn., b. about 1708, who d. there Oct. 7, 1792, in 84th year, and his wife *Eunice*, b. about 1719, who d. there July 16, 1809, in 90th year, with dates of marriage of their children: *Titus*, Pawlet, Vt., 1803; *Eunice*, who m. Phineas Warner, Saybrook, 1803; *Philemon*, Saybrook, 1803; *John*, Winchester, Conn., 1803; *Samuel*, Saybrook, 1803, and dates and places of death of the above, except Eunice, and also of *Lois*, wife of Simeon Brooks, Saybrook, 1803; *Eliza*, wife of Isaiah Huntley, Marlow, N. H., 1803, and *Simeon*, Rensselaerville, N. Y., 1803.

Also respecting the ancestry of the following early settlers of Granville, Mass., viz.: Samuel Church, b. about 1708, who died 1792, aged 84, and *Jonathan* Church, b. about 1713, who d. April 13, 1809, aged 95.

77 Wall St., New Haven, Conn. LUCIUS M. BOLTWOOD.

WILLOUGHBY QUERIES.—1. Deputy Governor Francis Willoughby, of Charlestown, Mass., in his will June 4, 1670, gives to "cousin March liberty during her widowhood to live in and make use of my house in which she now dwells, rent free." Who was "cousin March?"

2. The will of William Willoughby, son of the Dep. Gov. Francis Willoughby, was filed Dec. 7, 1694, in Middlesex Probate Court. He left to "cousin Elizabeth Moore £10." Who was she?

Information is desired by Mrs. E. E. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn.

PALMER.—I am desirous of obtaining information relative to the "Westchester Palmer Genealogy." I have in my possession the entire line of my own ancestry from year 1649 to present date, beginning with William Palmer of Mam-a-roneek, Westchester Co., N. York, but am unable to trace beyond that date. At the suggestion of a friend who has had more experience in tracing up such matters, I have ventured to request that you publish a query in the REGISTER, asking that anyone possessing a clue to information regarding books, traditions, or records, pertaining to said William Palmer of Westchester, would communicate with me. Address MRS. E. E. POPPLETON.

502 Gidding's Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

WATERHOUSE AND WHITEHOUSE.—Who were the parents of Mary Waterhouse who married Caleb Robinson about 1766?

Any person having a genealogy of the Whitehouse family will confer a favor by addressing the subscriber, WILLIAM H. KELLEY.

No. 142 East University St., St. Paul, Minn.

CHANDLER.—I write to ask if any of the readers of the REGISTER can assist me in finding the parentage of Sarah Chandler, born perhaps at Stratford, Ct., and married about 1760 to Andrew Patterson, then of said Stratford. They lived successively at Cornwall, Ct., Piermont, N. H., Wethersfield, Ct., and New Lebanon, N. Y., where she died 1801. She does not appear in Dr. Chandler's Chandler Family. GEO. DUDLEY SEYMOUR.

118 York St., New Haven, Ct.

REPLIES.

JOHN TRASKE, SENIOR, OF BEVERLY, MASS., 1687–1729.—In the inventory of the estate of Osmond Trask, of Beverly, rendered by his widow Elizabeth Trask, Administratrix, March 27, 1677, as attests Robert Lord, Cler. (Ipswich Records, iv. 80), is the following item: "dew from John Trask his Brothers Son 02." It was thought, for a long time, that the above had reference to John Trask, son of Capt. William, of Salem, it being then unknown, to those interested, that there were any persons in this country, at that period, bearing the name of John Trask, excepting said John, of Salem, and a minor son of Osmond, of Beverly. And yet there was a great disparity between the ages of Capt. William and Osmond, the latter being about 36 or 38 years the junior of Capt. William, according to the record of the depositions of said parties made in the years 1660, 1664 and 1665, as printed in the REGISTER, viii. 163. It has, however, recently come to light, that there was a John Traske, senior, of Beverly, "sea faring man," who, on the 15th of March, 1687–8, with consent of his wife, Hannah [Solart], for a consideration of £6.15s. conveys to Jacob Grigs, Cooper, land in Beverly (Essex Deeds, Lib. ix. 110). Again, John Traske Junr. of Salem, sells John Trask, of Beverly, "seaman," 2¼ acres of land in Beverly, April 23, 1694 (Essex Deeds, xix. 187). Finally, Oct. 28, 1715, John Traske, of Beverly "husbandman," for £311 conveys to Robert Morgan, of the same town, Cooper, his mansion or dwelling house and homestead adjoining, in Beverly, 20 acres; also, 10 acres of land in Longham Meadow, in said Beverly, one-third part of the wood lot he bought in partnership with Nathaniel Stone, Junr. and Joseph Eaton, and all his Commonages and Right in the Common and undivided lands in Beverly. This was acknowledged, Nov. 2, 1715, by said John Traske and Hannah, his wife, who resigned her right of dower (Essex Deeds, Lib. xxviii. 115).

As a sequel to this, we are informed by the records (Middlesex Deeds, Lib. xvii. 494), that William Reed, of Lexington, Mass., on the 21st of September, 1715, £430 being paid by John Traske, of Beverly, "husbandman," sells said Traske 60 acres of land in Lexington, with Mansion house, &c. And here the family remained, John Traske conveying to his "well beloved son," Nathaniel, of Lexington, his real estate in Lexington, 60 acres of land, &c., corresponding to the grant made to him by said William Reed, together with his "whole pew in the Meeting House," Feb. 6, 1728–9 (Middlesex Deeds, xxxii. 306).

Nathaniel, above, had son, Nathaniel, born in Lexington, March 18, 1721, who was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Brentwood, N. H., Dec. 12, 1748; died Dec. 12, 1789, on the 41st anniversary of his ordination. Through this Rev. Nathaniel Trask, grandson of John and Hannah Solart) Trask, and his brothers John and Jonathan (the former of whom, born in Lexington, Feb. 8, 1717–18, was of Woburn, 1754), are descended many bearing our name, in Maine, New Hampshire and elsewhere, and in the male and female branches connecting themselves with numerous families, among them those of Batcheider, Bemis, Brown, Chick, Cox, Drew, Emery, Ferguson, Fifield, Fisk, Fogg, Gordon, Greene, Greenleaf, Harrington, Hill, Hitchcock, Huse, Jewell, Johnson,

Knowlton, Ladd, Leavitt, Leighton, Leitch, Moore, Morris, Prescott, Reed, Rich, Robinson, Sawyer, Scott, Simpson, Soaper, Spaulding, Stearns, Stockwell, Thing, Tufts, Willard, Williamson, Wills, Woodcock, Wyman, and others.

See Hudson's History of Lexington, page 245; History and Genealogy of the Trask family, by R. D. Trask, Portland, 1877, 12mo. pp. 36, where the descendants of Rev. Nathaniel in one line are given; Annals of Brentwood, N. H., Congregational Church and Parish, by Rev. Benjamin A. Dean, Boston, 1889; REGISTER, xxxii. 73-75.

It would seem, therefore, quite probable, that John Traske, senior, of Beverly, who married Hannah Solart, and settled in Lexington, was the "Brothers Son" mentioned in the Inventory of Osmond Trask, and not John, the son of Capt. William.

In conclusion, the writer of this is desirous of being informed as to the parentage and time of death of said John, senior, of Beverly and Lexington.

WILLIAM B. TRASK.

MARSHALL P. WILDER'S CHRISTIAN NAMES.—Mr. Wilder on several occasions informed me that he at first bore the name of Marshall Pinckney Gerry Wilder, being so named by his father for John Marshall, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Elbridge Gerry, the envoys to France appointed in 1797 by President John Adams. I stated this, in a foot-note on page 234 of the 42d volume of the REGISTER, adding that on one occasion Mr. Wilder, at a meeting of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, told the story to his hearers. I find that it was at the meeting on Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1881, and that his remarks are printed in the report of that meeting in the *Boston Daily Advertiser* of Dec. 3. The report was written by Mr. Daniel Weld Baker, then a member of our Society, who assures me that he took particular pains to give Mr. Wilder's statement about his name in his own words. At that meeting a paper was read by the Rev. Edwin M. Stone of Providence, R. I., entitled "Reminiscences of Marblehead." In it Mr. Stone referred to Elbridge Gerry and the Gerrymander. Mr. Wilder made some remarks at the close of the paper, which are thus reported in the *Advertiser:*

"In expressing his appreciation of the value of the paper, President Wilder reverted to the comment which had been made on Elbridge Gerry, and gave it as an anecdote personal to himself that his father had at first named him Marshall Pinckney Gerry Wilder, but after the gerrymander doings he lost his admiration and had the "Gerry" struck out from his son's name." J. W. D.

A FEW NOTES ON MAVERICK'S DESCRIPTION OF NEW ENGLAND.—In the REGISTER for January, 1885, vol. 39, pages 33 to 48, was printed a "Description of New England," by Samuel Maverick. The following notes on that paper by the late Charles Deane, LL.D., are extracted from a letter to the editor of this magazine dated Dec. 2, 1884:

"I have read the Maverick paper with much interest. It is of great value. Of course there are many errors it it, made by Maverick himself, such as we might expect him to make. In the dates of patents he is altogether out. But some of the errors may be errors of the copyist. Now the date of Levett's patent, under 'Casco Bay' [page 35], is given as 1632. It should be 1623. And there is a similar error under Braintree as "1632 or thereabouts" [page 40]. If they had a patent, it was probably in 1623 or thereabouts.

"In the paragraph above, 'Boston' [page 39], Nasascot should be Natascot. In the second paragraph preceding the 'Decription of Plymouth bounds,' the comma should be deled in 'Obadiah, Holmes' [page 42]. Near the close of the article, 'now Amsterdam' [page 47, 3d par. from bottom], should be 'new Amsterdam.'"

Note by the editor of the Register.—In the preface to Maverick's paper, it is stated on page 33 that "Maverick when Winthrop and his company arrived was settled at Noddle's Island now East Boston." It should be "at Winnesimmet now Chelsea." See a paper by Hon. Mellen Chamberlain in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 2d series, vol. i. pp. 366-73.

Judge Batchelder thinks that "Christo: Bachelor and Company" (page 35), is a mistake for "Crispe, Bachelor and Company." See REGISTER for January, 1892, the present number, page 62.

Knowlton, Ladd, Leavitt, Leighton, Leland, Moore, Morris, Prescott, Reed, Rich, Robinson, Sawyer, Scott, Simpson, Souper, Spaulding, Stearns, Stockwell, Thing, Tufts, Willard, Williamson, Wills, Woodcock, Wyman, and others.

See Hudson's History of Lexington, page 246; History and Genealogy of the Trask family, by R. D. Trask, Portland, 1877, 12mo. pp. 36, where the descendants of Rev. Nathaniel in one line are given; Annals of Brentwood, N. H., Congregational Church and Parish, by Rev. Benjamin A. Dean, Boston, 1889; Register, xxxii. 73-75.

It would seem, therefore, quite probable, that John Traske, senior, of Beverly, who married Hannah Solart, and settled in Lexington, was the "brothers son" mentioned in the Inventory of Osmond Trask, and not John, the son of Capt. William.

In conclusion, the writer of this is desirous of being informed as to the parentage and time of death of said John, senior, of Beverly and Lexington.

William B. Trask.

Marshall P. Wilder's Christian Names.—Mr. Wilder on several occasions informed me that he at first bore the name of Marshall Pinckney Gerry Wilder, being so named by his father for John Marshall, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Elbridge Gerry, the envoys to France appointed in 1797 by President John Adams. I stated this in a foot-note on page 234 of the 42d volume of the Register, adding that on one occasion Mr. Wilder, at a meeting of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, told the story to his hearers. I find that it was at the meeting on Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1881, and that his remarks are printed in the report of that meeting in the Boston Daily Advertiser of Nov. 3. The report was written by Mr. Daniel Webb Baker, then a member of our Society, who assures me that he took particular pains to give Mr. Wilder's statement about his name in his own words. At that meeting a paper was read by the Rev. Edwin M. Stone of Providence, R. I., entitled "Reminiscences of Marblehead." In it Mr. Stone referred to Elbridge Gerry and the Gerrymander. Mr. Wilder made some remarks at the close of the paper, which are thus reported in the Advertiser:

"In expressing his appreciation of the value of the paper, President Wilder reverted to the comment which had been made on Elbridge Gerry, and gave it as an anecdote personal to himself that his father had at first named him 'Marshall Pinckney Gerry Wilder,' but after the gerrymander doings he lost his admiration and had the 'Gerry' struck out from his son's name." J. W. D.

A Few Notes on Maverick's Description of New England.—In the Register for January, 1885, vol. 39, pages 33 to 48, was printed a "Description of New England" by Samuel Maverick. The following notes on that paper, by the late Charles Deane, LL.D., are extracted from a letter to the editor of this magazine dated Dec. 2, 1885:

"I have read the Maverick paper with much interest. It is of great value. Of course there are many errors in it, made by Maverick himself, such as we might expect him to make. In the dates of patents he is altogether out. But some of the errors may be errors of the copyist. Note the date of Levett's patent, under 'Casco Bay,' (page 38), is given as 1632. It should be 1623. And there is a similar error under Bermudas as '1612 or thereabouts' [page 40]. If they had a patent, it was probably in 1621 or thereabouts.

"In the paragraph above, 'Boston' (page 39), Nassacon should be Nassaset. In the second paragraph preceding the 'Description of Plimouth bounds,' the comma should be dated in 'Cohasset, Hingham' (page 42). Near the close of the article, 'now Amsterdam' (page 47, 3d par. from bottom), should be 'new Amsterdam.'"

Note by the editor of the Register.—In the preface to Maverick's paper, it is stated on page 33 that "Maverick when Winthrop and his company arrived was settled at Noddle's Island now East Boston." It should be "at Winnisimmet, now Chelsea." See a paper by Hon. Mellen Chamberlain in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 2d series, vol. 1, pp. 366-73.

Judge Batchelder thinks that "Christo: Bachelor and Company" (page 38), is a mistake for "Cutope, Bachelor and Company." See Register for January, 1886, the present number, page 46.

JOHN TRASK—CORRECTION.—Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M. of Salem, in a communication to the REGISTER (xviii. 150–153), on the "Potter Family," has, among others, the following note on page 153. "John Trask, 4th deponent, was son of William, who came prior to the arrival of Endicott—bap. 13. 7. 1642, and died 14 Apr. 1700, in his 59th year—so says his gr. stone in Beverly."

This is correct until it comes to the time of death and age of said John, who did not die "14 Apr. 1700, in his 59th year." He passed away in November, 1729, his will being made Nov. 1st of that year, and proved Nov. 21st following, aged 87 years (Essex Wills, xvi. 171).

The John Trask who was buried in the Abbott Street burying-ground at Beverly, to which the words "so says his gr. stone in Beverly" in this article undoubtedly refer, was born in B. Oct. 1, 1721, and died, says the grave-stone, "April 14, 1760, in the 39th year of his age." He was, according to the family records, son of Joseph, grandson of Samuel, and great-grandson of Osmond, of Beverly.

In justice to the writer of the above quoted note from the REGISTER, it should be mentioned, that the latter part of the paragraph was based on an incorrect copy of the inscription on the gravestone given him by another person.

WILLIAM B. TRASK.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

QUARTER MILLENARY OF THE PILLSBURY FAMILY.—The 250th anniversary of the settlement of William Pillsbury in New England was commemorated by a meeting of his descendants at Newburyport, Mass., on Thursday, Sept. 3, 1891. This is the third reunion of this family, the first meeting being held in 1888, at which 106 persons were present, and the second in 1889, when 111 were present. This is the largest gathering that has yet been held, 176 descendants being present. These reunions have been brought about through the exertions of Misses Emily A. and Ellen P. Getchell of Newburyport, who are descendants and who have spent much time in preparing a genealogy of the Pillsbury family. The president, Hon. A. E. Pillsbury of Boston, presided at the gathering. The literary exercises consisted of speeches and poems. A dinner was served and the site of the old Pillsbury house in High street was visited. A full list of officers was chosen. Among them were Hon. Albert E. Pillsbury, president; Hon. E. I. Pillsbury of Charlestown, Mass., secretary; Mr. Charles E. Pillsbury of Biddeford, Me., treasurer; and Miss Emily A. Getchell of Newburyport, historian. The meeting seems to have passed off very pleasantly. A full report is printed in the *Salem Press Historical and Genealogical Record* for October, 1891, pp. 68 to 78, and in the *Newburyport Daily Standard*, Sept. 4, 1891.

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD E. SALISBURY of New Haven, Conn., are printing, "privately," and have nearly completed, a book of "Family Histories and Genealogies." It is not a mere collection of names and dates, but a book of family-history, adding to previous information many new facts which have been obtained abroad, as well as in this country. The book will be of great and ever-increasing interest to present and future generations of the families specified, and their allies, and also valuable to genealogists, antiquaries, and historians, in general. The work comprises monographs on the families of McCurdy, Mitchell, Lord, Lynde, Digby Newdigate, Willoughby, Griswold, Wolcott, Pitkin, Ogden, Johnson, Diodati, Lee, and Marvin; with notes, more or less full, on the families of Buchanan, Parmelee, Boardman, Lay, Hoo, Locke, Cole, DeWolf, Drake, Bond, Swayne, Dunbar, and Clarke. The text, indexes, and armorial bearings, accompanied by thirty-one large folded pedigree charts, on bond paper, will be in three volumes large 4to. of about fifteen hundred pages. The edition is of three hundred copies, of which nearly two-thirds have been sold or otherwise appropriated. Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury will give further information, on application.

TITLED FAMILIES IN AMERICA.—The descendants of those who have received titles or decorations of honor from royalty for meritorious actions are requested to send their pedigrees and other information to F. G. Forsyth, Norfolk, Va., who is collecting material for a work of the above name.

THE MATERNAL ANCESTORS OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.—Paymaster Joseph Foster, U.S.N., of Portsmouth, N. H., has written two very interesting articles on this subject, which were printed in the *Portsmouth Journal*, Sept. 5, 1891, and the New York *Critic*, Oct. 10, 1891. Among the families mentioned from which Mr. Lowell was descended on the mother's side are Spence, Traill, Whipple and Cutt. Several generations of the maternal ancestors of this eminent poet, essayist and statesman resided in Portsmouth.

Professor C. E. Norton, Mr. Lowell's literary executor, says, that these articles are "a very useful contribution to the history of Mr. Lowell's family, and all the more interesting because many of the most striking traits of his character and genius came to him from his mother's side."

REGISTER OF S. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, READING, BERKS.—The Rev. Gibbs Payne Crawfurd, M.A., has issued a prospectus for publishing the registers of this church, from 1538 to 1812. It is proposed to publish the work in two volumes, vol. 1 to contain Baptisms, and vol. 2 Marriages and Burials. The first volume is now in press. It will make a volume of 336 pages on extra thick paper with vellem back, gold-lettered. A complete index of persons and places, and a list of subscribers will be given. The edition will be limited to 100 copies. The greatest care has been taken to ensure accuracy. Subscriptions should be sent to Rev. Mr. Crawfurd, 38 Baker Street, Reading, Berks., England. Price to subscribers £1. 1s. post free.

FOSTER'S ADDRESS ON GEN. WILLIAM WHIPPLE, SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—The *Portsmouth Daily Evening Times*, Nov. 23, 1891, contains a full report of the address on William Whipple by Paymaster Joseph Foster, U. S. N., delivered at Music Hall, Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 20th, on the occasion of the presentation of the portraits of Whipple and Farragut by Storer Post No. 1, G. A. R., to the schools bearing those names. This address will also appear in a pamphlet soon to be issued containing the proceedings on that occasion.

RICHARD CLARKE OF BOSTON.—Some geneaiogical items about this person will be found *ante*, page 16, in Dr. Slade's contribution. We are happy to state that a careful pedigree of this Clarke family, which is distinct from several others of the name in Boston, has been prepared by Isaac J. Greenwood, A.M., and will soon be printed in the REGISTER.—EDITOR.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think may be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of births, marriages, residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Elder.—A genealogy of the Elder family in Scotland, Ireland, Canada, and the United States, is being compiled by J. J. Elder, 1 Board of Trade, Indianapolis. He would be obliged for authentic information as to the origin of the name, and the early history of the family; also for genealogies of the different branches of the family in the above-mentioned countries.

Mathewson and Sproule.—J. J. Elder, 1 Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Ind., has in preparation genealogies of these families. The Mathewsons crossed from the Hebrides, Scotland, into the north of Ireland, about two hundred years ago; and from these most of their descendants have emigrated to the New World, and are settled at Montreal, Winnipeg, Detroit, New York and many other places on this continent. The Sproules, who have frequently intermarried with the Mathewsons, were Lairds of Cowden in Scotland, from the time of Robert Bruce. They sold their estates to the Earls of Dundonald, and removed to County Tyrone, Ireland, where the majority of their descendants reside, but a portion of them are in the United States. Mr. Elder has already collected some valuable materials, and invites correspondence.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

New-England Historic Genealogical Society.

Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, October 7, 1891.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the lower hall of Boston University, 12 Somerset Street, the president, Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., in the chair.

The Rev. Ezra Hoyt Byington, D.D., read a paper, entitled "Some of the Makers of New England."

In the absence of Hamilton Andrews Hill, A.M., the historiographer, Mr. Henry H. Edes presented his report: that since his last report three resident members, Messrs. Edward Stearns, William Henry Kennard, and Hon. George Bailey Loring; one honorary member, Benson John Lossing, LL.D.; and four corresponding members, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, LL.D., Lyman Copeland Draper, LL.D., Hon. John Hazlehurst Bonneval Latrobe and Austin Wells Holden, M.D., have died.

The librarian presented his monthly report.

November 4.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at three o'clock in the lower hall of Boston University, President Goodell in the chair.

The Rev. E. J. V. Huiginn, of Duxbury, delivered an address on "The Discovery of the Grave of Myles Standish."

The historiographer reported the death of Mr. John Wooldredge, a life member.

The Rev. George M. Bodge, chairman of the special committee appointed at the annual meeting to investigate the matter of the sale, exchange and removal of books, pamphlets and newspapers by order of the Council, reported, that in the opinion of the committee, the work "was faithfully and judiciously done."

December 4.—A stated meeting was held at the lower hall of Boston University at three o'clock this afternoon, President Goodell in the chair.

Prof. Nathaniel S. Shaler of Harvard University read a paper entitled "Genealogy from the point of view of Natural Science." The paper was printed in full in the *Boston Commonwealth*, Dec. 12, 1891.

The librarian made his report for two months.

The historiographer reported the recent deaths of William Coleman Folger, a corresponding, and Thomas Hill, D.D., LL.D., an honorary member.

On motion of Mr. Henry H. Edes, it was unanimously *Voted*, That until otherwise ordered by the Society, the Nominating Committee shall send annually to the Recording Secretary a list of its nominees in season for him to send a copy thereof to every Resident and Life Member with the notice of the Annual Meeting.

The president appointed the following named gentlemen a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year: Andrew McFarland Davis, S.B., Hon. Martin Parry Kennard, Hon. Stephen Henry Phillips, LL.B., Mr. David Boardman Flint and William Copley Winslow, D.D.

Mr. Samuel Johnson and Charles Sherburne Penhallow, A.B., were appointed a committee to audit the treasurer's accounts.

New Haven Colony Historical Society.

New Haven, Conn., Monday, Nov. 30, 1891.—At the Annual Meeting of the Society held this day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.—Simeon E. Baldwin.

Vice President.—Eli Whitney.

Secretary.—Thomas R. Trowbridge.

Treasurer.—Charles S. Leete.

The Society has recently received from Henry F. English, Esq., the deed of a lot 50x160 ft. situate on Grove Street, facing Hillhouse Avenue, and valued at $11,000. Mr. English has also signified his intention to erect thereon a handsome and suitable building for the Society as a memorial of his father, the late Hon. James E. English.

Old Colony Historical Society.

Taunton, Massachusetts, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1891.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, the president, Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, D.D., in the chair.

President Emery delivered the opening address. Messrs. James E. Seaver, Isaac W. Wilcox and Leonard B. Ellis were appointed a committee to nominate officers at the annual meeting.

Hon William E. Fuller and others were appointed a committee to confer with the trustees of the Bristol Academy, incorporated June 30, 1792, and secure, if possible, a suitable observance of the one hundredth anniversary of its foundation.

Mr. Edgar H. Reed, the historiographer, reported the recent deaths of three members, namely, Messrs. John Wilson Smith (who left a bequest of $500); Frederic V. Brown and Ransom Matteson.

Mr. George Fox Tucker, of New Bedford, read a paper on "The Characteristics of the Quaker element in the New-England—and more particularly the Old Colony—Life in the middle of the Seventeenth Century."

The constitution was amended so as to fix the sum for life membership at ten dollars.

Capt. John W. D. Hall, the librarian, reported many valuable donations.

Rhode Island Historical Society.

Taunton, Mass., Tuesday, July 7, 1891.—A quarterly meeting was held this day at the Cabinet in Waterman Street, the president, Gen. Horatio Rogers, in the chair.

Dr. Amos Perry, the librarian, reported that there had been added to the library, 39 volumes and 193 pamphlets and unclassified articles.

Gen. Rogers called Mr. Alfred Stone to the chair, and offered a resolution that the society gratefully appreciates the attention shown to the members on their visit to Salem, by the Essex Institute, by the Peabody Academy of Science, by the Hon. Robert S. Rantoul, mayor of Salem, and by other persons and organizations.

October 6.—A quarterly meeting was held this evening.

Superb portraits of Gov. Joseph Wanton and his wife, painted in England a century and a quarter ago, presented by Mr. Edward Perry Warren of Boston, were exhibited, and thanks were voted to the donor. Gov. Wanton was the last colonial governor of Rhode Island.

November 3.—A meeting was held this evening. Hon. George M. Carpenter, the first vice-president, read a paper on "Modern Historical Aims and Methods."

The new portrait gallery, the largest of the new Cabinet apartments, was opened on this occasion. It is a room twenty feet square, lighted from the dome and directly in the rear of the original structure. Portraits of historical men and women, and paintings of historical scenes, fill the walls of the room. The building will be opened for public inspection at a later date.

November 17.—A fortnightly meeting was held this evening.

Mr. Robert T. Swan, record commissioner of the state of Massachusetts, read a paper entitled, "A Commission on Public Records: its Work and its Possibilities."

December 1.—A stated meeting was held this evening in the Society's lecture room, Amos Perry, LL.D., in the chair.

Rev. William Chauncey Langdon, D.D., read a paper on "Revolutions in Italy 1859 to 1871."

Maine Historical Society.

Portland, Thursday, December 10, 1891.—A meeting was held this afternoon in the library room, Baxter Building. In the absence of President Baxter, the Hon. George F. Talbot was elected chairman.

Mr. Hubbard Winslow Bryant, the librarian, reported 475 volumes and 225 pamphlets as donations since the last meeting.

The first paper presented was a "Memoir of the late William M. Sargent," by Charles E. Banks, M.D. It was read by the Rev. Dr. H. S. Burrage.

Mr. Parker McCobb Read, of Bath, next read a paper on "The Dukedom of Sagadahoc."

Mr. Edward P. Burnham read a biographical notice of Joseph Dane of Kennebunk.

Hon. Joseph Williamson read the fourth paper, entitled "Sketches of the Earlier Ministers of Maine," written by the late Hon. William D. Williamson, the historian of Maine.

Mr. Samuel T. Pickard followed with a "Memoir of the late Edward H. Elwell." The meeting then adjourned to the evening.

The evening session began at half past seven.

The first paper was a tribute to the memory of Dr. Fordyce Barker of New York City.

The next paper, "An Account of the Graves-Cilley Duel," written by Hon. Horatio King, was read by Mr. George F. Emery.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by HAMILTON ANDREWS HILL, A.M., Historiographer of the Society.

THE Historiographer would inform the Society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, which can be gathered are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, is provided. Four volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the year 1862. A fifth volume is ready for the press.

WILLIAM TOLMAN CARLTON, Esq., of Boston, a resident member, elected Sept. 6, 1871, died at his residence in the Dorchester district, June 28, 1888. He was born in Boston, January 30, 1816. He was son of William Leeds and Mary Jane (Millet) Carlton. His birth place was the building known as the "Bunch of Grapes Tavern," which stood at the corner of Kilby and State Streets, and was used as a residence at the time referred to. Much of his childhood was passed in his father's later residence, which stood at the corner of Williams Court and the present Court Square, where the senior Carlton carried on a West India goods store in the lower front of the building. Later the family removed to Dorchester, in which town the subject of our sketch was educated in the common school and the then existing Dorchester Academy. Conditions of health frustrated an intention on his part to prepare for college, and he directed his attention to a career as an artist, for which he early manifested a native aptitude. In pursuance of this he spent several years in Europe, mostly in Italy, with journeys in Germany and France for observation of art galleries, etc., and followed his profession as artist for part of one year in Paris. He returned to this country in 1840 and practised portrait painting, and gave instruction to private classes in drawing, as yielding the best immediate pecuniary returns. A portrait of Rev. Dr. John Pierce, of Brookline, painted in February, 1841, was one of those executed at this period. Between 1847 and 1850 he was in Albany, N. Y., where he painted portraits, principally; among others one of Silas Wright, then or previously governor of the State. He resumed professional work in Boston in 1850, and in the following year was nominated, or virtually, selected, by Mr. George Hollingsworth, an artist of repute, as his assistant in carrying on the school for free instruction in art, which, during the preceding year, had been opened by the Lowell Institute, with Mr. Hollingsworth as sole teacher. In carrying forward successfully this enterprise of the Institute the two were happily and harmoni-

Mr. Edward P. Horsford read a biographical notice of Joseph Dane of Kennebunk.

Hon. Joseph Williamson read the fourth paper, entitled "Sketches of the Earlier Militaries of Maine," written by the late Hon. William D. Williamson, the historian of Maine.

Mr. Samuel T. Dexter followed with a "Memoir of the late Edward H. Elwell." The meeting then adjourned to the evening.

The evening session began at half past seven.

The first paper was a tribute to the memory of Dr. Foster Hutchinson of New York City.

The next paper, "An Account of the Graves-Colby Duel," written by Horatio King, was read by Mr. George E. Emery.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by Harrison Ashmore Hunt, A.M., Historiographer of the Society.

THE Historiographer would inform the Society that the elsewhere prepared for the Register are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, which can be gathered are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for when the "Towne Memorial Fund" the gift of the late William B. Towne, is granted. Four volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "Memorial Biographies," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the year 1852. A fifth volume is ready for the press.

William Thomas Carroll, Esq., of Boston, a resident member, elected Sept. 6, 1871, died at his residence in the Dorchester district, June 29, 1892. He was born in Boston, January 20, 1816. He was son of William Lewis and Mary Jane (Miller) Carroll. His birth place was the building known as the "Bunch of Grapes Tavern," which stood at the corner of Milk and State Streets, and was used as a residence by the Governors of Mass. Many years. His blood was passed in his father's late residence which stood at the corner of Williams Court and the present Court Square, where the Sealey Building now stands on a West India goods store in the lower front of the building. Here the family removed to Dorchester, in which town the subject of our sketch was educated in the common school and the then existing Dorchester Academy. Circumstances of health frustrated an intention on his part to pursue the profession of the law, and he directed his attention to a career as an artist, for which he early manifested a natural aptitude. In pursuance of this he studied several years in Europe, mostly in Italy, with favorable success in obtaining awards for his productions of art galleries, etc., and following his professional career for part of one year in Paris. He returned to this country in 1840 and practised portrait painting and gave instruction to private classes in drawing, as a leading the best fashionable in February, 1841, was one of those present at this period. Between 1847 and 1850 he was in Albany, N. Y., where he painted portraits, principally among others one of Silas Wright, then or previously governor of the State. He resumed professional work in Boston in 1852, and in the following year was nominated, or virtually selected, by Mr. George Bullingwood, an artist of repute, as his assistant in carrying on the school for free instruction in art, which, during the preceding year, had been opened by the Lowell Institute, with Mr. Bullingwood as sole teacher. In carrying forward successfully this acceptance of the position the two were happily and harmoni-

ously associated during the following 27 years, when the school was terminated by the projectors, principally because the method of instruction first introduced in 1850, and steadily pursued, had now been generally adopted by art teachers, both in schools of free instruction and in private art schools or classes. The date of the event was determined by the circumstance of the demolition of the building on Washington Street, which, for many years, had been leased by the Institute. In respect to the method of instruction the two teachers had originally been of one mind. Its main characteristics were the giving of instruction to beginners from real objects,—teaching "from the round" as it was called—instead of copying from drawings or paintings,—called teaching "from the flat,"—and in practice in drawing or painting from living models. Many of the most eminent artists of Boston of later years took their first lessons in this school, which both in respect to originating the method in Boston and the skill and efficiency of the two teachers has a wide and deserved celebrity. This devotion of his best years to instruction limited the career of Mr. Carlton in respect to original production. Besides portraits, of which there were a considerable number, certain paintings of the genre order, and heads or full figures of unique or striking feature among the peasantry of foreign lands, are in the list. Of the former class several gained extensive recognition and praise at the time of their production. Mr. Carlton was married on June 1, 1864, to Mary Elizabeth Blanchard of Portland, Me. This was her name by adoption, Raynes having been the ancestral name. The name Carlton was by the earlier generations spelled Kilton, and as such is of Dorchester origin from an early date. The change, in this case, was made in Mr. William Leeds Carlton's day. As being identified with Dorchester through the family of Kilton, and on his mother's side with that of Millett, Mr. W. T. Carlton took a deep interest in the antiquities of that town. He was from the beginning a member of the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society. He was a gentleman of urbane manners and gracious presence and of uprightness and independence of character, and was beloved and respected by a wide circle of friends and acquaintance.

By Daniel W. Baker, Esq., of Boston.

Rev. Henry Gookin Storer, A.M., a corresponding member, elected Feb. 6, 1845, was the son of Seth and Sarah (Gookin) Storer, and was born in Biddeford, Me., Nov. 12, 1813. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1832, in a class with several, since, famous men, among whom may be mentioned, Cyrus A. Bartol, D.D., Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D., President of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and Horatio Southgate, D.D. A course at Bangor Theological Seminary followed his College course, and he graduated from the Seminary in 1836.

He was ordained as an Evangelist, at Milltown, N. B., March 30, 1852, and was acting pastor of the Congregational Church there from 1849 to 1852. In 1853 he was preaching at Eastport, Me., and in 1860 was acting pastor of the Hammond St. Church, Bangor, Me. In 1863 and for several short terms afterwards he was in charge of the church in Scarboro'. In 1865 he was at East Machias, Me. In 1867 he was living at West Newton, Mass.

At other times, and when not permanently engaged in the ministry, he resided at Scarborough, Me. His physical health was never good, and it was for this reason that he declined repeated invitations to settle in permanent pastorates. With every promise of success in the ministry, and amply endowed with those qualities of mind and heart, which fitted him for his chosen profession, he was constantly hindered and interrupted in his plans, and several congregations were sad to lose, because of his uncertain health, one whom they had learned to respect and love.

Mr. Storer was greatly interested in the history of Scarborough; and Mr. William S. Southgate, who published the history of that town in 1853, in his preface, says of his book, "The ground-work of it is derived from MS. notes of Rev. H. G. Storer, whose praiseworthy diligence in collecting materials for the history of the town, has rendered the subsequent labor one of arrangement and enlargement only. It is to be regretted that one so thoroughly fitted for the task as he, did not complete what was so well begun." Mr. Storer was for many years the chief authority upon points of local history and the genealogy of old families of Scarborough and vicinity. He never married. He died at his home in Scarborough, Sept. 19, 1888, aged 74 years, 10 months and 7 days.

By the Rev. George M. Bodge, A.M., of East Boston.

BOOK NOTICES.

[THE Editor requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.]

Records of the First Church at Dorchester in New England: 1636–1734. Boston, Mass.: George H. Ellis, 141 Franklin Street. 1891. 8vo. pp. xxvi.+270. Price $3.

This volume is issued in pursuance of a vote of the Church in July, 1888, to print its first manuscript volume of records. It is a welcome addition to the resources of the historian and the genealogist. The committee charged with the work consisted of the pastor, the three deacons, Rev. S. J. Barrows and Mr. William B. Trask, who are members of the Church. The preparation of the principal preface or introduction, which is an important and highly interesting part of the book, was assigned to the two gentlemen named. The publication is in fulfilment of a purpose long entertained, and which, from time to time, has had prompting and encouragement on the part of others not connected with the Church, who appreciated the great, and, possibly, in some particulars, unique value of these ancient records as historical data. A favorable moment appeared in an opportunity to obtain a competent transcriber having both the time and zeal requisite for the patience-testing, and in some respects perplexing, task.

The transcriber is Rev. Charles H. Pope of Kennebunkport, Me., who though not immediately identified with the Church is so at the second remove, it having been the church of his ancestors from the first settlement of the town. The fidelity of his labors will be recognized by all who are in any degree familiar with the original volume. The extent of these labors is not quite indicated by the title of "copyist," which he assumes in his brief and pertinent preface. The reading of the final proof sheets, with constant reference to the original page, and the preparation of a complete index of names, a general index and an index of places, are comprised in the services rendered. The literary part of the preface proper, or introduction, is the work of Rev. Mr. Barrows, who had the assistance of Mr. Trask in the researches necessary for the presentation of the statistics pertaining to local history.

The original is reproduced in its orthography, capital letters, abbreviations and punctuation and the order of succession of the various entries. In this last particular, as is often the case with ancient records, some irregularity appears as respects dates, certain of the early dates being towards the end of the book, and certain leaves or pages being used here and there for memoranda of different periods; but the indexes make everything reasonably accessible. Not only are to be found in the volume such affairs of the church routine as would be expected, but also a prolonged marginal record of dates of birth made by Rev. John Danforth, pastor 1682–1730, who frequently in case of a dismissal from the Church names the place to which the person removed; this last information, often most valuable to an exploring genealogist; and herein lies the possible unique merit of the volume. There are a considerable number of miscellaneous entries, and many which have the charm of quaintness. These with what is signified in the formal record are helpful to one who would gain a correct mental picture of times now distant; for Dorchester dates not only from the beginning of the Bay Colony, but during the period here covered, and much longer, was a typical New-England puritanic community.

The introduction consists largely and very fitly of a presentation of the facts of record bearing upon the question of the antiquity of the Dorchester Church, ecclesiastically considered. A part of the Dorchester church of 1636, supposed to be a majority of the membership, emigrated at that time and founded the town of Windsor, Conn. The records of the original church, which antedates the settlement of the town of Dorchester, having been organized at Plymouth, England, in March, 1629–30, are not extant, so far as is known, and there is nothing official to show whether the emigrating party went as a church or not. As the surviving pastor, Rev. John Warham, two deacons of the original church and a majority of members removed, it is the opinion of

some that the church as an institution went also. There are writings, not official, made by persons living contemporary, or nearly so, that signify this, and other writings of the same period which are consistent with the conclusion which is reached by the authors of the introduction, that the original church separated into two nuclei, whence, by accretion, came the permanent church of Dorchester and the permanent church of Windsor. The phraseology of the introduction is, "The Churches at Dorchester and Windsor are both heirs of the same parentage."

Whatever may finally be concluded on the matter, the fact is undisputed that there was a reorganization of the church at Dorchester, Aug. 23, 1636, after the departure for Windsor, which took place in April, and that the initiation of this work of reorganization began also in April. The principal authorities relied on by both sides of the controversy are quoted by the authors of the introduction. They reach their conclusion with the minimum of argumentation, which judicial form of presenting the case enhances the value of their chapter.

The volume is an excellent specimen of the printer's art. A single fault is noticeable that does not detract essentially from its merit, in the omission of the title page of the original volume, which was intended to be page 1, as the typography shows. The caption of this title is, however, quoted in the introduction, and the remainder of it is a mere recital by classification of the contents, so that nothing of significance fails to appear.

By Daniel W. Baker, Esq., of Boston.

Genealogia Bedfordiensis; being a Collection of Evidences relating chiefly to the Landed Gentry of Bedfordshire, A.D. 1538–1700. Collected out of Parish Registers, the Bishops' Transcripts, Early Wills, Monumental Inscriptions, etc. etc. Annotated with Copious Notes. By FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BLAYDES, Editor of the "Visitations of Bedfordshire" and "Bedfordshire Notes and Queries." London: Privately printed for the Editor at the Chiswick Press. 1890. Super Royal 8vo. pp. 508. Edition 100 copies, of which only a few copies remain unsold. Price £2 5s., post free. Address the compiler, at Shenstone Lodge, Bedford, England.

Mr. Blaydes, the compiler of this valuable work, began collecting genealogical materials relating to Bedfordshire some nine years ago. "My original intention," he says, "was to make use of it in illustrating and extending the 'Visitations of Bedfordshire,' edited by me for the Harleian Society in 1884; but, in correspondence with several genealogical friends, I found many who, like myself, were interested in Bedfordshire families, so in order that the material which I had collected might be available for such, I resolved to print a limited edition for subscribers. The greater part of the contents of this volume has never, till now, been printed, and I cannot but think they will prove useful to the genealogist."

Mr. Blaydes's position as editor of the *Bedfordshire Notes and Queries*, which he has held for upwards of nine years, has afforded him excellent opportunities for collecting and sifting materials relating to the genealogy of that county. He has searched the registers of forty-seven parishes for facts, which registers he found in a fairly good condition, generally speaking. "The conclusion I have arrived at," he says, "is that those well cared for and kept in the more equable temperature of the parsonage study are likely to last for all time, whereas those kept in the damp, stagnant atmosphere of our too often, alas! barred and bolted churches are gradually but surely decaying."

The preface gives a description of the plan of the work and the sources from which the compiler has drawn his materials. The entries copied from parish registers and bishops' transcripts are printed under the names of the parishes, which are arranged alphabetically. The notes in illustration of these extracts are appended, also arranged under the several parishes. They show a vast amount of research. American readers will find matters of interest here. It will be remembered that Mr. Blaydes furnished important facts to Mr. Waters in his Washington research. (See REGISTER, vol. 44, pp. 73–4, 308.)

The present volume closes with the year 1700; but Mr. Blaydes has later material and can bring the work down to the close of the last century, in another volume, if sufficient encouragement is offered him.

The book is handsomely printed on thick white paper, and illustrated with facsimiles of the signatures of Bedfordshire Justices, 1685-1753, from the parish registers of Stambridge, and of a page of a parish register, 1573–82. It has a full index.

Virginia Genealogies. A Genealogy of the Glassell Family of Scotland and Virginia, also of the families of Ball, Brown, Bryan, Conway, Daniel, Ewell, Holladay, Lewis, Littlepage, Moncure, Peyton, Robinson, Scott, Taylor, Wallace, of Virginia and Maryland. By Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, M.A., Member Southern Hist. Soc.; Penn. Hist. Society; Wyoming Hist. and Geol. Soc.; Penn. Soc. Sons of the Revolution; Cor. Mem. New-Eng. Hist. Gen. Soc.; and Hist. Socs. of Md., Va., Ga., &c. &c. &c. Wilkes-Barré, Pa.: 1891. Large 8vo. pp. xviii.+770. Price $7.35, including postage.

The Rev. Mr. Hayden is favorably known as a zealous, untiring and thoroughly conscientious student through his numerous published contributions in history, genealogy and cognate fields during quite a score of years past.

The work, as he states in his preface, was commenced some eight years ago at the instance of a cherished friend, a female parishioner of his. Instinctive predilection impelled a wider scope as new information opened up to him, until his loving task has assumed the present goodly proportions. He gratefully acknowledges essential assistance from the late Richard Moncure Conway, of Spotsylvania County, Va., a born genealogist, and the brother of the widely-known writer, Moncure Daniel Conway. Mr. Hayden has been characteristically assiduous, in this, a labor extraneous of his dutiful life-calling, and has made it paramountly *the* object in his literary labors. The result is gratifyingly what might be expected from him and under such circumstances. Virginia genealogy, duly appreciated and justly worked, is an attractive field, fruitful in valuable results contributary to a correct apprehension of Virginia in her people and her history, and contributarily of the American nation.

The present work is undoubtedly the most accurate in data and the most comprehensive in scope and material of any as yet published of the Virginia genealogies. In personal detail of prominent characters, in historic incident, in pictures of social life, and in reminiscences characteristically Virginian or Southern, it is peculiarly attractive and informatory. In tracing many of the families deduced, back to Great Britain, much of interest and suggestion to the student is presented.

In a preliminary paper on "Descent," in admirable spirit, Mr. Hayden gives much useful information in counteraction of silly prejudice and cherished foibles—little vanities. The limits of this notice prescribe citation, but it may be said that this paper will be appreciated on reading.

Some idea of the value of this admirable garner may be given, in that in its nearly 800 large 8vo. pages, thoroughly indexed and handsomely bound in cloth, illustrated by portraits, and enriched by early wills, Revolutionary letters and documents with biographical sketches replete with original data gleaned chiefly from old parish, county and state records, is comprehended pedigrees, more or less complete, of Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky families, embracing the following names: Alexander, Ashby, Ashton, Ball, Bankhead, Barnes, Beckwith, Blackburn, Blackwell, Briscoe, Britton, Brockenbrough, Bronaugh, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Bullitt, Bushrod, Caile, Campbell, Cary, Carter, Chichester, Chinn, Claggett, Corter, Conway, Cooke, Cordell, Cox, Crawley or Cralle, Crosby, Covell, Dade, Daniel, Doddridge, Downman, Edwards, Eltonhead, Eno, Eustace, Ewell, Fairfax, Fleet, Forrest, Foulke, Fowke, Fox, Franklin, Gaskins, Glassell, Grayson, Grinnan, Gordon, Halsey, Hanson, Harrison, Hart, Hayden, Hayes, Henderson, Henry, Holladay, Horner, Hooe, Jones, Kenner, Key, Lee, Lewis, Lippett, Littlepage, Madison, Marr, Mason, McCarty, McGuire, Moncure, Morton, Morson, Nalle, Overton, Patton, Paynter, Payne, Pearson, Pegram, Peyton, Phillips, Pickett, Ramsey, Randolph, Robinson, Scarborough, Scriven, Scott, Smith, Somerville, Spaun, Stanard, Stone, Tabb, Taliaferro, Taylor, Terry, Thacher, Threlkell, Thompson, Tomlin, Travers, Tucker, Turner, Underwood, Vance, Waller, Wallace, Ware, Washington, Webb, Weeks, Williams, Whiting, Winston, Wood, Wormley, Yates, etc. There are over 100 full and extra pedigrees and excursi in addition to the sixteen families of direct record.

There is some additional Washington matter in amplification of the invaluable results of Mr. Waters, and indeed a flood of fact and illustration which will be patent on examination.

By Robert A. Brock, Esq., of Richmond, Va.

The Church of England in Nova Scotia, and the Tory Clergy of the Revolution. By ARTHUR WENTWORTH EATON, B.A., Presbyter of the Diocese of New York. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 1891. 12mo. pp. xiv.+320.

The Reverend Mr. Eaton of New York makes an affectionate acknowledgment of his obligation to the diocese, in which he was born and bred, in his latest book, "The Church of England in Nova Scotia." The author, who has made us familiar with the picturesque and romantic aspects of his native Province in his charming poems, in this volume shows it to us in a plainer garb, but one no less interesting. The book shows indefatigable industry and strict fidelity, and contains much that is of value to the genealogist and antiquary as well as to the general student. Through all the first chapters are found constant allusions to the great debt the church owes to the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; without its pecuniary aid in those early days the faithful must have gone without the consolations of religion, and their children, uninstructed in church doctrine, must have fallen a prey to some form of dissent; without the watchful care of the Society, error and schism of every kind must have been rampant. The flight of the Tories from the United States, which left the new nation to the stimulating control of congregationalism, strengthened the church in Nova Scotia, giving its sentiment a tinge of the romantic loyalty the mother church of England wore after the death of the Royal Martyr, for the sufferings of these new settlers of Nova Scotia are apt to be underrated by us in New England. Very low churchmen they have always been in the Provinces, but their loyalty to the Crown led them to sacrifice the rapid growth of their college to its interests.

The personal notices in this book are of unexpected interest to New England readers; familiar surnames appear on every page, and many new relatives will be found here; some of the most distinguished laymen of Nova Scotia have been of New-England origin. The chapter on "Other Religious Bodies" is a very unprejudiced statement of the growth and usefulness of the sects, and a clear exposition of the political side of Romanism, which has always made it abhorrent to British subjects. Congregationalism made a settlement in Nova Scotia long before Cornwallis's surrender, as those will remember who recall the elaborate treatment of this subject by Mr. Eaton's friend, Professor Rand, and a little gentler usage of them by the ecclesiastical authorities would have conciliated most of their hostility and made the Province singularly united. Among the early students of King's College was Major General James Arnold, a gallant soldier and a skilful commander, but the son of the traitor; and the only unpleasant line in this book is that which speaks of "the *celebrated* Benedict Arnold." A book published in New York should have found some more accurate description of him.

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The Annals of Sudbury, Wayland and Maynard, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. By ALFRED SERENO HUDSON, Author of History of Sudbury, etc. Illustrated. 1891. Super Royal 8vo. pp. 213+40+vi. Price $4. Sold by the author, the Rev. A. S. Hudson, Ayer, Mass.

The Rev. Mr. Hudson contributed to the History of Middlesex County, published in 1890, histories of the towns of Sudbury, Wayland and Maynard. These are made the basis of the histories of those places in the handsome volume before us. Sudbury, the parent town, was settled in 1638, and received its name Sept. 4, 1639. Wayland, originally East Sudbury, was incorporated as a town April 10, 1780, and Maynard, April 19, 1871.

The volume is divided into six parts. Part I. is the History of Sudbury. Part II. is the Annals of Wayland. Part III. Annals of Maynard. Part IV. Appendix to the Annals of Wayland, arranged under various heads: such as Sudbury in the settlement of other Towns; Papers, Facts and Incidents in Philip's War; Modes of Travel, Public Houses and Temperance; Bridges, Causeways and Meadows in Sudbury River; Roll of Honor; Poetical Selections from Wayland Authors. Part V. Biographical Sketches and History of Houses. Part VI. Quarter Millennial Anniversary Exercises of Sudbury and Wayland, Sept. 4, 1889.

This list of the contents of the volume shows a variety of interesting topics treated upon in its pages. It is profusely illustrated, there being upwards of sixty illustrations, such as portraits—many of them steel engravings—views of buildings and scenery, maps and plans. It is a valuable addition to the local history of the County of Middlesex. The book has a good index.

The History of Westborough, Massachusetts. Part I. The Early History. By HEMAN PACKARD DE FOREST. *Part II. The Later History.* By EDWARD CRAIG BATES. Westborough: Published by the Town. 1891. 8vo. pp. xvi.+504. Price $3.50. Sold by the town clerk, Westborough, Mass.

Westborough has an interest for us as the birthplace of Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton-gin, an invention which revolutionized the industry of the southern states. Many other men of note were natives or residents of the place.

The book before us is well written and commends itself to students of American local history. It treats of the topography of Westborough, of its Indian history, its first white settlers, its incorporation in 1712, its churches and ministers, its public schools, its manufacturing and agricultural industries, besides other topics of interest relating to the place and its inhabitants. The part taken by its people in the French and Indian wars, the revolution, the war of 1812 and the late civil war are fully set forth. Biographical sketches of prominent citizens are given in the appendix.

The book has been compiled by two citizens of the town, the Rev. Mr. De Forest and Mr. Bates. The early history of the place, closing with the year 1860, was written by Mr. De Forest; and the later history, beginning with the civil war and coming down to the present time, a period of thirty years, is the work of Mr. Bates. Both of these gentlemen have done their work well. The volume is well printed and is embellished with numerous fine illustrations, consisting of portraits, views, maps and plans. It has a good index.

Memorial of Seymour W. Baldwin of Elyria, Ohio, and of Fidelia (Hall) Baldwin his wife. Cleveland, Ohio: Leader Printing Company. 1891. 8vo. pp. 33.

This memorial of Seymour W. Baldwin, a merchant of Elyria, Ohio, and his second wife, contains remarks at the funeral of the former, Feb. 7, 1891, by the Rev. Edwin E. Williams, pastor of the Congregational Church in Elyria, and Rev. Francis S. Hoyt, D.D., presiding elder of the Sandusky District of the Methodist Episcopal Church; a paper by Rev. Frederick A. Gould of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Elyria; and resolutions by various bodies on his death. The Rev. Dr. Hoyt, after portraying the life of Mr. Baldwin as a successful business man, a benevolent citizen and a sincere christian, thus speaks of its lessons: "You and I can look at such a character as his and learn a great lesson. We can learn that it is not the greatest thing in this world to be successful in business, to be a great lawyer or a great scholar, a great doctor or a man of great moneyed power. There is something in human nature, something in mind, something in heart, something in character that rises up above all these earthly things and gives the human soul a dignity and glory that can never be destroyed."

Mrs. Fidelia Baldwin died before her husband, Oct. 5, 1886. An obituary of her is reprinted here from the Elyria *Weekly Republican*. Her step-son, Hon. Charles Candee Baldwin, of Cleveland, in his Genealogy of the Baldwin family, bears testimony to her sterling worth and great kindness.

John Hancock and his Times. Read before the "Bostonion Society" in the Old State House, by the Secretary, WILLIAM CLARENCE BURRAGE. Published by the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. 1891. Demy 4to. pp. 19.

Gov. John Hancock, of Massachusetts, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, is enshrined in the hearts of the people of this country, though some writers have endeavored to detract from his merits. Mr. Burrage has done a good work in vindicating his memory in the elegant brochure before us. He gives a detailed account of the life of the patriot, drawn from every source available to him. The illustrations are very fine. Portraits of John Hancock and his wife Dorothy Quincy (a niece of Dr. Holmes's ancestress, "Dorothy Q."), are given. Other engravings are a view of the Hancock House; Boston Tea Party, 1773; Meeting of John Hancock and Paul Revere at Lexington; Retreat of the British from Lexington; and Gov. Hancock's Visit to President Washington. A facsimile of the order of procession at the funeral of Gov. Hancock, as printed in a newspaper at the time, is given.

The Lost Colony of Roanoke: its Fate and Survival. By STEPHEN B. WEEKS, Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins). New York: The Knickerbocker Press. 1891. 8vo. pp. 42. Price 50 cents.

This paper was read before the American Historical Association, and is reprinted from the fifth volume of the Papers of that society.

Ralegh's "Lost Colony" has long been an object of romantic interest to our people, and Dr. Weeks's account of its "fate and survival" will gratify the curiosity of many readers. The author gives an account of Ralegh's attempt to colonize Virginia, and reproduces the authorities for such facts as have been preserved. He then advances arguments to prove that the Croatan Indians, now living in Robinson County, North Carolina, are lineal descendants of the colonists left on Roanoke Island in 1587, by John White. The conclusions reached from printed authorities are confirmed by the traditions, by the character and disposition, by the language, and by the family names of this tribe of Indians. The paper is a very able one, showing much patient and praiseworthy research. We commend it to our readers.

A Genealogical History beginning with Col. John Washington, the emigrant, and head of the Washington Family in America. Edited and Compiled by THORNTON AUGUSTIN WASHINGTON. Washington, D. C.: Press of McGill & Wallace. 1891. 8vo. pp. 71. With folding tabular pedigree.

Experimental Pedigree of Descendants of Lawrence Washington. 1635-1677, of Virginia. By Rev. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN, of Wilkesbarre, Pa. 1891. 8vo. pp. 6.

Wills of the American Ancestors of General George Washington, in the Line of the Original Owner and the Inheritors of Mount Vernon. Edited by JOSEPH M. TONER, M.D. Boston: New-England Historic Genealogical Society. 1891. 8vo. pp. 19.

We have before us three pamphlets illustrating the genealogy and history of the Washington family.

In the first work Col. Thornton A. Washington gives much genealogical matter relating to the descendants of Col. John Washington the emigrant ancestor of President Washington in the line of the compiler, who is descended from Samuel Washington, born Nov. 16, 1734, the oldest full brother of the President. The work seems to be compiled with much care. The biographies of the various members of the family are very full, and contain matter hitherto not accessible.

The pamphlet by the Rev. Mr. Hayden is reprinted from the author's "Virginia Genealogies." Less has been known of the descendants of Lawrence Washington, the emigrant to Virginia, than there has been of those of his elder brother John, to whom the other two pamphlets are devoted. Mr. Hayden's pamphlet is particularly welcome.

Dr. Toner's pamphlet is a reprint of his contribution to the July number of the REGISTER, and our readers are familiar with its valuable contents. It is handsomely printed and will be found convenient it its separate form.

How Yale grew to be a National University. 8vo. 14 pages.

Weeden's Economic and Social History of New England. 8vo. 26 pages.

These two pamphlets are by William L. Kingsley, A.M., editor of the *New-Englander and Yale Review*, and are reprinted from that magazine; the former from the number for October, 1891, and the latter from that for November, 1891.

In the first pamphlet, Mr. Kingsley shows the steps by which Yale College grew to be a "national university," as he claims that it is. "No other college in the country," he says, "draws so large a number of students from so wide an area. Its graduates are in every State of the Union—we might say in every town of any considerable size. Its faculties, though for the most part made up of its own alumni, include Professors selected from the alumni of more than a dozen other institutions of learning. Its students belong to families connected with all the different denominations, and all these denominations are also represented among its instructors. The spirit which rules on the campus is thoroughly American, and democratic in the true sense of that term."

A college was contemplated by the founders of New Haven, where Yale Col-

lege is seated, and land was set apart by them for such an institution. But at the request of the friends of Harvard College, who represented that New England could not then support two colleges, the plan was not carried into execution for three score years. When, at the beginning of the last century, a college was founded, in Connecticut, it was determined to enlarge the area from which the college might draw its support, and it was, the author says, to James Pierpont, the founder of the institution, that we owe this. The plan adopted in 1701 has been continued to the present time, the area constantly increasing from which students were drawn.

The second pamphlet is a review of Mr. Weeden's work on the "Economic and Social History of New England." Mr. Kingsley appreciates the great labor of Mr. Weeden in gatheriug his facts from so many sources—many of them obscure and not easily accessible; and the high value of the results obtained by his careful and generally judicious labors. But he cannot agree with him in all his inferences. "Life in New England in the seventeenth century," Mr. Kingsley thinks, "was not such a dull, bare and spiritless affair as is represented! On what continent, pray, and among what people was there more real and substantial happiness? The attempt to answer this question may lead some people to pause before they accept the estimate which is placed upon Puritans in this book."

New Historical Atlas and General History. By ROBERT H. LABBERTON. Silver, Burdett & Company, New York, Boston, Chicago. 1890. 4to. pp. 213.

This is a very useful work. It is a history of the world arranged under nations and epochs, and illustrated by numerous maps. The American History fills 17 pages of the work, with many maps illustrating it. Appended are twenty-nine genealogical tables of royal and historic families from classical times to the present. The table of contents embodies a bibliography of the works used as authorities. Mr. Labberton has been engaged for twenty years on a large historical and genealogical atlas which has not yet been published, but his labors on that work have furnished material and fitted him for this. The plates of a former Atlas having been destroyed by fire, the author has made a thorough revision of the work and presents it to his readers in the well printed book before us.

Stark's History and Guide to the Bahama Islands, containing a Description of everything on or about the Bahama Islands of which the Visitor or Resident may desire Information; including their History, Inhabitants, Climate, Agriculture, Geology, Government and Resources. Fully Illustrated with Maps, Engravings and Photo-prints. By JAMES H. STARK. Boston: Photo-Electrotype Company, Publishers. 12mo. pp. x.+243. Price $1.

The title-page sets forth clearly the contents of this book. It has been the author's intention, as he states in the preface, to produce "a history and guide to the Bahama Islands. In the performance of this task every available source of information known to him has been drawn upon, the best authorities have been consulted, such as Bruce's, McKinnen's, Edwards's, and Bacot's histories, from which much valuable information has been compiled, and also from some recent works on the Bahamas, such as Powles, Ives, Drysdale's and the *Nassau Almanac*."

Mr. Stark has evidently bestowed much labor on this work. The reader will find here interesting matter on this subject which has never before appeared in print. The fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Columbus occurring in this year, readers will be attracted towards the contents of this neat and handy volume.

"The Travelling Church": An Account of the Baptist Exodus from Virginia to Kentucky in 1781 under the Leadership of Rev. Lewis Craig and Capt. William Ellis. By GEORGE W. RANCK. Louisville, Ky.: Press of Baptist Book Concern. 1891. 8vo. pp. 38. Price 25 cts.

This story of the march of the heroic Baptist pioneers from Virginia to Kentucky in the latter part of the last century, embodies "much that has been utterly neglected by other writers, and supplies a thrilling chapter" in the history of Kentucky.

Battles of Saratoga, 1777. The Saratoga Monument Association, 1856–1891. Illustrated. By ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH. Joel Munsell's Sons, Publishers. Albany, N. Y. Royal 8vo. pp. 191. Price $2.50.

Mrs. Walworth published a monograph on Burgoyne's Campaign in 1877, the centenary of the capture of that general's army. She has been induced by the favorable reception which her volume met with, to bring out this volume, and to illustrate it with "original views of the battle-ground, and the historic tablets which have been erected to mark different points of interest."

The volume contains an account of the battles of Saratoga, followed by a history of the Saratoga Monument Association and other historical matters relating to Saratoga and the battles. The initiatory steps for forming this association were taken in 1856, at a meeting of patriotic gentlemen in the old Schuyler mansion at Schuylerville, N. Y., and resulted in the organization in 1859 of an association, with the Hon. Hamilton Fish as President. The history of this association and what it has done is fully given in this volume by Mrs. Walworth, who is chairman of the committee on tablets, and also on that in charge of the monument.

The book is handsomely printed on thick white paper, and is illustrated with twenty-four fine engravings, consisting of portraits, views, maps and plans.

Saratoga is admitted to be one of the decisive battles of the world, and Mrs. Walworth has done a service to her countrymen in preserving the history of that important event and of the association whose object is to commemorate it.

Memoranda concerning the Family of Bispham in Great Britain and the United States of America. Compiled and edited by WILLIAM BISPHAM of New York. Privately Printed. New York. 1890. Royal 8vo. pp. 348. Edition 100 copies.

Record of the Rust Family, embracing the Descendants of Henry Rust who came from England and settled in Hingham, Mass., 1634–1635. By ALBERT D. RUST. Published by the Author. Waco, Texas. 8vo. pp. xvi.+528.

The Ladd Family. A Genealogical and Biographical Memoir of the Descendants of Daniel Ladd of Haverhill; Joseph Ladd of Portsmouth, R. I.; John Ladd of Burlington, N. J. Compiled by WARREN LADD of New Bedford. Printed for the Author by Edmund Anthony & Sons, New Bedford, Mass. 1890. 8vo. pp. xii.+413.

Genealogical Records and Sketches of the Descendants of William Thomas of Hardwick, Mass. Illustrated by Views and Portraits. By A. R. THOMAS, M.D. Philadelphia and London: F. A. Davis, Publisher. 1891. 8vo. pp. xi.+221.

The Brockway Family. Some Records of Wolston Brockway and his Descendants. By FRANCIS E. BROCKWAY. Owego, N. Y.: Leon L. Brockway's Power Print. 1890. 4to. pp. 167.

The Genealogy of the Dimond or Dimon Family of Fairfield, Conn. Together with the Records of the Dimom or Dymont Family of East Hampton, Long Island and of the Dimond Family of New Hampshire. By EDWIN R. DIMOND of San Francisco, Cal. Albany, N. Y.: Published for the Compiler by Joel Munsell's Sons. 1891. 8vo. pp. 179.

Materials for a History of the Sessions Family in America, the Descendants of Alexander Sessions of Andover, Mass., 1669. Gathered by FRANCIS C. SESSIONS. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell's Sons, Publishers. 1890. Fcp. 4to. pp. 252. Price $2.

Memoranda relating to the Mifflin Family. By JOHN HOUSTON MERRILL. [Philadelphia:] Printed for Private Distribution. [1890.] 8vo. pp. 91.

Matthias Farnsworth and his Descendants in America. A Monograph. By CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN FARNSWORTH. Pawtucket, R. I.: Published by the Author. 1891. Super Royal 8vo. pp. 122.

A History of the Putnam Family in England and America, recording the Ancestry and Descendants of John Putnam of Danvers, Mass., Jan Poutman of Albany, N. Y., and Thomas Putnam of Hartford, Conn. By EBEN PUTNAM. Illustrated. Salem, Mass., U. S. A.: The Salem Press Publishing and Printing

Co. 1891. 8vo. Part I. pp. 64+v. Edition 300 copies. Issued to Subscribers only. Price $6.00 in advance.

Genealogical History, showing the Paternal Line from Arthur Rexford, a native of England, who married Elizabeth Stevens of New Haven,, Conn., in 1702. Compiled by JOHN DEWITT REXFORD. Janesville, Wis.: Gazette Printing Company, Printers. 1891. 8vo. pp. 77.

Some Material for a Genealogy of the Prince Family of Danvers. By EBEN PUTNAM. 8vo. pp. 11.

The Ancestry and Descendants of Jonathan Pollard, 1759-1821. With Records of Allied Families. Compiled by LUCIEN M. UNDERWOOD. Syracuse, N. Y.: Privately Printed. 1891. Sm. 4to. pp. 20. Edition 200 copies. Price 65 cts., postpaid, 2 copies for one dollar. Address L. M. Underwood, 411 Comstock Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

John Smith of Milford, New Haven Colony, 1640; and his Descendants to the Fifth Generation. Compiled by ROBERT ATWATER SMITH of New Haven, Conn.

Will of Charles Hoare of Gloucester, England. With Notes by GEORGE F. HOAR. Boston: David Clapp & Son, Printers. 1891. 8vo. pp. 7.

Capt. John Elliott of Boston, Mass., 1722. By I. J. GREENWOOD. 8vo. pp. 4.

The Ancestral Dictionary. Edited by JOHN OSBORNE AUSTIN. Printed by E. L. Freeman & Son, Central Falls, R. I. 8vo. pp. 74. Price $5, postpaid. Address J. O. Austin, P. O. Box 81, Providence, R. I.

An Account of the Reunion of the Descendants of Rev. Thomas Hooker, First Minister of Hartford, Conn., held at Hartford, May 16, 1890, with other Historical Papers. Edited by JOHN HOOKER, President of Thomas Hooker Association. Salem, Mass.: The Salem Press Publishing and Printing Co. 1891. 8vo. pp. 83.

Report of the Sixth Annual Reunion of the Eaton Family Association, held at Boston, August 19, 1890. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, Printers. 1891. 8vo. pp. 35.

Eighth Annual Reunion of the Hartwell Family Association, held at the Town Hall, Concord, Mass., August 27, 1891. 8vo. pp. 19.

We continue in this number our notices of genealogical publications.

The book on the Bisphams is a work of much research, particularly in relation to the history of the name in England, which seems to be exhaustive. The progenitors of a majority of the Bisphams in the United States are descended from two brothers, Benjamin and Joshua, sons of Joseph Bispham of Bickerstaffe, an agricultural township in the parish of Ormskirk, Lancashire, who came to America in the first half of the last century and settled in New Jersey, Benjamin at Mount Holly and Joshua at Morestown, both in Burlington County. The book is handsomely printed and bound. It has fourteen illustrations, among them fine views of Old Bispham Hall at Wigan, and the churches of St. Thomas à Becket, Up-Holland, and St. Peter and St. Paul, Ormskirk, all in Lancashire, and other objects of interest to the family. Two folding English pedigrees are given. The volume is well indexed.

In the volume on the Rust family, the descendants of Henry Rust, an early settler of Hingham, Mass., seem to be very thoroughly traced. Nearly five hundred families are given, arranged on the *Register Plan*. The compiler has been very successful in obtaining biographical as well as genealogical details. Thirty-five steel and albertype portraits, besides other engravings, embellish the volume. It is handsomely printed and thoroughly indexed.

The Ladd genealogy is compiled by Warren Ladd of New Bedford, who has been engaged in collecting materials for about eight years. He has done his work very faithfully and produced a volume that will be prized by those bearing the name. The book is well printed and has an excellent index.

The Thomas genealogy is by Prof. Amos Russell Thomas, M.D., of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He has collected here much interesting matter about the name, and has given a good genealogy of the descendants of William Thomas, who settled in Hardwick, Massachusetts, some time previous to December, 1732. He is considered by Rev. Dr. Paige, the historian of Hardwick, to be one of the earliest if not the earliest white inhabi-

tants of that town. Prof. Thomas has brought out his book in a handsome form. It is well printed and bound. It has a good index.

The Brockway book is devoted to the descendants of Wolston Brockway who settled in Lyme, Connecticut, in the middle of the seventeenth century. Mr. Brockway of Owego, the compiler, has had the assistance of the veteran genealogist, Mr. D. Williams Patterson of Newark Valley, N. Y. The book is well arranged and well indexed. It makes a handsome volume, illustrated with portraits.

The Dimond Family, by Mr. Dimond of San Francisco, is chiefly devoted to the descendants of Thomas Dimond, an early settler of Fairfield, Conn. They are traced to the present time, some of the tenth generation being given. We have also in the book the records of the descendants of Thomas Dymont of East Hampton, L. I., who died in 1682, and of Ezekiel Dimond, who settled in Concord, N. H. about 1750 and who was a native of South Hampton in that province. Though living at such a distance from the early records of the family, he has under these difficulties persevered is his research and made a very commendable book. It has a good index.

The materials for a History of the Sessions Family contain a large amount of matter relating to the name, consisting of biographies, letters, extracts from public records, records of families, etc. While on a recent tour of Europe he visited Wantage, Berkshire, from which place he had some reason for believing that his ancestors came, but he found none of the name there, though in the adjoining county of Gloucester he met with persons of that name, one of whom was mayor of the city of Gloucester. The book makes a neat volume and is illustrated with portraits and views of buildings.

The book on the Mifflin family relates to the descendants of John Mifflin, senior, and John Mifflin, junior, father and son, who came from Warminster, Wiltshire, some time prior to 1679, and settled in Pennsylvania. It contains much valuable material. It makes a handsome volume.

The Farnsworth book is principally devoted to the descendants of Matthias Farnsworth, who was a resident of Lynn, Mass., as early as 1657, but who removed a few years later to Groton. Two others of the surname are found in America in the seventeenth century—Joseph at Dorchester, Mass., in 1632, and Thomas, a quaker, at what is now Bordentown, New Jersey. Mr. Farnsworth gives brief accounts of Joseph and Thomas and their families, and devotes the rest of the book to the posterity of Matthias. The work is based on collections by the author's uncle, Rev. James D. Farnsworth, who died in 1854. It is a very acceptable contribution to American genealogy. It is well printed and indexed.

The next work, on the Putnam family, will fill a long felt want. When completed it will contain the result of the labors of several industrious genealogists, the first of whom was Dea. Edward Putnam, a grandson of the emigrant, who compiled a genealogy in 1733. The author of this work, Mr. Eben Putnam of Danvers, began collecting facts when twelve years of age. After others who had been preparing a Putnam genealogy for the press had died or given up the task, Mr. Putnam took their materials and by great labor for several years has prepared them for the press. The book when completed will make 600 octavo pages, embellished with about 30 full page illustrations. It will be issued in parts of about 60 pages each. The compiler hopes to publish the work complete by next summer. The part before us is well arranged and well printed.

The Rexford book is devoted to the descendants of Arthur Rexford who settled in New Haven, Conn., as early as 1702. It contains valuable material and is clearly arranged.

Mr. Putnam's pamphlet on the Prince family is reprinted from the Collections of the Essex Institute, vol. 27. It is intended to be supplementary to the account, in vol. 14, by the late Dr. James A. Emmerton, of the immediate descendants of Robert Prince of Salem.

The pamphlet on the Pollard family gives the ancestry and descendants of Jonathan Pollard of New Braintree, Mass., born at Suncook, N. H., March 3, 1759. He was a great grandson of Thomas Pollard, who settled at Billerica, Mass., about 1692. The work is well compiled and handsomely printed. It also contains genealogical matter relating to the families of Merrick, Smith, Bird and Williams.

The next three pamphlets, relating to Smith, Hoare and Elliott, are reprints from the REGISTER, and their matter is familier to our readers.

The Ancestral Dictionary consists of a series of sixty-four ancestral tables, each of which gives all the known ancestors to the fourth generation of individuals of more or less prominence, living and dead. Appended are eight blank charts, in which the purchaser can record his own ancestry and that of his friends. It is a very useful volume.

The last three pamphlets give the exercises at the gatherings of the families of Hooker, Eaton and Hartwell. These were all interesting occasions, and the pamphlets preserve much valuable material.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY TO DEC. 15, 1891. Prepared by the Rev. EZRA HOYT BYINGTON, D.D., Librarian.

I. *Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.*

History of Braintree and Quincy, Mass. By Charles Francis Adams, A.B. Boston. 1891. 8vo. pp. 365.

Some Phases of Sexual Morality and Church Discipline in Colonial New England. By Charles Francis Adams, A.B. Pp. 43.

Bedford, England. A Historical Sketch. By Rev. E. G. Porter. Pamphlet, 16 pages.

Notes and Additions to the History of Gloucester. Second Series. By John J. Babson. Salem. 1891. 8vo. pp. 187.

General John W. Phelps. A paper read before the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. By Cecil H. C. Howard. Dec. 1. 1886.

Dedication Memorial Library. Acton, Mass. 1890. 8vo. pp. 46.

Record of the First Church in Dorchester, 1636 to 1734. Boston. 1891. 8vo. pp. 40.

Influence of the Netherlands upon England and the American Republic. By William Elliot Griffis, D.D. Boston. 1891. Pamphlet pp. 40.

The Influence of the Clergy in the War of the Revolution. By Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, D.D.

Captain Thomas Lawrence's Company, 1758. By Samuel Abbott Green, M.D. Cambridge. 1890. Pamphlet 8vo. pp. 15.

A History of the Putnam Family. Part 1. By Eben Putnam. Salem. 1891. pp. 64.

The Church in Nova Scotia. Rev. A. W. Eaton, B.A. Pp. 320. 12mo. 1891.

II. *Other Publications.*

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society. 1891. Vol. V. New Series.

The Anatomy of Astrangia Danæ. Natural History Illustrations. Prepared under the direction of Louis Agassiz, 1849. Published by the Smithsonian Institution. 1889.

Six Species of North American Fresh Water Fishes. Louis Agassiz and Spencer F. Baird, 1849. Published by the Smithsonian Institution. 1889.

Archæologia. Tracts relating to Antiquity. Second Series. London. 1890. Vol. II. 4to. pp. 788.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries. London. Session of 1890–1891.

Centennial of the First Congregational Church. Jericho, Vt. 1791–1891. Historical Addresses by Hon. Edgar H. Lane and Rev. Austin Hazen. Burlington, Vt. 1891.

Americans of Royal Descent. By Charles H. Browning. Philadelphia. 1891. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 732.

Memorial Sermon on the Life and Character of Bishop Benjamin H. Paddock, S.T.D. By Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D.D., LL.D. of Rhode Island. 1891. pp. 31.

Samuel Slater and the Cotton Manufacture in the United States. By William K. Bagnall, M.A.

Illustrated Popular Biography of Connecticut. Compiled by J. A. Spaulding. Hartford. 1891. 8vo. pp. 374,

Old Colony Historical Society's Record. Collections, 1, 2, 3, 4. 1878–1889. Pamphlets.

Lyndeborough, N. H. Historical Address by Rev. T. G. Clark. Concord. 1891. Pp. 68.

The Ancestral Dictionary consists of a series of sixty-four ancestral tables, each of which gives all the known ancestors to the fourth generation of individuals of more or less prominence, living and dead. Appropriate blank charts, in which the purchaser can record his own ancestry and that of his friends. It is a very useful volume.

The last three pamphlets give the exercises at the polyphonys of the families of Hooker, Eaton and Harvard. These were all interesting occasions, and the pamphlets preserve much valuable material.

Proceedings of the Mass. Historical Society. Second Series. Vol. VI. 1890–1891. Published by the Society. 1891. Octavo, pp. 538.

Minnesota Historical Collections. Vol. VI. 1891. Part 2. pp. 319.

Centennial Anniversary of the Presbyterian Church. Barnet, Vt. 1891. Pamphlet, pp. 42.

Necrology of Princeton Theological Seminary. Vol. I., 1875–1889. 1891. Princeton.

Proceedings of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. Bunker Hill Monument Association. 1891. Octavo, pp. 70.

Class of 1875, Harvard College. Harvard College Secretary's Report, No. 6, 1875 to 1891. Pp. 125.

Society of California Pioneers. Annual Meeting. Third Annual Report of the Secretary. Boston, Sept. 9, 1890. Pamphlet, pp. 14.

The Site of Fort St. George. By W. Scott Hill, M.D., President of the Kennebec Natural History and Antiquarian Society. 1891.

Memoirs of Horatio Wood. By his son Horatio Wood. Lowell. 1891. Pamphlet, pp. 31.

Annual Report of American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Published by the Board. 1891.

The War of the Rebellion Series. Vol. XXXIV., Part III, Vol. XXXV., Parts I., II. Vol. XXXVI., Part I. Washington, D. C. 1891. Government Printing Office.

Early Days of Woodstock, N. B. Anniversary of the Ordination of Rev. Fredk. Diblee. Pamphlet, pp. 28.

Some of the Beginnings of Westchester County Historical Society. Printed by Westchester County Historical Society. 1890.

DEATHS.

Arthur Deloraine Corey, Ph.D., died at Malden, Mass., Aug, 17, 1891. He was the only child of Deloraine-Pendre and Isabella (Holden) Corey, and was born at Malden, April 13, 1866. He was fitted at the Malden High School and entered Harvard College, with honors, at the early age of fifteen years. He received a Detur, in the freshman year, and second year highest honors in classics. In the early part of his junior year, he was taken from Cambridge by a fever, in consequence of which he was obliged to relinquish his studies for that year; and at the beginning of the next year he was again prostrated by a severer illness, which nearly proved fatal. He returned to his studies, however, in the spring, and during the next year received a Bowdoin prize for a dissertation, *The Dionysiac Theatre*. At his graduation in 1886, he was ranked as the second in the classical department and sixth in the class. He received his degree, *summa cum laude*, with final honors in classics and honorable mention in Greek, Latin, French, and English composition. He remained at Cambridge another year and took the degree of A.M. He was secretary of the Classical Club from its formation in 1885 until he left the University in 1887, and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa in 1886. He was an active member of the Society of Christian Brethren and the Harvard Total Abstinence League, taking a lively interest in the objects and work of those societies.

In the summer of 1887 he went to Europe, and after a brief tour in Belgium and Germany, matriculated at the Royal Friedrich Wilhelm University in Berlin, where he studied nearly four years under the most celebrated classicists and archæologists of that famous University. During his vacations he visited Italy, the Netherlands, France, and England, always with a keen eye and understanding for the abundant art of those countries. In the museums and libraries of Germany, and in those of London and Paris, he studied unweariedly for a dissertation, *De Amazonum Antiquissimis Figuris*, which gave him the degree of *Doctor of Philosophy* and received from the Berlin faculty the predicate, *diligentiæ et eruditionis specimen laudabile*. He was the first native of Malden to receive a foreign degree for actual work, that of Edward Wigglesworth (S.T.D.) received from Edinburgh in 1730 being honorary.

He left Berlin in April of this year;

and after an archæological tour in Holland and Belgium, he repaired to Paris, where he spent the last few weeks of his European life in revisiting the galleries and museums of that most favored city. Returning to America he reached his native city towards the last of May; and, after a few weeks with his friends, he fell asleep with the composure of a philosopher, cheered and sustained by the clear and earnest faith of a Christian. A friend and fellow-student, who knew him intimately, both in America and Germany, says of him:—

"He was under all circumstances kind and sympathetic, always eager to forget self in helping others; of true Christian character; a conscientious student and thorough scholar. On his death bed he had a kind word of remembrance and consolation for every friend. His name will long live in those circles in which he moved, both in America and Germany, and his life, though short, may well serve as a model for those who knew him."—*Cambridge Tribune, Aug.* 29.

Dr. Corey was a descendant in the ninth generation of William Corey of Portsmouth, R. I., who is traditionally said to have removed from Salem; and in the eighth generation of Richard Holden of Watertown and Groton. In the paternal line he was descended from Joseph Hills and John Wayte, the leading settlers of Malden (REGISTER, xxxii., 188–196), and from *thirteen* of the Pilgrims or first-comers of Plymouth, viz.: William Mullins and wife, John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, John Tilley and wife, and John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley, of the *Mayflower*, 1620; Moses Symonson (Simmons) and wife, and Philip de Launey (Delano) of the *Fortune*, 1621; and Stephen Tracy and wife, Tryphosa Le ———, of the *Ann*, 1623. Of his ancestors were Rev. John Reyner of Plymouth and Dover; Ezekiel Cheever, the famous schoolmaster, and his son, Rev. Thomas Cheever of Malden and Chelsea; Rev. Ralph Partridge, the first minister of Duxbury, and his son-in-law, Rev. Thomas Thacher, the first pastor of the Old South Church, Boston; Elder William Sargeant of Malden and Barnstable; Thomas Oakes of Cambridge; Elder John Chipman of Barnstable; Thomas Boylston, Ralph Sprague, Edward Holyoke, Capt. John Floyd, Job Lane, George Felt, James Nichols, William Cowdrey, and many others well known among the founders of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. •

Mr. CHARLES BENJAMIN RICHARDSON died at West Newton, Mass., July 5, 1891, aged 59. He was born at Groton, Mass., March 31, 1832, and was a son of Alpheus and Susan (Lawrence) Richardson of Groton. His parents were both born at Groton, his father Nov. 3, 1797, and his mother Feb. 28, 1794. They were married Nov. 7, 1820.

Charles B. Richardson was a descendant in the eighth generation from Thomas[1] Richardson, an early settler of Woburn, Mass., through Isaac,[2] Benjamin,[3] Benjamin,[4] Benjamin,[5] Alpheus,[6] and Alpheus[7] his father. (See Richardson Memorial, by John A. Vinton, page 688.) When a youth he came to Boston and became a clerk for Mr. Charles Tappan, bookseller and publisher. In 1856 he entered into partnership with Mr. James Robinson, under the firm of Robinson and Richardson, and carried on the publishing business at No. 119 Washington Street. They were the publishers of *The Student and Schoolmate.* At the close of the year the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Richardson started a new periodical, *The Historical Magazine.* Besides this he published the REGISTER one year, 1857. He also engaged in the sale of historical books. Early in 1858 he removed his publication office and bookstore to New York City. In 1862 he reprinted the Bay Psalm Book (see REGISTER, vol. 45, p. 305). In June, 1864, he sold out the *Historical Magazine* to the then editor, John Gilmary Shea, LL.D. When the work was published in Boston the writer of this obituary was the editor (See REGISTER for January, 1878, vol. 32, page 116). Mr. Richardson continued the publishing and bookselling business. During the later years of his business life in New York city, he was a member of the University Publishing Company. After 1885 he resided at Newton, Mass.

Mr. Richardson married 1st, at Boston, Miss Mary Frances Carter, Nov. 7, 1859. She died March 19, 1861. He married 2d, Miss Charlotte E. Hale, daughter of David Hale, prominent as one of the editors and proprietors of the *New York Journal of Commerce.*

Mrs. MARY ELLERY ROGERS TRASK, widow of Judge Joshua Phippen Trask, of Gloucester, Mass., died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Poor, in Manchester, N. H., Nov. 5, 1891, aged 88 years, 6 months, 10 days. She was the last survivor of the ten children of "Master" William Rogers, of Glouces-

ter, who was a mariner and soldier in the revolution in early life, and afterwards, for many years, a school teacher and officer of the Customs. He died in 1832, aged 74. Her grandfather, Rev. John Rogers (graduated at Harvard College in 1739, being librarian of the University, and for thirty-eight years pastor of the Fourth Parish, Gloucester), was the 8th generation in descent from John[1] Rogers the younger of Chelmsford, England (see REGISTER, vol. 43, page 158); through John[2] of Chelmsford; Rev. John,[3] the famous preacher of Dedham, England; Rev. Nathaniel,[4] who came to New England and settled at Ipswich, Mass.; Rev. John,[5] president of Harvard College; Rev. John[6] of Ipswich; and Rev. John[7] of Kittery, Me., who was his father. (See REGISTER, vol. 5, page 320.)

Of Mrs. Trask's brothers and sisters, Isaac was a Congregational clergyman, who died in 1872, aged 77; George L. of Newburyport, died same year, aged 65; John C., shipmaster and Collector of Customs for Gloucester, died in 1849; Betsey R. married Zachariah Stevens, died at Waldoboro', Me., in 1875, in her eighty-sixth year, and another sister, Mrs. Catharine Allen, who died over a year ago, at the age of 86.

Mrs. T. was a woman of marked intelligence and fine sensibilities; of noble bearing and pleasant manners; of a hospitable, sympathetic, generous nature. She was a member of the Congregational Church in Gloucester, where the larger part of her devoted, useful life was passed. She retained her faculties in a remarkable degree, up to her last sickness of a few days duration.

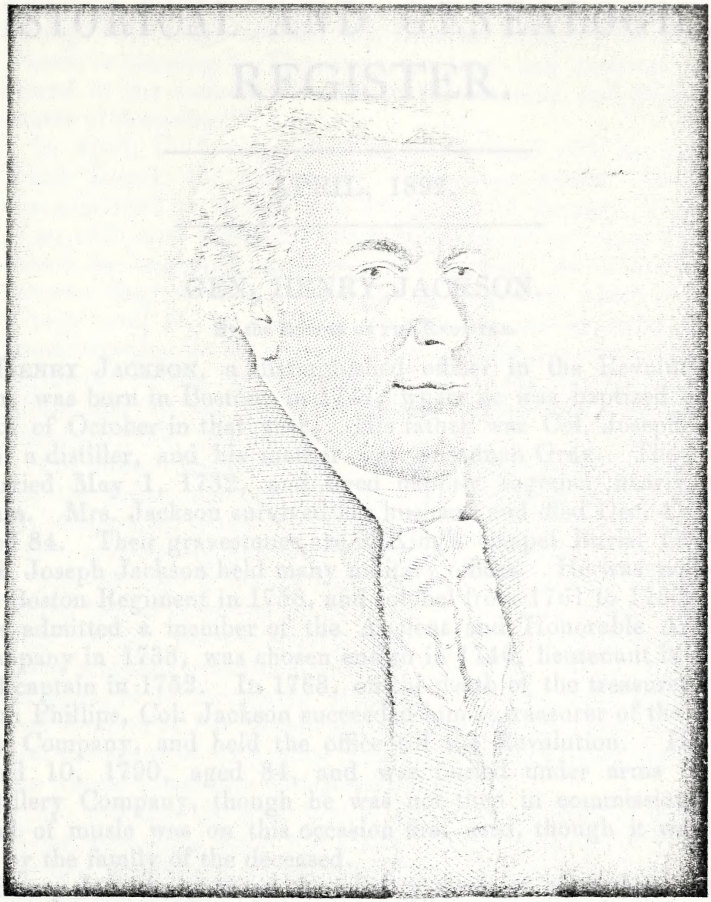
Her husband passed away Sept. 17, 1862, in his fifty-eighth year, and some years later Mrs. Trask removed from Gloucester to make her home with her daughter. She leaves sons, Rev. John Low Rogers Trask, D.D., of Springfield, Mass., Isaac Rogers Trask, of St. Louis, Mo.; and daughters, Mrs. Lizzie R. Poor, of Manchester, N. H., and Mrs. Mary A. Beckford. She had two other sons, Capt. William P. Trask and Capt. Charles A. Trask, both lost at sea, the latter in 1868.—*Chiefly condensed from the Gloucester Times, Nov.* 6, 1891.

MISS ELIZABETH WITHINGTON died at Mount Bowdoin, Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 17, 1891, at the age of one hundred years, three months. She was born Aug. 31, 1791, at the Scarborough Place, now within the limits of Franklin Park, Boston. Her father was Joseph Weeks Withington, the son of Philip and Katharine (Weeks) Withington. He was descended from Henry Withington, one of the earliest settlers of Dorchester; also from Richard Mather, the first minister of the place. Her mother was Elizabeth White, who, having lost her father in early childhood, was brought up by her grandfather, Deacon Abijah White, of hallowed memory. The first of the Dorchester Whites came among the earliest colonists. A memento of him still exists in a rose-bush growing in Dorchester, which is a lineal descendant of one which he brought with him from England.

Some of the first experiences of Miss Withington's young womanhood were in connection with the settlement of Rev. Dr. Codman over the Second Church in Dorchester. In common with the other members of her family, she sympathized warmly with Dr. Codman in the troubles of that time; which laid the foundation of a friendship with him and his wife that lasted through their lives, and descended to their children.

She was an only daughter. The late Rev. Leonard Withington, D.D., for many years pastor of the First Church in Newbury, Mass., was her oldest brother; and the late Mr. Abijah W. Withington, of Dorchester, her youngest. Two other brothers died in early manhood, Joseph and Ebenezer. Joseph was a skilful engraver. He and Leonard were in the employ of the late Joseph T. Buckingham of the Boston Courier. At that early date the brothers conceived the idea of an illustrated magazine, and planned its publication. Leonard was to have charge of the literary part and Joseph of the artistic. This enterprise was frustrated by the death of Joseph. Ebenezer was twin to Abijah. He was a lawyer in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Only one brother survives, at the age of ninety-three, Rev. William Withington of Washington, D. C. He entered the Episcopal Church many years ago, and has continued in the ministry ever since.

Miss Withington's life was spent in Dorchester, with the exception of several years with her brother in Newbury. The Second Church held a large place in her affections always, and in her labors during the active period of her life. Her funeral was from its chapel, Saturday, Dec. 19th, Rev. Dr. Arthur Little officiating. E. T. N.



HENRY JACKSON.

Henry Jackson

NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
REGISTER.

APRIL, 1892.

GEN. HENRY JACKSON.

By the EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

HENRY JACKSON, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war, was born in Boston, in 1747, where he was baptized on the 25th of October in that year. His father was Col. Joseph Jackson, a distiller, and his mother was Susannah Gray. They were married May 1, 1732, and lived happily together nearly sixty years. Mrs. Jackson survived her husband and died Dec. 4, 1792, aged 84. Their gravestones are in King's Chapel Burial Ground. Col. Joseph Jackson held many military offices. He was major of the Boston Regiment in 1758, and colonel from 1761 to 1763. He was admitted a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1738, was chosen ensign in 1746, lieutenant in 1749, and captain in 1752. In 1763, on the death of the treasurer, Col. John Phillips, Col. Jackson succeeded him as treasurer of the Artillery Company, and held the office till the Revolution. He died April 10, 1790, aged 84, and was buried under arms by the Artillery Company, though he was not then in commission. A band of music was on this occasion first used, though it was paid for by the family of the deceased.

Henry Jackson inherited the military tastes of his father. After the evacuation of Boston by the British, in 1776, he raised a military company in that town and was chosen its captain. When the Declaration of Independence was read from the balcony of the State House, which was on the 18th of July, 1776, he was waited on by the High Sheriff with a request from the Hon. James Bowdoin, president of the Council, that his company might be under arms at the time the Declaration was read. Capt. Jackson accordingly waited on his honor, and to his great mortification he was obliged to tell him that the company was not fit to turn out, and besides they had not then received their uniforms. He begged to be excused, which request was granted. In the letter to his friend, Col.

Henry Knox, then in New York, written the day of the occurrence, in which he narrates this incident, Capt. Jackson says: "I think it would have been a fine opportunity for our appearance if our company could have turned out at the Declaration of Independence. You know," he continues, "that the first impression is the most lasting. Although we did not form our company for Parade, yet Parade is pleasing." The whole company was however invited to attend in the council chamber on the occasion, and drink to "The States of America."*

In April, 1777, Capt. Jackson was ordered with his company to Rhode Island, and was on duty there some weeks. He had been commissioned by Congress on the twelfth of January, 1777, colonel of an additional continental battalion, and on his return from Rhode Island he recruited, in Boston and vicinity, the sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, called the Boston Regiment, which at once took a high rank for its soldierly appearance and excellent discipline, demonstrating its valor on several hard-fought battle fields. This regiment, on the 1st of January, 1781, was consolidated with the ninth, and on the further reduction of the army on the 30th of October, 1782, was numbered the fourth.

The Boston Regiment left Boston on the 7th of October, 1777, to join the main army near Philadelphia, and took part in the battles of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, Quaker Hill, R. I., August 29, 1778, and Springfield, N. J., June 23, 1780.

Col. Jackson is said to have commanded the last body of continental troops in service at the close of the war, being in service till July, 1784. He was among those who were, by Act of Congress, made brigadier generals at the end of the war. Returning to Boston, he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was major general of the first division of the Massachusetts militia from 1792 to 1796, and was the agent of the United States in superintending the building of the frigate Constitution at Boston in 1797.

He was the life-long friend and correspondent of Gen. Henry Knox, and while Knox was United States Secretary of War he acted for him as agent in his business affairs, particularly those concerning his eastern lands.

Gen. Jackson was the first treasurer of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, and held the office from its formation in 1783 till his death. The importance of his services to the society in building up and husbanding its funds was recognized by its vote October 23, 1806, authorizing the presentation to him of a silver cup. This testimonial, however, never reached him, as it did not arrive from England, where it was made, until after his decease. In 1813, Dr. Stephen Thayer presented to this Society a portrait of the general, which now hangs on the walls of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. This portrait has been engraved for

* Knox MSS. vol. 2, folio 163.

the Society of the Cincinnati, and it is to their courtesy that we are indebted for the use of the plate for this article.

Dr. James Thacher, author of "A Military Journal during the American Revolutionary War," was the surgeon of Jackson's regiment. Under August, 1779, he thus refers, in that journal, to the commanding officer and the regiment:

Colonel Henry Jackson, who commands our regiment is a native of Boston; he is very respectable as a commander, is gentlemanly in his manners, strongly attached to military affairs, and takes a peculiar pride in the discipline and martial appearance of his regiment. Many of his officers are from Boston and its vicinity, they appear in handsome style, and are ambitious to display their taste for military life, and their zeal to contend with the enemies of their country. Colonel Jackson, with his regiment, acquired reputation by their gallantry in the battle on Rhode Island, under General Sullivan.

Our regiment consists of about four hundred men, in complete uniform, well disciplined, and not inferior to any in the continental army. We commenced a forced march from Providence on the 10th, and completed the forty miles in twenty-four hours. A severe rain all night did not much impede our march, but the troops were broken down with fatigue. We reached Boston at sun rising and near the entrance of the Neck is a tavern, having for its sign a representation of a globe with a man in the act of struggling to get through it; his head and shoulders were out, his arms extended, and the rest of his body enclosed in the globe. On a label from his mouth was written, "Oh, how shall I get through this world?" This was read by the soldiers, and one of them exclaimed, "List, d—n you, and you'll soon get through this world; our regiment will be through in an hour or two if we don't halt by the way."

We are treated by the gentlemen of this town with great attention and respect. They have generously presented to Col. Jackson and the officers of his regiment a hogshead of Jamaica spirits and a cask of wine. For the soldiers, they have collected a liberal sum of money, which is distributed among them. A public dinner is to be provided at the Bunch of Grapes tavern for the officers, before our departure. The transports are in preparation to receive our troops on board.*

Gen. Jackson died at Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1809, at about ten o'clock, in the sixty-second year of his age. The standing committee of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati issued the following notice to the members of the society:

Boston, January 5, 1809.

The standing committee of the Cincinnati have the painful task of announcing to the society the death of their old friend and companion, General Henry Jackson. His services and his usefulness as a member of the Institution from its earliest establishment, as an active member of the committee, as the Treasurer who has preserved and managed the funds for nearly twenty-six years, are recorded in the prosperity of the society and in the grateful hearts of his brother officers.

Sensible of his worth and afflicted by his death, the Committee recommend an observance of the following Votes as the last token of respect from his surviving brethren.

* Thacher's Military Journal, Boston, 1823, pp. 204–5.

Voted, That the Society walk in Procession at the Funeral of their late Treasurer, General Henry Jackson, on Saturday next; that the usual emblem of mourning be attached to the badge of the Society, and that black crape be worn on the left arm.

ADAMS BAILEY, *Recording Secretary.**

His funeral took place from his lodging-house in Common Street, at the head of the Mall, on Saturday, the 7th, at three o'clock in the afternoon. He was buried at Dorchester "in a tomb near the house of Madam Swan, removed when Woodward Park was laid out through the place. An inscription upon it, stating that it was erected by the hand of friendship, closed with some eulogistic verses to the memory of the

'Christian, Soldier, Patriot and Friend.'"†

He was of large and full habit, being nearly as corpulent as his bosom friend Gen. Knox. In 1783, while at West Point, he weighed two hundred and thirty-eight pounds. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, in a familiar letter to Gen. Knox, made this significant inquiry relative to him: "Can he still eat down a plate of fish he can't see over, God bless his fat soul?"‡

He was a bachelor, a man of wit, gallantry and conviviality. He was generous and hospitable in his temper, gentlemanly in manner, and eminently social in his disposition.§

WAS COTTON MATHER A FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY?

Communicated to *The Nation*, New York, Feb. 18, 1892, by N. DARNELL DAVIS, Esq., of Georgetown, Demerara.

IN most biographical notices of Cotton Mather, that eminent man is said to have been a Fellow of the Royal Society. In some of such notices, the statement is emphasized by describing him as the first native-born American who attained to that honor. According to his son, there were many in New England who were "so foolish as to doubt, nay, to deny, his right to that title." Cotton Mather's name did not and does not appear in any list of the Fellows of the Society. Becoming himself uneasy upon the point, he inquired of the Secretary to the Royal Society whether he really was a Fellow. In reply, he was informed that he had been elected a Fellow both by the Council and by the general body of Fellows. That his name did not appear in the published list was due, he was told, to the fact that, being in America, he was unable to subscribe personally to the

* Columbian Centinel, Jan. 7, 1809.

† Drake's "The Town of Roxbury," Boston, 1878, p. 138. ‡ Ibid.

§ A sketch of his life, by the late Mr. Francis S. Drake, appeared in his "Memorials of the Society of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts," Boston, 1873, pp. 360–1, of which use has been made in preparing this article.

orders of the Society, from which foreigners were dispensed, but not British subjects. Years went by, and still Cotton Mather felt uncertain of his position. On May 21, 1723, he wrote the subjoined letter to Dr. Jurin, then Secretary of the Royal Society:

"SYR: You are better known to me than I am to you; and I congratulate unto myself, as well as unto the world, the felicity of your succession in the office of *Secretary* to the *Royal Society*. But in order to a mutual better knowledge, I owe you, & must now give you, some very short account of myself; more particularly, with relation to that Illustrious Body, whereof I hoped, I had the Honour of being esteemed a Member. Having the pleasure of some correspondence with your excellent predecessor Mr. Waller. I did communicate unto him (and unto my valuable Dr. Woodward) a great number of American, and philosophical, curiosities; with an intimation of my purpose to continue the communications. Those gentlemen put the, as unexpected as undeserved, respect upon me, of proposing me for a Member of the *Royal Society;* and they both wrote unto me, that I was chosen accordingly both by the Council and Body of the Society, on the Anniversary Day for such election in the year 1713.—Adding that the only Reason of my not having my name in the *printed* list of the *Society*, was because of my being beyond-Sea and yet a Natural Born Subject, & so not capable of being inserted among the gentlemen of other Nations.

"Your Secretary also, Dr. Halley in the *philosophical Transactions* of 1714 printed my name, with an F. R. S. annexed unto it. Mr. Petiver did the like, in his Naturæ Collectanea; and in his letters to me, he had these words, 'Your election succeeded without opposition, and you were elected after the usual method of Balloting. The reason of your being out of the *printed list*, is your not being personally here, to subscribe to the orders that should be tendered you'; to which he added congratulations & complements not proper to be by my pen transcribed.

"A Distinguished, & a diminutive crue of odd people here, when they could find no other darts to throw at me, imagined their not finding my name on the printed list of the *Royal Society*, would enable them to detect me of an imposture for affixing an F. R. S. unto my name, on some just occasions for it. And an infamous fellow, whose name is John Checkley, a sorry *Toryman* (that yet had the impudence to write as a Divine) wrote a letter full of scandalous invectives against me, which was publickly read in the *Royal Society*. This wretched man, ambitious to do the part of a *Divine*, printed here some Rapsodies, to prove, *that the God whom* K. William, *and the christians* of New England *have worshipped*, is the D— l —. A young and a bright kinsman of mine,* bestowed such castigations on the Blasphemer that I became thereupon the object of his implacable revenge. But of this matter, I gave Dr. Woodward a more full account, a year and a half ago: Which because I know not whether ever he received it, I now repeat a little of; Relying to your justice, if any further indignity of this Nature should be offered me. But, that I may not lay aside any of the meek, patient, humble disposition with which I should address you on this occasion, I shall keep such Terms, as I used unto my Doctor when he had what he required of me upon it.

"I should never have presumed upon affixing an F. R. S. unto my poor unworthy name, had I not thought, that my Honourable masters, would

* This was Thomas Walter. The two pamphlets contain no specific charges or replies worth quoting.—ED.

orders of the Society, from which foreigners were dispensed, but not British subjects. Years went by, and still Cotton Mather felt uncertain of his position. On July 21, 1723, he wrote the subjoined letter to Dr. Jurin, then Secretary of the Royal Society:

"SIR: You are better known to me than I am to you: and I congratulate unto myself as well as unto the world, the lustre of your succeeding in the office of Secretary to the Royal Society. But in order to a mutual better knowledge, I owe you, & must now give you, some very short account of myself; more particularly, with relation to that illustrious Society wherein I hoped, I had the honour of being esteemed a Member. Having the pleasure of some correspondence with your excellent predecessor Mr. Waller. I did communicate unto him (and many valuable Tracts forward) a great number of Attestations, and philosophical curiosities, with an intimation of my purpose to continue the communications. Those presents were put (as was interpreted as unobserved) respect upon me, of proposing me for a Member of the Royal Society; and they both made unto me, that I was chosen accordingly both by the Council and Body of the Society, on the Anniversary Day for such election in the year 1713.—Adding that the only reason of my not having my name in the printed list of the Society was because of my being beyond sea and yet a Natural Born Subject, so not capable of being reckoned among the Gentlemen of other Nations.

"Your Secretary also (Dr. Halley in the philosophical Transactions of 1714 printed my name, with an L. S. annexed unto it. The Explication of the Title in the Roman Calendary and in his letter to me, he laid these words. 'Your election accepted without opposition, and your worthy name added the usual testimonial of Suffrages.' The reason of your being out of the printed list, is not being personally here, to subscribe to the orders that should be rendered you: which would be added compensations & compliments not proper to be by over past transcribed.

"A distinguished & illustrious time of old people here, when they could find no other dark to throw at any, imagined they can daunting me on the printed list of the Royal Society, would make them to desist me of an importune for admitting an F. R. S. into any union, on some occasions for it. And an intimation hollow, whose notice a doing [illegible] a sorry Pidgeon (that yet has his importance to write as a Divine) a letter full of scandalous insolencies against me, which was published in the Royal Society. This wretched man, ambitious to be placed in Divine, printed here some Harangues, to prove, that we [illegible] Williams, and the clergymen of New England dare trouble [illegible] D—l —. A young and a bright Gleaman of mine,* upon occasion on the Blasphemies that I became thereupon the object of his placable revenge. Use of this matter, I gave Dr. Woodward a true full account, a year and a half ago: When because I know not whether ever received it, I now repeat a little of: Relying to your justice, that [illegible] indignity of this Nature should be offered me. But that I may [illegible] aside any of the weak pretence, humble deposition with which I should address you on this occasion, I shall keep such Terms, as I used unto my Doctor when he had what [illegible] of me upon it.

"I should never have presumed upon offering an F. R. S. unto any unworthy name, had I not thought, that my Honourable Masters, would

* This was Thomas Walter. The two daughters contain no specific charge, or regular words running — Ed.

have taxed me as guilty of some ingratitude unto them for their unmerited favours, if I had always declined it.

"The many treatises (many more than three hundred) which Heaven has allowed & assisted me to publish (in the midst of many other constant & heavy labours) on various arguments, and in various Dead as well as Living Languages, added unto some other circumstances needless to be mentioned, had procured me from some Europæan Universities, without my seeking in the least measure for them, the Testimonies of the highest respect that they could show to the meanest of men, and among the rest a *Diploma* for the *Doctorate in Theology*. Upon this I was under some temptation unto the vanity of Thinking that it was possible the *Royal Society*, also might esteem it no disgrace, to permit my name among their members. Especially, when my remittances to their Treasury, might for number (however not for value) be æqual to what they might receive of some other members whose correspondence they cast a kind Aspect upon. For the embellishments wherewith I studied usually (after the manner of the German Ephemerides), to make my dry & dull stories a little more palatable to men of erudition, some of your own members, as well as Monsr Tournefort helped me to some apology.

"But if after all, it be the pleasure of those Honourable persons, who compose or govern the *Royal Society*, that I should lay asside my pretensions to be at all related unto that illustrious Body, upon the least signification of it by your pen, it shall be dutifully complied withal. I will only continue to take the leave of still communicating Annually to you (as long as I live) what *Curiosa Americana* I can become the possessor of. For (my Jewish Rabbis having taught me, to *love the work*, and have *little regard unto the Rabbinate*) it is not the Title, but the service that is the Heighth, & indeed the whole, of my ambition.

"As a Token of my purposes this way, and as an earnest of a much greater variety, which I propose to send you by another hand, about a Fortnight hence, I now present you with a tedious account of sentiments & occurrents relating to a subject, about which I perceive you are sollicitous to have the exactest informations. At this time, I add no more, but with hearty prayers, to Heaven, that you may be continued long as a great Blessing to the world I subscribe

"Syr

"Your most affectionate

"Friend and Servant

"Cotton Mather

"Boston N. England

"May 21 1723.

"Dr. Jurin."

The answer to the above letter should be interesting. There is, however, no record of it in the archives of the Royal Society. Under the circumstances, it will be well to inquire how far the proceedings of the Society established the fact of Cotton Mather's connection with it.

For the election of Fellows, the ordinary procedure observed by the Royal Society is this: The names are first submitted to the Council of the Society. After candidates have by the Council been chosen for submission at a general meeting of Fellows, their names

are brought before such meeting. Here the election is made, and two-thirds of the votes are necessary to secure it.

In the Journal of the Society there is the following entry, under date of July 23, 1713:

"A letter drawn up by Mr. Waller for Mr. Cotton Mather at Boston in New England was read; giving an account of the receipt of his letter and his manuscript, containing his several observations on Natural subjects, with an invitation to a future correspondence; which was ordered to be sent.

"Mr. Waller proposed the same gentleman as a candidate, according to his desire mentioned in his said letter; which was referred to the next Council."

The Minutes of the Council of July 27, 1713, record that "Mr. Cotton Mather was proposed, balloted for, and approved to be a Member of the Society." A diligent search among the records of the Society has, however, failed to find that Cotton Mather's name was ever submitted to the general body of Fellows. Would it be an undue surmise to suspect that Cotton Mather's mistaken zeal in the witchcraft heresy stood in the way of his obtaining a two-thirds vote, and that, the Council finding this the case, did not risk a rejection?

If Cotton Mather may not be reckoned a duly elected Fellow of the Royal Society, who then, of Americans born, is to be reckoned the earliest Fellow of that distinguished body? On the 11th of March, 1714, the Rev. Mr. William Brattle, minister of the Church at Cambridge, New England, was elected a Fellow by the general body of members. On November the 21st, "Sir Hans Sloane proposed Mr. Elihu Yale, Executor to Dr. Thomas Paget, as a candidate, which was referred to the next Council." Yale was elected on the 30th of November, 1717, and Paul Dudley on the 2d of November, 1721. In a List of Fellows of the Royal Society, to be found among the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian (*C.* 437), the names of Brattle (1713–14), Yale (1717), and Dudley (1721) are given, but not the name of Cotton Mather.

ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF THE HIGGINSON FAMILY.

Communicated by Col. THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, A.M., of Cambridge, Mass.

I HAVE lately been informed by the Rev. E. Harlin Bates, Assistant Curate of the Claybrooke Parish, Leicester, England, of the recent discovery at Stanford Hall in that county of part of the long-missing records of Claybrooke parish. This affords for the first time the means of determining, with some approach to accuracy, the year of the birth of the Rev. Francis Higginson; a date which rested on

surmise when my life of him appeared. He was baptized, at any rate, on Aug. 6, 1586. The parish books give also a list of his brothers and sisters, agreeing substantially with the list preserved in family records and given in my memoir aforesaid. The record also supplies for the first time the date of burial of Francis Higginson's father, the Rev. John Higginson, who was buried, it seems, on Feb. 19, 1624; this being the year suggested in my memoirs (p. 4) as possible or probable. The name so curiously given as Dawritie and Duwritie is unquestionably Dorothy.

Extracts from Church Registers of Parish of Claybrooke, co. Leic., England, now in possession of Lord Braye of Stanford Hall, in the same county. *All dates New Style.*

Baptisms.

25 Apr. 1575 John s. of John & Elizabeth Higginson.
24 Apr. 1576 Duwritie d. " "
22 Sept. 1578 Presella d. " "
14 Dec. 1580 John s. " "
27 Oct. 1585 John s. " "
6 Aug. 1586 ffrauncis s. " "
15 May 1589 William s. " "
18 May 1591 Catren d. " "
4 Feb. 1593 Martyn & Mare " "
24 March 1594 Nicholes s. " "
25 Dec. 1601 George s. " "
19 Mar. 1608 Nicholes s. " "
13 May 1610 Grace d. " "
8 Dec. 1611 Elizabeth d. " "
23 May 1613 Judith d. " "
27 Nov. 1597 Nicholes s. of Edmond & Presella Higginson.

Marriages.

25 Dec. 1598 William Gilbard & Dawritie Higginson.
5 Jan. 1607 Edwarde Androse & Elyzabeth "
22 Apr. 1619 Thomas Coleman & Katherine "
witness Nathaniell "
28 Oct. 1629 William Higginson & ffraunces Palmer.

Burials.

26 Apr. 1577 Blaunche Higginson.
18 Sept. 1577 Thomas "
11 Apr. 1581 Nicoles "
26 May 1585 John "
21 Apr. 1603 George "
30 Jan. 1612 Elizabeth "
13 July 1613 Elizabeth "
17 Oct. 1613 Judith "
19 Feb. 1624 John Higginson, Vicar of Claybrooke.

N. B. In this book the following years (beginning 29 Sept.) are missing: 1567–8, '68–9, '70–1, '73–4, '78–9, '81–2, '83–4, '94–7.

A LIST OF THE SETTLERS IN ST. GEORGE'S RIVER, MEDUMCOOK AND BROADBAY.

From the KNOX MANUSCRIPTS in the possession of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, vol. 50, folio 166.

*St. Georges upper Town.**

Samuel Boages
James Howard
Samuel Howard
Andrew Killpatrick
William McIntire
Robert Spear
Moses Robinson
Finly Kelagh
William Allen (*Deceased*)
Thomas Greg
Andrew Mountford
Charles Peoples *Deceased*
Robert McCrea *do*
Barnet *do*
Ministerial Lott
School masters d°
Meeting house d°
David Patterson
John McCurdie
Thomas McCurdie
John Mecom
David Creighton
William Starret
Archibald Gambell
Daniel Farrel
Abraham All
Thomas Killpatrick
John Killpatrick
Henry Alexander
John Alexander
John North
Abraham Creighton
William Walker
William James
Alexander Lermond
William Lermond
Hugh Scott
John McCrachen
Christopher Hindbury
Boice Cooper
Deacon Young
John McLean
Allexander McLean
Hugh McLean
Alexander Cambell
John Griffin (*Deceased*)

Lower Towr.

Capt Gilmore
Thomas Palmer
William Falley
Henry Handly
Robert Young
John McCarter
John Peirson
Josiah Quinsy
William Smith
William Howard
Thomas Howard
Thomas Procter
William Lamb
Ministerial Lott
Richard Lamb
Capt Thomas Saunders
Edward Lamb Senr
William Lamb
Edward Lamb Junr
Benjamin Burton
Charles Proctor
John Palmer
Yardley Lewis
Daniel Lewis
Charles Lewis (*Deceased*)
Hugh Carr
John Annis
John Brown
Walter Meloney
Michal Rawley
Thomas Carney
Owen Madden
Vacant Lott
Archibald Fullerton
John Brown
2 Vacant Lotts
Joseph Rivers
Moses Robinson Junr
Benjamin Pumery
Dennis Fogarty

* Now Warren, Maine.—ED.

A LIST OF THE SETTLERS IN ST. GEORGE'S RIVER, MIRAMICHI, AND BROADBAY.

From the Rous Manuscripts in the possession of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, vol. 20, folio 188.

St. George upper Town.*

Samuel Boogas
James Howard
Samuel Howard
Andrew Killpatrick
William McInlay
Robert Spear
Moses Robinson
Finly Kelagh
William Allen (Deceased)
Thomas Greg
Andrew Mountford
Charles Peoples deceased
Robert McCran do
Barnet do
Ministerial Lott
School maistrs do
Meeting house do
David Patterson
John McCurtin
Thomas McCardle
John Mecom
David Creighton
William Starret

Lower Town.

Cap' Gilmore
Thomas Palmer
William Palley
Henry Handly
Robert Young
John McCarter
John Peirson
Josiah Quiney
William Smith
William Howard
Thomas Howard
Thomas Procter
William Lamb
Ministerial Lott
Richard Lamb
Cap' Thomas Saunders
Edward Lamb Sen'
William Lamb
Edward Lamb Jun'
Benjamin Burton

Archibald Gardell
Daniel Farrel
Abraham All
Thomas Killpatrick
John Killpatrick
Henry Alexander
John Alexander
John North
Abraham Creighton
William Walker
William James
Alexander Lennond
William Lennond
Hugh Scott
John McCracken
Christopher Hinbery
Boyse Cooper
Deacon Young
John McLean
Alexander McClean
Hugh McLean
Alexander Campbell
John Griffin (Deceased)

Charles Procter
John Raney
Stanley Lewis
Daniel Lewis
Charles Lewis (Deceased)
Hugh Carr
John Annis
John Brown
Walter Melaney
Michael Bawley
Thomas Carney
Owen Madden
Vasant Lott
Archibald Fullerton
John Brown
2 Vasant Lotts
Joseph Rivers
Moses Robinson Jun'
Benjamin Chaney
Dennis Fogarty

* New Warren Manse.—Ed.

William Henderson
Vacant Lott
Richard Fornis
Reverend Robt Rutherford
Samuel Hathorn
Richard Rutherford
Robert Rutherford Junr
William Hathorn
Alexander Hathorn
Jabez Hatch
Paul Jamison
George Young
William Young
Alexander Fosset
Thomas Felix
Dunbar Henderson
Saunder Jamison
Thomas Henderson
Thomas Obins

*At Medomcook.**

William Davis Senr
Zacheriah Davis
William Davis Junr
John Davis
Andreas
George Bigmore
William King
John Bigmore
Samuel Jamison
Abiah Wadsworth
Ezekial Bradford
Sedate Wadsworth
Joshua Cushing Junr
Noah Hill
Joshua Cushing Senr
Josiah Aldrige
Baker Hutchins
James Cook
Joshua Bradford
Edward Thomas
Esau Thomas
Alexander Jamison
Jason Wight
Wight Senr
Wight
Elisha Crasman
Esau Thomas

There are ten Vacant Lotts Laid out by the Surveyor in Medomcook.

Broadbay.†

Robert McClerge
John Demorse
John George Smith
Patrick Kenna
Henry Getsinger
Jacob Wallis
John Refuse
John Leah
John Lowrey
Capt John Ulmer
Paul Docterman
Louran Sides
Philip Fogilar
Martin Smith
Michal Walse
Mulican Snyder
David Rominger
Philip Rominger
Jacob Ulmer
Matthias Remilee
Capt Thomas Perkins
Capt John Fairfield
Morris Achorn
William Hilton Senr
William Hilton Junr
Jacob Achorn

Suppos this List was made previously to the Year 1760.

Supposed to have been written by Capt John North, who died in the Year 1763.

[*Endorsed*]

List of the Settlers at St Gorges, Medomcook and Broadby. Supposed to have been written by Capt John North, who died in the Year 1763.

Copy from the Original In the possession of Mr Saml Winslow.

* Now Friendship, Maine.—Ed.
† Now Waldoborough, Me.—Ed.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO BOSTON, MASS.

[Communicated by JOHN S. H. FOGG, M.D., of South Boston, Mass.]

THIS may certify that Samuel Kenne Trunk maker is assessed Tuenty four Pounds pr. Aū for the wharfe he Rents of the Town. Which for Province and Town this Last year 1713. amº to Three Pounds twelve Shillings.

Given under our hands March ultº Aº 1714

To Joseph Prout Gent:
Treasurer for the
Town of Boston.

Danl Powning
Edud: Martyn
Jonas Clarke
} Assessors for yᵉ Town of Boston Aº 1713

The Town of Boston Dr. for the Service of the Assessors in making the Rates Aº. 1713.

	£		
To Timº. Thornton 51 days	£–5	"	2 "
To Danll Powning 94 days and the Clark 3/. assisting in taking List of 2 Compa.	9	"	11 "
To Edwd. Martyn 92 days and pd yᵉ Clark for assisting in taking List of 2 Compa. 6/.	9	"	10 "
To Jonas Clark, 97 days & yᵉ Clark 12/. .	10	"	6
To capt Elisha Bennett 32 days . . .	3	"	4
To Antº. Stoddard 87 days yᵉ Clark 3/. .	8	"	17
To Henry Bridgham 77 days yᵉ Clark 6/. .	8	"	—
	£ 54.		10

Boston Aprill. 14. 1714

Erroʳˢ Excepted.

Timº Thornton
Danl Powning
Edward Martyn
Jonas Clark
Anthony Stoddard
Henry Bridgham
} Assessors for the Town of Boston Aº. 1713.

Boston Aprill 21st 1714.

Mark Day Desires to open yᵉ Highway in Back Street for the Laying of a Dreane for the benefit of his cellar (for the Doeing of which) if he takes the Steps the Law Dericts he has the approbation and Consent of us

Joseph Wadsworth
John Ruck
Wm. Welsteed
Grove Hirst
} Selectmen.

May the 8th 1714

Wee the Subscribers Selectmen of Boston, do hereby Signifie our consent That mr Joseph Hillier have liberty of digging open the H'way in

Cornhil for the Laying his Cellar drane into the Comon Shore there: he atending ye Directions in ye Law & Covring it with speed.

To the Town Clerk of Boston.

Jn°. Marion
Edward Winslow
Wm Welsteed
Grove Hirst
} Selectmen.

Boston Aug^t^: 6 : 1714.

Voted by the Assessors that the Town Clerk be directed to post up Notifications in the Town that the Inhabitants of S^d^. Town bring in a List of their polls & Estates on the Sixteenth day of August next & the Inhabitants of Runneymarsh on the Eighteenth Day of said Month & the Assessors will attend at the Town house at three of the Clock in the Afternoon on S^d^. day to receive the same.

Elisha Bennett
Sam^ll^ Greenwood
Giles ffifield
Nathl Green
David Farnum
Jonathan Loring
Will: Antram.

The Town of Boston D^r^. for the Service of the Assessors for the year Anno. 1713.

Timothy Thornton	——	7 days	——	"	—	"	14	"
Danl Powning	——	20 days	——	"	2	"	—	"
Edwd Martyn	——	13 days	——	"	1	"	6	"
Jonas Clark	——	20 days	——	"	2	"	—	"
Elisha Bennett	——	8 days	——	"	—	"	16	"
Ant° Stoddard	——	19 days	——	"	1	"	18	"
Henry Bridgham	——	16 days	——	"	1	"	12	"
				£	10	"	6	"

Given under our hand the . 8 . Septe^r^. 1714.

Tim° Thornton
Dan^ll^. Powning
Edwd Martyn
Jonas Clark
Elisha Bennett
Anthony Stoddard
Henry Bridgham
} Assessors for the Town of Boston.

Wee the Subscribers Select men for the Town of Boston do hereby signify our free consent that m^r^ Benjn. Gallop have Liberty granted him to digg open ye Highway a cross Fish street for ye new Laying his Cellar drain there, provided that he do ye Same in parts so as to leave a sufficient passage, and that he Lay the Same with Brick or Stone as the Law directs, and also that he forth with repair and make good that part of ye S^d^ way when he shall so digg.

Boston Apr^ll^. 30th. 1719.

Jn^s^. Marion
Elisha Cooke
Thos. Cushing.
Ebenezer Clough

[To be continued.]

STATISTICS OF THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION SERMONS.

FROM THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE LATE HON. RALPH D. SMYTH, GUILFORD, CT.

Communicated by his grandson, BERNARD C. STEINER, Ph.D., Instructor in History, Williams College.

THIS list comprises the sermons, preached each year at the May elections, as far back as they can be found. The practice of religious exercises at this time, which exercises usually comprised a sermon, is coeval with the settlement. But in early times they are rarely noticed on the records. There are a few instances where the same man preached twice. This was perhaps in consequence of the failure of the appointed preacher. A substitute appointment was not in those times usual. The names of places of residence are given as found in the sermons. The first one was printed at Cambridge; the others previous to 1710, at Boston. In that year the first printing office in Connecticut was opened at New London. The sermon of that year was published there, and from that time the Assembly uniformly requested a copy for publication. From 1710 to 1764, all sermons were printed at New London. From 1765 to 1783, some were printed at New London, some at New Haven, and some at Hartford. After the latter date they were uniformly printed at Hartford. The best existing collection of election sermons belongs to Hon. Matthew Griswold; from it, and from the valuable collection of Dr. Charles J. Hoadly and from the late Rev. Thomas Robbins of East Windsor, most of the list was obtained. All the preachers were Congregationalists, unless otherwise noted.

DATE.	NAME OF PREACHER.	GRADUATION.	RESIDENCE.	TEXT.	SIZE.	PAGES.
1674, May 14.	Rev. James Fitch.		Norwich, Conn.	Zech. ii. 5.	4to.	20
1677, " 10.	" Samuel Hooker.	H. C. 1653.	Farmington, "	Hos. x. 12.	"	28
about 1680.	" Gershom Bulkley.	" 1655.	Wethersfield, "	Rom. xiii. 7.		
1685, May 14.	" Samuel Wakeman.		Fairfield, "	Jer. vi. 8.	4to.	44
1686, " 13.	" John Whiting.	H. C. 1653.	Hartford, "	2 Chron. xv. 2.	"	33
1690, " 8.	" James Pierpont.	" 1681.	New Haven, "	Copy requested for pub	lica'n.	
1693, " 11.	" Samuel Hooker.	" 1653.	Farmington, "	Copy req. probably not	p'ted.	
1694, " 10.	" Moses Noyes.	" 1659.	Lyme, "			
1697, " 13.	" Gurdon Saltonstall.	" 1684.	New London, "	Ezek. xix. 14.	12mo.	
1698, " 12.	" Timothy Woodbridge.	" 1675.	Hartford, "			
1699, " 11.	" Samuel Russell.	" 1681.	Branford, "			
1700, " 9.	" Abraham Pierson.	" 1668.	Killingworth, "			
1701, " 8.	" Joseph Webb.	" 1684.	Fairfield, "	Copy requested for pub	lica'n.	
1702, " 14.	" Charles Chauncey.	" 1686.	Stratford, "			
1703, " 13.	" John Davenport.	" 1687.	Stamford, "			
1708, " 13.	" Timothy Edwards.	" 1691.	Windsor, "			
1710, " 11.	" Eliphalet Adams.	" 1694.	New London, "	Amos v. 24.	12mo.	37
1711, " 10.	" Stephen Buckingham, A.M.	" 1693.	Norwalk, "	Jer. ii. 31.	"	37
1712, " 8.	" John Woodward, A.M.	" 1693.	Norwich, "	Rom. xiii. 4.	"	46
1713, " 14.	" John Bulkley.	" 1699.	Colchester, "	Gen. xx. 11.	"	70

DATE.	NAME OF PREACHER.	GRADUATION.	RESIDENCE.	TEXT.	SIZE.	PP.
1714, May 13.	Rev. Samuel Whitman.	H. C. 1696.	Farmington, Conn.	Prov. xiv. 34.	12mo.	44
1715, " 12.	" Joseph Moss.	" 1699.	Derby, "	Deut. xvii. 18, 19.	"	40
1716, " 10.	" Anthony Stoddard.	" 1697.	Woodbury, "			
1717, " 9.	" Timothy Cutler, A.M.	" 1701.	Stratford, "	Ps. cxxii. 3.	12mo.	65
1718, " 8.	" Samuel Estabrook.	" 1696.	Canterbury, "	1 Tim. ii. 2.	"	26
1719, " 14.	" Nathaniel Chauncey, A.M.	Y. C. 1702.	Durham, "	1 Sam. ii. 30.	"	54
1720, " 12.	" Stephen Hosmer.	H. C. 1699.	East Haddam, "	Rev. iii. 1.	"	41
1721, " 11.	" Jonathan Marsh, A.M.	" 1705.	Windsor, "	2 Chron. xx. 33.	"	53
1722, " 10.	" William Burnham, A.M.	" 1702.	Kensington, "	Ps. lxxv. 7.	"	41
1723, " 9.	" Eleazar Williams, A.M.	" 1708.	Mansfield, "	Micah vi. 2.	"	54
1724, " 14.	" Samuel Woodbridge, A.M.	" 1701.	Hartford, "	Ezek. ix. 11	"	28
1725, " 13.	" Azariah Mather, A.M.	Y. C. 1705.	Saybrook, "	Eccles. x. 17.	"	49
1726, " 12.	" Phinehas Fisk, A.M.	" 1704.	Haddam, "	Josh. i. 17.	"	38
1727, " 11.	" Timothy Woodbridge, A.M.	H. C. 1675.	Hartford, "	Isa. lii. 7.	"	33
1728, " 9.	" Thomas Buckingham, A.M.	" 1690.	Hartford, "	Ps. lxxvii. 20.	"	52
1729, " 8.	" John Davenport, A.M.	" 1687.	Stamford, "	Copy requested but not	giv'n.	
1730, " 14.	" William Russell, A.M.	Y. C. 1709.	Middletown, "	Rev. ii. 4.	12mo.	48
1731, " 13.	" Samuel Whittlesey, A.M.	" 1705.	Wallingford, "	Phil. ii. 4, 5.	"	44
1732, " 11.	" Timothy Edwards, A.M.	H. C. 1691.	Windsor, "	Heb. ix. 27.	"	63
1733, " 10.	" Eliphalet Adams, A.M.	" 1694.	New London, "	Isa. lxv. 8.	"	79
1734, " 9.	" Nathaniel Chauncey, A.M.	Y. C. 1702.	Durham, "	Neh. vii. 2.	"	52
1735, " 8.	" Stephen Mix, A.M.	H. C. 1690.	Wethersfield, "	Copy req., probably not	p'ted.	
1736, " 13.	" Jonathan Marsh, A.M.	" 1705.	Windsor, "	Ps. ciii. 13.	12mo.	27
1737, " 12.	" Benjamin Colton, A.M.	Y. C. 1710.	Hartford, "	Josh. xxiv. 20.	"	60
1738, " 11.	" Jared Eliot, A.M.	" 1706.	Killingworth, "	Matt. xxii. 21.	"	44
1739, " 10.	" Timothy Woodbridge.	" 1706.	Hartford, "	Decl. giv. copy for pub.		
1740, " 8.	" Jacob Heminway, A.M.	" 1704.	East Haven, "	Prov. xvi. 7.	12mo.	32
1741, " 14.	" Solomon Williams, A.M.	H. C. 1719.	Lebanon, "	Josh. i. 7.	"	44
1742, " 13.	" Isaac Stiles, A.M.	Y. C. 1722.	North Haven, "	Ps. cxlvii. 2.	"	59
1743, " 12.	" Stephen Steel.	" 1718.	Tolland, "	Copy requested but not	giv'n.	
1744, " 10.	" William Worthington, A.M.	" 1716.	Saybrook, "	Ps. lxxvii. 20.	12mo.	43
1745, " 9.	" Elnathan Whitman, A.M.	" 1726.	Hartford, "	2 Sam. xxiii. 4.	"	40
1746, " 8.	" Samuel Hall, A.M.	" 1716.	New Cheshire, "	2 Chron. xix. 6.	"	32
1747, " 14.	" Nathaniel Hunn, A.M.	" 1731.	Reading, "	2 Chron. xii. 2.	"	35
1748, " 12.	" Nathaniel Eells, A.M.	H. C. 1728.	Stonington, "	Ps. ii. 10, 12.	"	51
1749, " 11.	" Jonathan Todd, A.M.	Y. C. 1732.	East Guilford, "	Rom. xiii. 6.	"	79
1750, " 10.	" Noah Hobart, A.M.	H. C. 1724.	Fairfield, "	Ps. xi. 3.	"	52
1751, " 9.	" Benjamin Lord, A.M.	Y. C. 1714.	Norwich, "	Ps. cxxii. 45.	"	63
1752, " 14.	" Ashbell Woodbridge, A.M.	" 1724.	Glastenbury, "	Ps. lxxviii. 72.	"	44

DATE.	NAME OF PREACHER.	GRADUATION.	RESIDENCE.	TEXT.	SIZE.	PP.
1753, May*10.	Rev. Ebenezer Devotion, A.M.	Y. C. 1732.	Windham, Conn.	Deut. xxxiv. 5.	12mo.	59
1754, " 9.	" James Lockwood, A.M.	" 1735.	Wethersfield, "	1 Sam. xii. 14.	"	50
1755, " 8.	" Moses Dickinson, A.M.	" 1717.	Norwalk, "	1 Tim. ii. 1, 2.	"	53
1756, " 13.	" George Beckwith, A.M.	" 1728.	Lyme, "	Rom. viii. 31.	"	64
1757, " 12.	" Peter Raynolds, A.M.	H. C. 1720.	Enfield, "	Ps. xxii. 28.	"	51
1758, " 11.	" Benjamin Throop, A.M.	Y. C. 1734.	Norwich, "	1 Pet. ii. 17.	"	37
1759, " 10.	" James Lockwood, A.M.	" 1735.	Wethersfield, "	Acts. xxii. 28.	"	36
1760, " 8.	" Joseph Fish, A.M.	H. C. 1728.	Stonington, "	Jer. viii. 22.	"	66
1761, " 14.	" Jonathan Ingersoll, A.M.	Y. C. 1736.	Ridgefield, "	1 Cor. vii. 17.	"	46
1762, " 13.	" Joseph Bellamy, A.M.	" 1735.	Bethlem, "	Prov. xiv. 34.	"	43
1763, " 12.	" Stephen White, A.M.	" 1736.	Windham, "	Ps. lxxxii. 1.	"	39
1764, " 10.	" Noah Welles, A.M.	" 1741.	Stamford, "	Luke, vii. 5.	4to.	30
1765, " 9.	" Edward Dorr, A.M.	" 1742.	Hartford, "	Isa. xlix. 23.	8vo.	34
1766, " 8.	" Jonathan Lee, A.M.	" 1742.	Salisbury, "	Prov. viii. 19.	4to.	27
1767, " 14.	" Edward Eells, A.M.	H. C. 1733.	Middletown, "	1 Cor. iii. 11.	12mo.	30
1768, " 12.	" Richard Salter, A.M.	" 1739.	Mansfield, "	Esther x. 3.	4to.	42
1769, " 11.	" Eliphalet Williams, A.M.	Y. C. 1743.	Hartford, "	Prov. viii. 15.	12mo.	44
1770, " 10.	" Stephen Johnson, A.M.	" 1743.	Lyme, "	2 Sam. xxiii. 3.	4to.	39
1771, " 9.	" James Cogswell, A.M.	" 1742.	Canterbury, "	Jer. xviii. 7, 8, 9, 10.	8vo.	49
1772, " 14.	" Mark Leavenworth, A.M.	" 1737.	Waterbury, "	1 Tim. 1. 5.	4to.	52
1773, " 13.	" Izrahiah Wetmore, A.M.	" 1748.	Stratford, "	Eph. i. 21, 22.	"	30
1774, " 12.	" Samuel Lockwood, A.M.	" 1745.	Andover, "	Rom. xiii. 4.	"	39
1775, " 11.	" Joseph Perry, A.M.	H. C. 1752.	East Windsor, "	Neh. ii. 17, 18, 19.	"	23
1776, " 9.	" Judah Champion, A.M.	Y. C. 1751.	Litchfield, "	Gal. v. 1.	8vo.	31
1777, " 8.	" John Devotion, A.M.	" 1754.	Saybrook, "	Isa. viii. 13.	"	37
1778, " 14.	" Chauncey Whittlesey, A.M.	" 1738.	New Haven, "	2 Sam. xxiii. 3, 4.	"	23
1779, " 13.	" James Dana, D.D.	H. C. 1753.	Wallingford, "	Jer. xviii. 9. 10.	"	46
1780, " 11.	" Nathan Williams, A.M.	Y. C. 1755.	Tolland, "	Ex. xxxii. 32.	"	38
1781, " 10.	" Moses Mather, A.M.	" 1739.	Middlesex, "	2 Chron. ix. 8.	4to.	22
1782, " 9.	" John Trumbull, A.M.	" 1735.	Watertown, "	Copy requested, pr. not giv'n.		
1783, " 8.	" Ezra Stiles, D.D.	" 1746.	Yale College, "	Deut. xxvi. 19.	8vo.	37
1784, " 13.	" Joseph Huntington, D.D.	" 1762.	Coventry, "	Deut. xxxii. 8.	4to.	42
1785, " 12.	" Samuel Wales, D.D.	" 1757.	Yale College, "	Deut. viii. 11, 12, 13, 14.	8vo.	38
1786, " 11.	" Levi Hart, A.M.	" 1760.	Preston, "	Eccles. x. 1.	"	30
1787, " 10.	" Elizur Goodrich, D.D.	" 1752.	Durham, "	Ps. cxxii. 3.	"	58
1788, " 8.	" Josiah Whitney, A.M.	" 1752.	Brooklyn, "	Ex. xviii. 21	"	40
1789, " 14.	" Ammi R. Robbins, A.M.	" 1760.	Norfolk, "	Dan. ii. 44.	"	39
1790, " 13.	" Nathan Strong, A.M.	" 1742.	Hartford, "	Rom. vii. 8, 9.	"	32
1791, " 12.	" Timothy Dwight, D.D.	" 1769.	Fairfield, "	2 Sam. xxiii. 3, 4.	"	42

* Change in date due to change from Old to New Style.

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1792, May 10.	Rev. Timothy Stone, A.M.	Y. C. 1763.	Lebanon, Conn.	Deut. iv. 5, 6.	12mo.	35
1793, " 9.	" Charles Backus, A.M.	" 1769.	Somers, "	Gal. vi. 10.	"	38
1794, " 8.	" Jonathan Edwards, D.D.	N. Cæs. 1765.	New Haven, "	Ps. cxliv. 15.	"	47
1795, " 14.	" Andrew Lee, A.M.	Y. C. 1766.	Lisbon, "	2 Chron. ix. 8.	"	38
1796, " 12.	" John Marsh, A.M.	H. C. 1761.	Wethersfield, "	Neh. v. 19.	"	34
1797, " 11.	" Isaac Lewis, D.D.	Y. C. 1765.	Greenwich, "	1 Tim. iv. 8.	"	31
1798, " 10.	" Azel Backus, A.M.	" 1787.	Bethlem, "	2 Sam. xv. 4.	"	54
1799, " 9.	" Cyprian Strong, A.M.	" 1763.	Chatham, "	1 Chron. xxix.	"	46
1800, " 8.	" John Smalley, A.M.	" 1756.	Berlin, "	Isa. iii. 4, 5.	"	51
1801, " 14.	" Benjamin Trumbull, D.D.	" 1759.	North Haven, "	1 Kings, ii. 2, 3.	"	39
1802, " 13.	" Joseph Strong, A.M.	" 1749.	Norwich, "	Jer. vi. 16.	"	26
1803, " 12.	" Matthias Burnett, D.D.	N. Cæs. 1769.	Norwalk, "	Ps. ix. 3.	"	29
1804, " 10.	" Zebulon Ely, A.M.	Y. C. 1779.	Lebanon, "	Ps. ii. 10, 11, 12.	"	35
1805, " 9.	" Asahel Hooker, A. M.	" 1789.	Goshen, "	Eccles. xii. 13.	"	41
1806, " 8.	" William Lyman, A.M.	" 1784.	East Haddam, "	Jer. xxxi. 23.	"	42
1807, " 14.	" Amos Bassett, A. M.	" 1784.	Hebron, "	Ps. cxxiii. 1.	"	34
1808, " 12.	" Nathan Perkins, D.D.	N. Cæs. 1770.	Hartford, "	Deut xxviii. 1, 2.	"	60
1809, " 11.	" Samuel Nott, A.M.	Y. C. 1780.	Franklin, "	Ps. cxliv. 11–15.	"	36
1810, " 10.	" John Elliott, D.D.	" 1786.	East Guilford, "	Ps. cxlvi. 1–5.	"	52
1811, " 9.	" Stephen W. Stebbins, A.M.	" 1781.	Stratford, "	Ps. xcvii. 1.	"	32
1812, " 14.	" Moses C. Welch, D.D.	" 1772.	Mansfield, "	Dan. vi. 3.	"	31
1813, " 13.	" Chauncey Lee, A.M.	" 1784.	Colebrook, "	Matt. vi. 13.	"	52
1814, " 12.	" Dan Huntington.	" 1794.	Middletown, "	Ps. cxxii. 6.	"	40
1815, " 11.	" Diodate Brockway, A.M.	" 1797.	Ellington, "	Zech. iv. 6.	"	29
1816, " 9.	" Abel Flint.	" 1785.	Hartford, "	Prov. xiv. 34.	"	27
1817, " 8.	" Abel McEwen.	" 1804.	New London, "	Prov. xiii. 1.	"	22
1818, " 14.	" Harry Crosswell, A.M. (P.E.)	Hon., Y. C. 1817.	New Haven, "	Luke xx. 25.	"	18
1819, " 5.	" Andrew Eliot.	Y. C. 1799.	New Milford, "	1 Tim. ii. 1, 2.	"	20
1820, " 3.	" Elisha Cushman, A.M. (Bapt.)	Hon., Y. C 1824.	Hartford, "	1 Tim. vi. 15.	"	17
1821, " 2.	" Ludovicus Weld.	Y. C. 1818.	Hampton, "	Luke xii. 29, 30, 31.	"	22
1822, " 1.	Rt. Rev. Thos. Church Brownell, D.D. (P.E.)			Ps. xlvii. 1.	"	16
1823, " 7.	Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, D.D.	Y. C. 1807.	Yale College, "	Isa. lix. 14.	"	40
1824, " 5.	" Samuel Luckey (M.E.)		New Haven, "	Deut. iv. 6.	"	34
1825, " 4.	" Daniel Dow.	Y. C. 1793.	Thompson, "	1 Tim. ii. 1, 2.	"	18
1826, " 3.	" Lyman Beecher, D.D.	" 1797.		Rev. xxi. 5.	"	22
1827, " 2.	" Isaac Lewis.	" 1794.	Greenwich, "	Micah. vi. 8.	"	21
1828, " 7.	" N. S. Wheaton, D.D. (P.E.)	" 1814.	Hartford, "	Jer. xviii. 7–10.	"	18
1829, " 6.	" Benjamin M. Hill, (Bapt.)		New Haven, "	Matt. xxvii. 24.	"	20
1830, " 5.	" Charles A. Boardman.		New Haven, "	Ex. xviii. 17–24.	"	20

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MAJOR-GENERAL DANIEL DENISON.

Communicated by DANIEL DENISON SLADE, M.D., of Chestnut Hill, Mass.

THE following document, written by Major-General Daniel Denison to his grandchildren, and lately found among the effects of the Rev. Daniel Rogers of Exeter, is of historical importance, inasmuch as it substantiates facts heretofore problematical, while it supplies knowledge upon points which were very uncertain or entirely wanting.

Heretofore we have been unable to state from what portion of England the family came, nor were we sure of the exact date of emigration. Denison states that his brother John and himself were bred scholars at Cambridge and that his father suddenly "unsettled" himself, recalled them from Cambridge and removed to New England; that his father brought with him a very good estate, settling himself at Roxbury. The General gives us the date of his marriage to Patience Dudley—of which no previous record has been known to be in existence; and furnishes us many particulars in regard to kith and kin. There can be no doubt of the authenticity of the document, and its discovery is a happy circumstance.

To my Dear Grandchildren
John, Daniel, and Martha Denison

That you being left fatherless Children might not be altogether ignorant of your ancestors, nor strangers to your near relations, I thought meet to acquaint you with your predecessors, and your decent from them.

Your Great Grandfather Denison was born in England at Bishops Stratford in Hertford shier, in which Town he Married and lived till the Year of our Lord 1631, with two brothers Edward and George, who all of them had Children. George the youngest Brother had a son named also George, my cousen German, who was living in Stratford in the year 1672 as your uncle Harlackenden Symonds told me, who was that year in England, and spoke with him, My uncle Edward had also Children and in the year 1631, removed himself and family into Ireland, where he died and left a son called John Denison who was a souldier and a Major of a Regiment in the time of the Wars, and Deputy Governor of Corke, where Mr. Wainwright saw him.* I have received divers Letters from him, he was living in Dubline in the year 1670, your great Grandfather my Dear father whose name was William, had by my dear Mother whose name was Chandler six sons, and one Daughter, two of which (viz) one son and the Daughter died in their Childhood, one son who was the second named William about 18 years of age would needs goe a Souldier into Holland, in the year 1624 at the famous Seige of Breda when it was taken by Spinola and Count Mansfield had an army out of England, to have raised the seige, but the army miscarryed and my Brother William was never heard of since.

* Possibly George Denison, who settled at Annisquam (Gloucester), Essex County, Mass. in 1725 and is said to have come from Dublin, Ireland, may have been a descendant. (See Baldwin and Clift's Denison Record, page 345).—EDITOR.

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Communicated by Daniel Denison Slade, M.D., of Chestnut Hill, Mass.

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To my Dear Grandchildren

John, Daniel, and Martha Denison

That you being left fatherless Children might not be altogether ignorant of your ancestors, nor strangers to your near relations, I thought meet to acquaint you with your predecessors, and your descent from them.

Your Great Grandfather Denison was born in England at Blaston Stratford in Hertfordshire, to which Town he Married and lived till the Year of our Lord 1631, with two brothers Edward and George, who all of them had Children. George the youngest Brother had a son named also George my cousin German, who was living in Stratford in the year 1672 as your uncle Harlakenden Stymetz told me, who was that year in England, was spoke with him. My uncle Edward had also Children and in the year 1671 removed himself and family into Ireland, where he died and his son called John Denison who was a Cavaliar and a Major of a Regiment in the time of the Wars, and Deputy Governor of Corke, where Sir Warren Lee saw him.* I have received divers Letters from him, he was living in Ireland in the year 1670. Your great Grandfather our Dear Father whose name was William, had by my dear Mother whose name was Chandler six sons, and one Daughter, two of which (viz) one son and the Daughter died in their Childhood, one son who was the second named William alone 12 years of age would needs goe a Soulder into Holland, in the year 1674 at the famous Seige of Breda when it was taken by Spinola and Count Mansfeld had an army out of England, to have raised the seige, but the army was carryed and my Brother William was never heard of since.

* Possibly George Denison, who settled at Annagram (Oldcastle?), Down County, Ireland, may have been a descendant. He is said to have come from Dublin, Ireland, may have been a descendant. [illegible] Baldwin and Clotty Denison Memoir, page 349.—Editor.

We were now but four Brothers left (viz.) John, Daniel, Edward and George. John and myself were bred schollars at Cambridge, where I continued till after I had taken my first Degree,* your Grandfather my father though very well seated in Stratford, hearing of the then famous transplantation to New England, unsetled himself and recalling me from Cambridge removed himself and family in the year 1631 to New England, and brought over with him myself being about 19 years of age, and my two younger Brothers, Edward, and George, leaving my eldest Brother John behind him in England, Marryed with a good portion, who was a minister, and lived about Pelham or in Hartford shier, not far from Stratford where we were born.

My father brought with him into New England a very good Estate and settled himself at Roksbury, and there Lived (though somewhat weakning his Estate) till the year 1653 in January when he died, having buried my Mother about Eight years before.

My two brothers Edward and George (who were your great uncles) had all the Estate my father left between them, being both marryed long before my father's death; my Brother George buried his first Wife in the year 1643, went into England was a Souldier ther above a year, was at the Battle of York or Marston Moor, where he did good service, was afterward taken Prisoner, but got free and having Married a second Wife he returned to New England, the year before our Mother died, and not long after removed himself to New London near whereunto (viz) at Stonington he now liveth, having 3 sons John, William, and George, 4 or 5 Daughters his eldest son John is married, and hath Children which are your Cousens, and 3 of his Daughters are Marryed to Stanton, Palmer, and Cheesebrook, all living at present in the same Town.

My brother Edward (your great uncle) also was Married about the same time with your uncle George about the beginning of the year 1641 and lived the rest of his Days at Rocksbury in the same House my father built lived and died in, he to my great grief and loss departed this life in April in the year 1669, and left behind him but one son William of about 5 years old having buried four sons in their Infancy, he left also five Daughters of which one was married in his lifetime to Jachin Reiner who liveth at Rowley.

I was the eldest of the 3 Brothers that were brought to New England, and the next year after our arival (viz.) in the year 1632, on the 18th day of october on which day twenty years before I was Baptized at Stratford, and 7 years before I was admitted into the university of Cambridge, I Married your Grandmother, who was the second daughter of Mr Thos Dudley, who was a principal undertaker of this Plantation of the Massachusets and one of those first commers in the year 1630 that brought over the Patent, and setled the Government here he came over Deputy Governor, and was afterwards diverse times Governour, he then lived at Cambridge, removed to Ipswich, where he stayed but one year, being recaled again to live in the Bay, which then could not but want his help, he setled himself at Rocksbury, where he lived until he departed this life about the 30th Day of July, in the year 1653 having buried your great Grandmother about 10 years before, about the latter end of December 1643. She was a

* This is the first intimation I have found that Maj. Gen. Denison was a graduate of Cambridge University. Can any of our readers give further information of his elder brother, Rev. John Denison, who is here stated to have been also educated at Cambridge, and to have been a clergyman near Bishop's Stortford in Hertfordshire?—Editor.

fine vertuous woman who loved your father in his childhood, and was born in her house, she had by her Husband one son—your great uncle Sam[ll] Dudley* who liveth at Exeter, and by 3 wives hath had many Children Cousen germans to your father, And beside your Grandmother Denison she had three Daughters (viz.) your Aunt Bradstreet† who died in September 1672 who left 4 sons and 3 Daughters liveing, beside her daughter Cotton who died before her, and left many children then your Aunt Woodbridg‡ now living at Newberry who hath five sons and five daughters living your fathers Cousen Germans as also were your aunt Bradstreets Children, the last was your aunt Sarah marryed to m[r] Keane§ both dead long since, and left one only daughter Hannah, Married to M[r] Paige, and is now living at Boston your great Grandmother being dead your sweet Grandfather Dudley married a second Wife,‖ and by her had a daughter marryed to M[r] Jonathan Wade, who liveth at Mistick, and two sons Joseph Dudley who now liveth at Rocksbury, in his fathers House, and Paul Dudley a Merchant who is upon a voyage to Ireland, these were your fathers uncles by their fathers side.

For myself after I was married to your Grandmother I lived about two years at Cambridge, and in the year 1635 I removed to Ipswich, where I have lived ever since with your Grandmother, we lived together without Children above 7 years till the sixteenth of January being Thirsday your dear father was born at Rocksbury, whether your Grandmother went to lye in at her mothers, and two years and a quarter after your aunt Rogers was born at Ipswich, on the 10th day of April 1642 about nine years after your Grandmother had another Daughter named Mary, who died about a quarter old, and three years after we had another our last named Deborah who died within a fortnight.

In the year 1645 I was made Major of the Regiment of Essex, and in the year 1653 was Chosen an Assistant or Magistrate and about a year after was made Major General and continued so for about 7 or eight years after.

In the year 1660 my onely Daughter and your Aunt Elizabeth was Mar-

* The Hon. James Savage, in 1843 (see Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, vol. 28, page 248), conjectured that Thomas Dudley, a graduate of Cambridge (A.B. 1626, A.M. 1630), might have been a son of Gov. Thomas Dudley. It would seem from Gen. Denison's statements that Gov. Dudley had no wife before Dorothy, and that she had only one son, Samuel. If this be so, Thomas, the graduate, could not have been a son of Gov. Dudley. More than thirty years ago, Mr. Dean Dudley and myself had arrived at the opinion that Thomas was probably not the Governor's son. Our reasons were, that neither a son Thomas nor children of Thomas are mentioned in Gov. Dudley's will, and that Mrs. Bradstreet says, in her epitaph on her mother, that she "Of all her children, children lived to see."—(See Works of Mrs. Anne Bradstreet, Ellis's edition, page liii.)

For accounts of Gov. Thomas Dudley and his descendants, see REGISTER, vol. 10, pp. 130–42; 337–44.—EDITOR.

† For accounts of Gov. Simon and Mrs. Anne (Dudley) Bradstreet and their descendants, see REGISTER, vol. 8, pp. 312–25; vol. 9, pp. 113–21. For a biographical sketch of Gov. Bradstreet, see vol. 1, pp. 75–7.—EDITOR.

‡ For accounts of Rev. John and Mrs. Mercy (Dudley) Woodbridge and their descendants, see REGISTER, vol. 32, pp. 292–6; also the "Woodbridge Record," compiled from the papers left by the late Louis Mitchell, Esq., by his brother Donald G. Mitchell, LL.D., New Haven, 1883, 4to, pp. 272.—EDITOR.

§ Sarah Dudley married Major Benjamin Keayne, son of Capt. Robert Keayne and nephew of the Rev. John Wilson of Boston. An abstract of the will of Robert Keayne is printed in the REGISTER, vol. 37, page 234. For notices of the Keayne family, see REGISTER, vol. 6, pp. 89–92; 152–8; vol. 35, pp. 277; vol. 37, pp. 234–5.—EDITOR.

‖ The maiden name of the second wife of Gov. Thomas Dudley was Katherine Dighton. For an account of her ancestry and relatives, see REGISTER, vol. 45, pp. 302–4.—EDITOR.

ryed to Mr John Rogers* who hath ever since lived at Ipswich, and hath now living five children, your Cousen Germans (viz.): Elizabeth, Margret, John, Daniel and Nathaniel, She had another Daughter named also Elisabeth that died about a year and quarter old.

Your Dear father my Dear and only son was Married to your Mother who was named Mrs Martha Simonds on the 2d or 3d of february 1663, and lived at the farm at Ipswich the remainder of his days, being above four and twenty years of age when he Marryed, and living sweetly and comfortably with your Mother near seven years, by whom he had 3 Children John the eldest, born the 22d of September 1665, Martha born the first of March 1668, and Daniel born the 14th day of April 1671. But about 3 Months before poor Daniel was born (viz) on the ninth of January 1670 it pleased the alwise God to take your dear father my dear and loving son to himself, thereby bereaving you and me of our greatest comfort and support he was taken with a most violent flux the first of January which held him nine days, with grievous torment, which he endured with admirable patience, committing himself to God, with assured confidence and took his last leave of me who was with him all the time of his sickness and of his loving Wife, and of his 2 Children John, and Martha, without any Preturbation, Blessing his Children and commending them to God the father Son and Holy Ghost, and Committing that which was unborn to my care, at his death he was not one and thirty, but wanted six days and about 15 hours, so early had he finished his Course and done his work, and if his work had then to have been done (as he then said) he had been Miserable but he had lived a Godly and examplary life, being a constant seeker of God. I have heard your Mother since say he used to pray five times a Day, a Dutiful Child a loving husband and father, a loving friend a good man in all his ways, and he departed most Christian like, and comfortably to the unspeakable grief and loss of me and all his friends, about 3 months after his death was Daniel born at the farm whose name his father ordered before his death, desiring his wife if she were delivered of a son it might be called Daniel, and if a daughter it should be called Patience, after the name of your Grandmother, more of your fathers sickness and gracious speeches I committed to Writing and left them with your Grandmother.

And now dear Children though God hath taken away your dear and loving father, yet he hath not left you fatherless, but according to your dear fathers desire and Blessing Commending you to God whom in his sickness he often called his Covenant God, Who is also your Covenant God and hath covenanted with every one of you in your Baptism, he hath been a father to you and mercifully provided for you and cared for you, when you could not care for not help your selves, as I shall acquaint you, And therefore dear children Let your chief care be as you grow to understanding to know the God of your fathers, and to serve him with a perfect heart and the Blessing of God will be with you both in life and Death, according to the blessing and Prayers of your dear father and Godly Ancestors.

Your father had not a present Estate Setled on him, but upon his Marriage with your Mother, I ingaged to provide for him, and after mine and your Grandmothers decease to give him my Farm at Che[bacco] where you were all born and also a ffarm 600 acres at Merrimack River, and accordingly during his life he partaked of all that I had and we lived with great

* For genealogies of the Rogers family, see REGISTER, vol. 4, p. 179; vol. 5, pp. 106–52, 824, 311–30; vol. 12, pp. 337–42; vol. 13, pp. 61–9; vol. 39, pp. 225–30: vol. 41, pp. 158–88. —EDITOR.

content and satisfaction, and what I ingaged to him shall God willing be made good to you his Children, after your fathers decease I provided for you and your Mother above one year, at the ffarm where you all lived. But it Pleased God so to order that we Should be further parted. For the beginning of April 1672 your Mother having married with Mr Richard Martyne, went to live with him at Portsmouth, taking with her two Children, Daniel who then sucked and Martha, as I had contracted with them before that in Consideration of that Estate which your father left and your Mother had and Mr Martine with her, which was neere 300£, They should bring up two Children and be bound to give 100£ to Martha, when she coms to age or if she die before to Daniel and his Heirs, for which I have Mr Martyns Bond, and for some other Legacies in case your Mother dye before him.

For John he was to stay with me and his Grandmother, as he was to have done had his father lived to go to School. Thus you are quartered dear Children but yet through Gods goodness you are under there care that do tenderly love and will carefully provide for you, for which you will have cause to Bless God, That though you are bereaved of a loving father yet he hath not left you desolate.

Having given this account of your descent by the father side, I shall acquaint you with some of your relations by your Mothers side, hoping your mother who tenderly loves you will as she hath oppertunity instruct you not only in that particular but in other things of greater moment and advantage.

Your Mother was the eldest daughter of Mr Samuel Symonds, a Magestrate yet living in Ipswich, by his second wife who was the Widow of one Mr Eps, by whom she had your uncle Eps living at Ipswich, who hath many Children all your cousens, She had also 2 daughters one Marryed to Mr Chute, dead long since, another Marryed to Mr Duncan who lives at Glocester, and hath many Children.

Your Grandfather Symonds had a wife before, by whom he had divers Children, some dead and 3 yet living one daughter Marryed to Mr Eps your uncle by your grandmother as his wife is by your Grandfather, also 2 Sons Harlackeden now in England, and William that lives at Ipswich.

Your Grandfather had by your Grandmother one son, your uncle Samuel, who loved your father and Mother, and dyed before your father at sea as he was returning from England, whether he went the year before, he was a hopeful young man, he had also 3 daughters your good mother, whose name was Martha, was the eldest, the 2^d^ was Marryed to Mr Emerson, Minister of Gloucester, where they live and have divers Children your Cousen Germans by the Mother side, his 3^d^ daughter was Priscilla Marryed to Mr Baker, the same day your mother was Marryed to Mr Martyne, they live at Topsfield.

Your Grandmother Symonds dyed about two years before your Mother was Marryed, she had a brother Colonel Read, a great souldier in the Civil Wars in England, and Governour of Sterling in Scotland, she had also two sisters that lived in New England the eldest was your Aunt Lake, who dyed in September last, and left a daughter named Martha, wife of Thomas Harris who hath many Children, your cousens, her other Sister was Mrs Winthrop the wife of Mr John Winthrop Governour of Conecticot, who is newly dead, at the writing hereof as the report is, She had two sons John and Wayte, and 4 or 5 Daughters one Marryed to Mr Neuwman who lived and dyed at Wenham in September last, another Marryed at Salem to Mr John

Corwin all these are your Mothers Cousen Germans, and your Cousens and so are their children.*

I have done as much as I intended by which Dear Children you may perceive you need not be ashamed of your progenitors, who have in many respects been eminent in their times, It behoves you that you take care to be imetators of their piety and goodness, and that you doe not degenerate from those Roots from whence you are sprunge, in so doing the blessing and Prayers of your Godly Ancestors will fall upon you, and the God of your fathers will be your Covenant God who only is able to bless you here and make you happy hereafter, which is and hath been the Continual Prayer of all your godly Ancestors and particularly of your tender and loving Grandfather who wrote this the 26th Day of December in the year of our Lord 1672, in the sixtieth and one year of his age.

DANIEL DENISON.

[NOTES.—The foregoing confirms a guess I made a couple of years ago, that the New England family of Denison would be found to have belonged to Bishop's Stortford in England. The will of John Gace of Stortford, Herts, tanner (Montague 61, P. C. C.), proved in 1602, of which I hope to give a larger abstract one of these days, mentions George, Edward and William Denison, "children of my wife," and Elizabeth Crouch "a daughter of my wife." I paid a flying visit to Stortford, and, with much ado, succeeded in getting a sight of the parish registers, from which I took the following extracts:

The xvij of March, 1582, George Denyson son of John baptized.
George son of William Denizen baptized 20 October 1610.
George Denizon son of William and Margaret baptized 10 December 1620.†
William Denizen and Margaret Monck married 7 November 1603.

Very likely there were other Denison items there, but these were all that caught my eye, in my *very* hasty inspection at that time.—HENRY F. WATERS.

The Records of St. Michael's Parish Church, Bishop's Stortford, edited by J. L. Glasscock, Jr., were published in 1882. By this book we find that William Dennyson was churchwarden in 1606 (page 113) and George Dennyson in 1632, 1633, 1635, 1648 and 1649 (page 114).

In the Churchwarden's accounts among the receipts for the year 1582 is "of John Denyson ix *d*" (page 61).

In the Churchwarden's Book, 1642, the name George Dennyson is entered several times. Among the collections is found under "Water Lane" "Geo Dennyson iiij *d*" (page 146). Among the church rents due March 25, 1642, is "of Geo. Dennyson's house and yard vj *d*" (page 152). Under lease rents is "of Geo. Denyson for the Stalls in the Barly Hill for a yere at or Lady day 1643 xj *s*" (page 155).

The parish register is not printed in this volume.

On the 20th of September, 1882, the two hundredth anniversary of the death of Maj. Gen. Denison was commemorated at Ipswich, Mass. The proceedings on this occasion were printed in a pamphlet of 52 pages, entitled, "The Denison Memorial." Of this pamphlet, 25 pages are devoted to a carefully prepared and very full biographical sketch of Maj. Gen. Denison, by Dr. Slade, now of Chestnut Hill, who contributes the preceding article to the REGISTER. An historical sketch of Ipswich by the Rev. Augustine Caldwell is also printed there. Another biography by Dr. Slade appeared in the REGISTER, vol. 23, pp. 312–35. Gen. Denison's will is printed in the REGISTER, vol. 8, pp. 22–4. To these articles the reader is referred for information not found in the autobiography.

Mrs. Margaret Denison, the mother of Maj. Gen. Denison, died at Roxbury,

* For accounts of the Symonds and Reade families, see "Ancestry of Priscilla Baker," by William S. Appleton, Cambridge, 1870, sm. 4to. pp. 143. For the ancestry and connections of the Winthrop family, see REGISTER, vol. 18, pp. 182–6. For notice of the Epps and Lake families, see REGISTER, vol. 13, pp. 115–6. For pedigree of the Chute family, see REGISTER, vol. 13, pp. 123–4.—EDITOR.

† There has been a lack of agreement as to the year of Capt. George Denison's birth. Some say he was born in 1618, but his gravestone makes him 73 years old at his death, October 23, 1694. (See Baldwin and Clift's Denison Record, page 6.)—EDITOR.

Cornia all these are your Mothers Cousen Germans, and your Cousens and so are their children.*

I have done as much as I intended by which Dear Children you may perceive you need not be ashamed of your progenitors, who have in all respects been eminent in their times. It behoves you that you take care to be imitators of their piety and goodness, and that you do not degenerate from those Roots from whence you are sprungen, in so doing the blessing and Prayers of your Godly Ancestors will fall upon you, and the Crown of your fathers will be your Covenant God who only is able to bless you here and make you happy hereafter, which is and hath been the Continual Prayer of all your godly Ancestors and particularly of your now loving Grandfather who wrote this the 29th Day of December in the year of our Lord 1672, in the sixtieth and one year of his age.

Daniel Denison.

[Notes.—The foregoing contains a gross I made a couple of years ago from the Very England family of Denison wrought to be found to have belonged to Dunstorth in England. The will of John Denison of Stourton, Dorset, widow (Glamorgan 61, P. C. C.), proved in 1602, of which I have to give a copy at present one of their descendants George Leonard and William Denison, [illegible] to Stourton, and, with much more connected in getting a slight [illegible] the parish registers from which I have the following extracts.

The xxij of March, 1662 George Denison son of John baptized

George son of [illegible] Denison baptized 20 October 1619.

George Denison esq of Wilton and Margaret his wife buried 16 [illegible]

William Denison and Margaret his wife married 7 November 1609

Very likely there were other Denisons there, but these are all that caught my eye in my very hasty inspection at that time.—Henry T. Drowne.

The Records of St. Stephen's Parish Church, Bishop's Stortford, edited by J. T. Glasscock, Jr., were published in 1882. In this book we find that Denyson was changed to Denison in [illegible] 1717, and George Denyson in [illegible] 1633, 1638, 1640 and [illegible].

In the Churchwarden's [illegible] among the receipts for the year 1682 is "of John Denyson ix d" (page 41).

In the Churchwarden's Book, 1687, the name George Denyson is entered several times. Among the collections is found under "Water Lane," "Denyson iiij d" (page 144). Among the church rents we find "of Geo. Denyson iiij d" and "of Geo. Denyson for the walls in the Dairy Hill for a year at v d" (page 153).

The parish register is not printed in this volume.

On the 30th of September, 1882, the two hundredth anniversary of the death of Maj. Gen. Denison was commemorated at Ipswich, Mass. The proceedings on this occasion were printed in a pamphlet of 32 pages, entitled "The Denison Memorial." Of this pamphlet 25 pages are devoted to a carefully prepared and very full biographical sketch of Maj. Gen. Denison, by Dr. Sheldon, and the remainder is occupied by the Rev. Augustine Caldwell in his address, which contains the Prose Idyl article to the Bibliotheca, a historical sketch of Denison by the Rev. Augustine Caldwell in his address, which contains the Prose Idyl article to the Bibliotheca, a historical sketch of Denison by Dr. Sheldon appeared in the Bibliotheca [illegible] op. cit.] Another biography by Dr. Sheldon appeared in the Bibliotheca, vol. 3, p. [illegible]. Gen. Denison's will is printed in the Bibliotheca, vol. 3, p. [illegible]. To these articles the reader is referred for information not found in the annexed notes.—Ed. Mem. Biograph. Denison, the brother of Maj. Gen. Denison, died at Ipswich,

* For accounts of the Somersetshire Denys family, see "Ancestry of Phoebe Bowen," by William S. Appleton, Cambridge, 1879, pp. 18, 19. For the ancestry and connections of the Winthrop family, see Register, vol. 18, pp. 312-4. For the ancestry of Lake Families, see Register, vol. 17, pp. 114-6. For ancestry of the Clapp family, see Register, vol. 17, pp. [illegible]—Editor.

† There has been a long [illegible] as to the year of Capt. George Denison's birth. Some say he was born in 1618, but in previous notes from [illegible] in 1620 and at his death, October 23, 1691, [illegible] and other Denison funeral pap[illegible]—Editor.

Feb. 3, 1645–6. Her son states that her maiden name was *Chandler*. Mr. Waters finds on the Bishop's Stortford register (see above) the marriage, in 1603, of William Denison to Margaret *Monck*. This William Denison is probably the New England emigrant. The variation in the surname of his wife may be accounted for in two ways: Mr. Denison may have been married twice, or Margaret Monck may have been a widow in 1603. William Denison, father of the general, died at Roxbury, Jan. 25, 1653–4.

From Mr. Waters's extracts from the register of Bishop's Stortford, it would seem that the father of William Denison and grandfather of Daniel was named John. His widow seems to have married John Gace.

"A Record of the Descendants of Capt. George Denison, of Stonington, Conn.," a brother of the General, was published at Worcester in 1881, in an octavo of 424 pages.—(See REGISTER, vol. 36, p. 101.) The compilers were Hon. John Denison Baldwin and Hon. William Clift.—EDITOR.]

RECORDS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT STOUGHTON, MASS.

From a manuscript copy in the Archives of the N.-E. Historic Genealogical Society.

[Continued from page 14.]

Baptisms.

July 17, 1796.—Hariot of Paul & Elizabeth Cain.
Elisha of Elisha and Sarah Crehore.
and Clarissa of Elisha and Sarah Crehore.
Aug. 7, 1796.—Jane of John and Fanny Nightingale.
Oct. 4, 1796.—Hannah of Eleazar and Hannah Crehore.
Oct. 30, 1796.—Abigail of Henry and Nancy Gay.
Nov. 20, 1796.—Dorcas of Jeremiah and Nancy Brown.
Dec. 28, 1798.—Robert Patersen of Robert and Margaret Smith.
Elizabeth Temple of Samuel and Mary Nickolson.
Horatio of John and Rebecca Sprague.
Rebecca " " " "
Sarah Chambers of John and Rebecca Sprague.
Sept. 16, 1798.—Samuel of John and Nancy Higin.
Oct. 14, 1798.—Horatio of Abraham and Hepzibah Bigelow.
Abraham " " " " "
Hepzibah " " " " "
Anna Maria of " " " "
Martha of Ebenezer and Unice Hall.
Oct. 21, 1798.—Wm Henry of Thomas and Sarah Chase.
July 29, 1800.—Hannah Healey of Edward and Ann Weaver, born June 27, 1800.
Oct. 5, 1800.—Hannah of Moses and Hannah Kingsbury
and Calvin " " " " "
Mar. 15, 1801.—Reuben of Silas and Judah Bacon.
Colburn " " " " "
Eliza of Ezekiel and Mary Kingsbury.
Apr. 26, 1801.—Daniel of Daniel and Charlotte Arnold.
June 21, 1801.—Moses of Peter and Betsey Shepard Bracket.
June 28, 1801.—Sally of Noah and Susanna Kingsbury.
Samuel of " " " "

Dec. 22, 1801.—Jeremiah Smith Boise of Abel and Anna Alleyne.
June 28, 1801.—Martha of Noah and Susanna Kingsbury.
Charlotte of " " " "
May 30, 1802.—Willard of Jesse and Mehitable Ayres.
Leonard " " " " "
Martha Fisher of Jesse and Mehitable Ayres.
Susanna of Noah and Susanna Kingsbury.
Jan. 24, 1802.—Edward Harison Winterten of Jonathan and Mary Ann Sprague.
Feb. 14, 1802.—James Barker of James and Maria Field.
Sept. 12, 1802.—Grace Sophia of Paul and Elizabeth Cain.
Sept. 19, 1802.—John Avery of Ralph and Abijah Coffin.
Feb. 7, 1803.—George John Foster of Abel and Anna Alleyne.
Mar. 13, 1803.—Jane Little of Wm and Jane Montague, born Jan. 3, 1803.
June 26, 1803.—George Greenwood of George and Mary Gay.
Amanda of Jonathan and Mary Ann Sprapue.
Sept. 11, 1803.—Seth Burrell of Peter and Betsey Shepard Bracket.
Oct. 23, 1803.—Jacob of Jacob and Polly Frost.
Oct. 30, 1803.—Ebenezer of Henry and Ann Gay.
Apr. 30, 1804.—Mitzer of Moses and Hannah Kingsbury.
Mar. 25, 1804.—Wm. Henry of Wm. and Jane Montague.
Sept. 3, 1804.—Joshua Thomas of Paul and Elizabeth Cain.
Sept. 16, 1804.—Mary of Noah and Susanna Kingsbury.
Oct. 28, 1804.—Rhoda of Simon and Rhoda Ferry.
Nov. 25, 1804.—George Edmund of Thomas and Sarah Chase.
Nov. 26, 1804.—Peter of Peter and Betsey Shepard Bracket.
May 19, 1805.—Mary Ann of Samuel and Mary Richards.
Henry White of " " " "
Sarah Elizabeth of " " " "
Edward Metcalf of " " " "
John Holbrook of " " " "
June 2, 1805.—Henry of Michael and Ruth Ware.
Oct. 20, 1805.—Henry Hall of George and Mary Gay.
June 19, 1806.—Sarah Ann of Wm and Jane Montague, born May 10, 1806.
Caroline Mary of Mathew and Ann Harmon.
Lawrence of Jesse and Hannah Richards.
Catherine " " " " "
Hannah " " " " "
Mary " " " " "
Sept. 22, 1806.—Mary of Jesse and Mary Ellis.
Abigail " " " " "
Lucy " " " " "
Aug. —, 1806.—William of Reuben and Susanna Guild.
May 11, 1807.—Sally of Abner and Martha Ellis.
Martha of " " " "
Rebecca of " " " "
Lydia " " " " "
Sept. 13, 1807.—Hannah of ——— and Eunice Winthrop.
Sept. 23, 1807.—Abigail Nancy Gay of Nathan and Abigail Shuttleworth Babcock.
Jan. 20, 1808.—Jesse Wheaton of Jesse and Mary Stowell.
Aug. 28, 1808.—Anna Ulbaana Benjamina of John Jacob and Mary Benjamina Woodbridge Gourgas.

June 18, 1809.—Wm of Hezekiah and Ruth Chadwick.
Sept. 10, 1809.—George Little of Wm and Jane Montague, born July 20, 1809.
Sept. 28, 1809.—Abel Lewis John Jacob of John Jacob and Mary Benjamina Woodbridge Gourgas.
Mar. 13, 1810.—John Abijah of Wm and Lydia White (in the town of Marshfield).
June 24, 1810.—Nathaniel of Noah and Sukey Kingsbury.
Dec. 13, 1810.—Wm of Abraham and Rebecca Eustis (born 17th of November 1810 at Fort Adams in Newport Harbor and baptized at the same place).
Sept. 10, 1810.—Walter of Walter and Sally Webb.
Mary Ann of " " " "
Loisa " " " " "
Jan. 20, 1811.—Rebecca Sprague of John and Sarah Maguire.
June 7, 1811.—Clarissa Catherine Henrietta of John Jacob and Mary Benjamina Woodbridge Gourgas.
Sept. 8, 1811.—Louisa Elizabeth of James and Elizabeth Noyes, aged 18 years Feb. 28, 1811.
Sept. 29, 1811.—Elbridge of John and Hannah Ware (being a married man).
Ellen Eugenia of John and Betsey Ware.
Oct. 13, 1811.—Ruben of Silas and Judah Bacon.
Leonard of " " " "
Daniel " " " " "
Marshall Kingsbury of Silas and Judah Bacon.
Sarah Kingsbury " " " " "
July 15, 1811.—At Marshfield the undersigned baptized James son of Luther and Hannah Little. Wm Montague.
Mar. 8, 1812.—Horatio of Abraham and Rebecca Eustis, (baptized at Fort Adams R. I.) Wm Montague.
April 6, 1812.—Hannah Strong wife of Titus Strong.
Frances Elvira of Titus and Hannah Strong.
Wm Henry " " " " " Wm Montague.
July 21, 1812.—John Sherley of John Sherley and Nancy Williams.
Wm Montague.
May 15, 1812.—Olivia Price of Wm Price, born at Hopkinton, Nov. 15, 1789.
Lucy of Arnold and Sally Morse, born at Hopkinton, Jan. 7, 1798. Wm Montague.
Aug. 30, 1812.—John Holley of John and Hariot Peirce, born Mar. 7. 1810.
Isaac Beal of Wm and Sally Peirce, born April 12, 1800.
May 19, 1813.—Mary Miles of Ezekiel and Betsey Gardner, South Kingston, Rhode Island State.
Aug. 14, 1813.—Wm Frederic of Ithamer and Janette Chase, Cornish, N. H. State.
Oct. 5, 1813.—Harriot of John & Harriot Chase.
Oct. 19, 1813.—Baptized Wm Bond, and Nancy Bond his wife the parents of the five following children who were baptized at the same time by me. Wm Montague
viz.: Mary Moulton.
Janette Ralston.
Sally Bradford
George Dunbar, all of the town of Keene in the State of New H.

Oct. 11, 1814.—Edward Wortley of Wm and Jane Montague.
Apr. 28, 1814.—Henry Bright of Henry Bright and Dorathy Chase.
Nehemiah " " " " " " in the town of Warner, & State of New Hampshire.
Sept. 7, 1814.—Allace Jane of Wm and Harriot Dustin.
Malinda Grannis " " " "
Hannah " " " "
Robert Barklay of Abner and Deborah Tyler
all of Charlestown in the State of New Hampshire.
Jan. 4, 1815.—Deborah of Moses and Hannah Kingsbury.
Mary Lion of " " " "
Jonathan " " " " "
George " " " " "
May 21, 1815.—Adaline of Silas and Judah Bacon.
Joshua Lewis of Moses and Hannah Kingsbury.
Charles " " " " "
Wm Montague.
Jan. 7, 1817.—Caroline Woodbridge of John Jacob and Mary Benjaming Woodbridge Gourgas.
July 2, 1817.—At Unity in the State of New Hampshire I baptized two of the youngest of Jesse Stowell's children.
Wm Montague.

[It is evident from some of the entries in these records, that the children whose baptisms are here recorded were baptized in different towns. A large portion of the parents of the children did not reside at Stoughton. Many were residents of Dedham, where the Rev. William Montague, who seems to have made a considerable portion of the entries, was rector.—EDITOR.]

[To be continued.]

LETTERS OF COL. THOMAS WESTBROOK AND OTHERS,

RELATIVE TO INDIAN AFFAIRS IN MAINE.

Communicated by WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK, A.M., of Dorchester, Mass.

[Continued from page 30.]

[THE following is a verbatim copy, imperfectly translated, as it would appear, from the French, of the letter of Governor Vaudreuil, to which his signature, only, is affixed. It will be noticed, that he speaks of Father Rale as having been murdered by the English, while doing his duty, the priest proving ever faithful to his Prince in teaching the Indians, who were always true to the French and their service. This letter should be read in connection with that of Dummer's to the Canadian Governor, written on the 15th of September preceding, printed in the present volume of the REGISTER, page 26, as also, another, by Dummer, yet to come, dated 19th of January, 1724–5. The latter is more directly in reply to the letter of Vaudreuil now before us, in regard to the Indians, boundaries of lands, treaties, &c.

There is extant, in the Massachusetts Archives (vol. 52, pages 15, 16),

an intercepted letter, taken among Sebastian Rale's papers, at Norridgewock, examined, and attested to by Secretary Joseph Willard. Though printed entire in the Mass. Hist. Collections, 2d series, vol. viii., page 266, it may be of interest to give, here, a partial synopsis of its contents.

Rale states, that his people made a party of forty men against the English, "not with a Design to kill, but to put them in mind of their Word, and to make them draw off: In one night they ranged near ten Leagues of the Country where the English had settled," broke into their houses, pillaged and burned them, taking thence sixty-four prisoners. Subsequently, 160 warriors set out. "I embarked with them," he writes, "to go to the War." They attacked a village, consisting of 54 fair houses, with five forts, two of stone, and three of wood. The inhabitants, "near 600 in number," as he says, "besides women and children," had sheltered themselves in their stone forts. His party fell upon, and pillaged the houses, "burned all their Works of Wood, filled up their Wells, killed their Cattle, Oxen, Cows, horses, sheep, swine." "To pleasure the English," as he expresses himself, "I made my appearance, and shewed myself to them several times." "They saw me," he continues to say, "but dare do nothing to me, altho' they knew that the Governour had set my Head at a Thousand Livres Sterling. I shall not part with it, Nevertheless, for all the Sterling money in England."

The Indians went from thence to Canada, according to Rale, and would have carried him with them, "but I bid them go," "and about eight or nine stays here with me."

Rale, in closing, feels perplexed by the fact, that the English hold their forts, and are, consequently, masters of the land. The Indians are not able, alone, without the assistance of the French, to cope with them, and the land, to the Indians, is lost.

The 12th of August (old style), 1724, Father Rale was slain, and his scalp was brought to Boston. The New England Courant, August 24, 1724, says:—"On Saturday last arrived Capt. Johnson Harmon from his Expedition against the Indians at Norridgewock, and brought with him 28 Scalps, one of which is Father Ralle's their Priest."

The Mass. Hist. Coll., 2d series, vol. viii. p. 245–249, contains a copy of a long letter from Father Rale, to one of his order, name not given, which by a singular coincidence, was dated August 23, N. S., 12 O. S., 1724, "the very day that Captain Harmon and his men slew him and a number of Indians."

To show the changes produced in sentiment and feeling a century afterwards, it may be mentioned, that Bishop Fenwick, of Boston, caused a monument to be erected to Father Rale, at Norridgewock, which was dedicated one hundred and nine years after the massacre, namely, August 23, 1833. The inscription, in latin, with a view of the monument, may be seen in Allen's History of Norridgewock, papes 42, 43.]

Vaudreuil's Letter to Lt Governor Dummer.

I am surprise[d] that you have not seen the Safe garde, & the Comission I had given to Father Ralle, sooner. The Abenekis Indiens, your Neigbours, with whom you have allways been in war, haveing submitted themselves To france, imbrace the Catholick Religion, & declare war to you Every time France & England have had any quarrel togather; I say, all this ought, or should, have put you in Mind or Convince you, it was not

without orders of the most Christian king, that the Jesuits were among the Indiens & Preach the Gospel to 'em. If you had forgotten it, the many Letters I have Written to your Governor about it, since the Last war between you & the abeneckis Indiens ought to have put you in mind of it. No doubt but you are to answer to the king, your master, for the Late Murder Committed by your order on the Person of that french Missionary, whose head, I know, you Sat a price, & had no other reason to be so animated against, only because he has done his Duty, & has been fait[h]full To his Prince in Teaching those Indiens, to Whom the king of france could not refuse missionaries & help 'em in all he Could; because they have allways, been true to him & served him upon Every occasion, or opportunity, that have been made known to ye.

You tell me, that you took the opportunity of the Safe gard I had given to father Ralle, to lett me know, for the Second Time, that the naranksouae & Panoaramesques Indiens, were without Contradiction Subje[c]ts to great Britain & on their Lands. Give me Leave to tell ye, Sir, that what you Say is not Maintainable. Don't you know, that St George's River was on 1700 by order of the Two Crowns, mark'd as the bounds of the English & french Lands; by wch bounds it is Plainly Seen, that all the District of Penoamesque was given to us; & shews the injustice you have Committed against the french, to built as you have done, & without Leave, a fort on the land of one Lefevre; of which enterprize if you don't desist, you will infallibely repent? Don't you know, that said Lefevre had an habitation att kannoveskail: that your Sloops & ours did Pay a Duty to him as to the Propriator of that Land, Every time they Came to anchor there? I believe that Mr Capon (Envoy of England when king George Came upon the Throne, who Came here to ask the Panoamesque Indians to submit themselves to England) has not impart to you with the answer those Indiens made to him, tho' they did give him Two Coppies of it in Writing. Their answer was, that they were french from the beginin, & in the interest of france; that they were Surprise they made such proposition to 'em; that they never would Change their Religion, king nor Interest; & were offended they would keep such a Discourse to 'em, when they knew, very well, their union With france; of Which they Look themselves as Children & Subje[c]ts. That answer (if said Capon don't Ly that was to be sent to the king & Parliament of England) will show Plainly S. the unreasonables of your Pretention to those Indiens. As to those of Narancsouac, you flatter yourselves of Certain Particular deeds, by Vertue of W^{ch} you pretend, they made over their lands to ye, but how can wee believe ye, Since the Whole Nation Exclaim against those particulars? Indiens (whom they pretend you have suborned) that had no authority to give you that deed for the first fort build by your order, upon Narancsouac Land? You said to the Indiens that were against it, or opposed it, that you did not pretend to be master of said forts; that they were built only against the Pirates, that may, otherwise, take away the goods you had a mind to send that way to Trade with 'em? After you had, by unlawfull means, built those forts, you spoke Very imperiously, & thought yourselves able to subdue the said Indiens; but it is that, itself, that has brought you to the Confusion & Trouble you Lay under, of which you will have much ado to Come off. You have in so doing, provoke the Narancsouae Indiens against you, to see you had a mind to use 'em as your Subje[c]ts, & even as slaves, whilst they would have no other relation with you but what follows from trade among Nations. You may Judge of the true of what I say, by the

Letter you took about three years ago att father Ralle's house, when you plunder it against the Laws of men. You'll See in that Letter, that the Naranesouae Indiens use to Come Every year to me, to Complain of your New attempts, & that you had a mind to make 'em turn of your Side Wether they Wou'd or No, wch they were resolve not to suffer.

You had more need to ask my advice, before you Invad their Lands (W^{ch} I should never advic ye to) then I to ask you Leave to answer the Just complaints of the Said Indiens; that since they Would not turn of your side it was their Interest to Defend their land, & Drive out Those that would invade it.

It would have Loock very unsemly for me Sir, if for to please you, I had occasioned the said Indiens to turn from the french (with whom they have & will Live Lovingly togather) & sacrifice them to you. If I had I woud have made a breach to the Last Treaty of Peace, who order us to have a Regard for the Indiens, either friends or ally to france & do Nothing to molest 'em. Know therefore, Sir, that if I did order father Ralle to Tarry among 'em, it was to Conform my Self to the Said Trety. Nothing Could afflict the said Indiens more then to see their father, or Priest, taken away from 'em; whilst of an other Side, you did Endeavour to take their Lands. You must blame nobody but yourselves, for all the Violence & hostilitys those Indiens have committed against your Nation, Since you are the Cause of it, in invadeing their Lands, & presume to make your Subje[c]ts those People, that never would Consent to be your allys: whom being united to france, have doclare themselves against your Nation. I Cannot help taking their parts in this, to let you know you are in the wrong to fall out with 'em, as you have.

You have by that means, draw upon your Selves, a great Number of Indiens from Every Side, whom to revenge the injustice done to these, do fall & will fall upon you hereafter. If you had imitate the Governours of Boston, your predecessors, Contended your Selves To Trade with the Abenakis Indiens & had built no forts on their Lands, all this Continent would be in peace, Wherefore I think my Self oblige to represent to you again, that to Procure Peace among your selves & the People you have Justly provok'd by your unjust attempts, to Pull Down all the forts you have built upon their Land Since the Peace of Utreck. If so, I Promiss you afterwards to be your Mediator to the Abenakis Indiens & those that help's them, & oblige 'em, to Lay down the hatchet, if Can be Possible to appeace 'em, Since the Last Cruelty & unjust attempts Committed of Late, against them & their Missionari. I am not so Scare of your treatnings, to see Nations that are, as you Say, ready to fall upon us to revenge your Cause; then, you ought to be, yourselves, for the fault you have Comitted against france, in Endeavouring to take their allys from 'em. I will not, however, refuse my mediation to you, to bring the abenakis Indiens & their allys, to Peace, on the Condition Expresed in this Letter, which are Conformable to the maind of these Indiens, whom, betwen us, have given ye no Just Cause to Declare war to 'em. As to the Cruelty Committed by your order, on the Person of Father Ralle, I Leave to the Two Crowns to Decide of the Justice (or punishment) that is to be made, haveing been oblige to give an account of it to the king my Master.

I am, Sir, your most humble, & most obedient Servant.

Quebec 8^{ber} the 29th 1724. [Signed] VEAUDREUIL.
9^{ber} the 10th.

Mass. Arch. 52: 77–84.

To the Honoble William Dumer Esqr Lieut Governour and Comander in Cheif in and over His Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England & to the Honoble His Majestys Council & House of Representatives in General Court Assembled at Boston, November the Eleventh 1724.

The Humble Petition of Jonathan Carey, of Boston, Shipwright,

Sheweth,

That Whereas your Petr in the year 1723 being Obliged to remove from a Small Dwelling house of his Situate in Augusta, opposite to the Island of Arowsick, into Garrison there for fear of the Indian Enemy, the Officers and Soldiers under the Comand of Colo Thomas Westbrook, by his Orders pulled down the Petrs sd house in order to make use of the Boards thereof to mend the Whale Boats used in His Majestys service, and accordingly they gave Receipt to your Petr for Eight hundred and five feet of boards made use of by them for that service. And inasmuch as your Petrs sd House (wherein there was about Sixteen hundred feet of Boards & Eleven hundred of Nails besides Masons work), which was of the value of Twenty pounds, at the least, by moderate computation) was intirely destroyed, and all ye Timbers & Boards carryed away, and made use of by the Officers & Soldiers under the sd Colo Westbrooks Comand, (there being then no Boards to be had there) so that what was left, if any, was of no manner of use or benefit to the Petr who was all this time absent and intirely Ignorant thereof until the same was done, when he made Application to ye sd Colo Westbrook for Recompence, who referred him to this Honoble Court for Relief in ye premisses.

Wherefore the Petr humbly prays Inasmuch as he is a very poor man & has been driven off from his habitation by the Indian Enemy as aforesd., That this Great and General Court would please to take ye premisses into yr serious & wise Consideration & Order him some suitable satisfaction & Recompence for the damage done him by the pulling down and Destroying his Dwelling house aforesd, he being able to make it evidently appear the truth and Facts of his Allegations aforesaid.

And as in duty bound yr Petr shall ever pray &c.

JONATHAN CARY.

In the House of Representatives
December 15th 1724 Read & Committed for petitionr.

In Answer to this Petition the Comtee are of Opinion that the sum of six pounds be Allowed and paid out of the Publick Treasury to the Petitioner Jonathan Cary, in full discharge of what was made use of for the Service of the Province by the Officers & Soldiers Under the Comand of Colo Thomas Westbrook.

JOHN CHANDLER per Order of the Comtee.

In the House of Representatives December 18 1724. Read & accepted and Resolved That the Sum of Six pounds be allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury to the petitioner, Jonathan Cary, in full discharge thereof.

Sent up for Concurrence

WM DUDLEY Speaker

In Council, Dec. 18, 1724.
Read & Concur'd
J. WILLARD Secry.

Consented to
WM DUMMER.

Recd of mr Jonathan Cary (by virtue of Colo Westbrooks Verbal Order) Five Hundred & fifty feet of Boards for mending the whale Boats in his Majesties Service.

pr JOHN JACKSON.

The Boards aboue mention[d] were for his Majesties Service, & rec[d] p[r] order THO[s] WESTBROOK.

George Town April 1724 Rec[d] of m[r] Jon[a] Carey Two hundred foot of Boards, & us'd in the mending of Whale Boats & d[o] in His Maj[ts] Service.

Mass. Arch. 105, pages 106–108. JOHN PENHALLOW.

To the Hon[ble] William Dum̃er Esq[u]ire Lieu[t] Gouernour & Commander in Cheif of His Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay, The Hon[ble] the Council, And the Hon[ble] Representatives of His Maj[ties] Said Province in General Court Assembled.

The Memorial of Joseph Heath Humbly Sheweth, That Whereas Your Honours Memorialist, Since The making up of his Roll, in June Last, Beside his own Company, has had under his care the Three Mohawks and the Ten English men appointed to Scout with them. And for three moneths past had the Command of an Other Scout of Twenty men. And beside his march to Neridgawalk, has at all Times, attended Marching Orders. And there being no Other Suitable person to Take the Charge of, & Deliver Stores to The marching Forces, hath also Delivered Great Quantities of provision, ammunition, & Slop Clothing, to them from Time to Time by Dir[e]ction of the Treasurer, Who is Ready to Certify the Same. Your Honours Memorialist therefore Humbley prayeth, that in Consideration of the Premises, he may be allow'd Captains pay in this present Roll, as Your Honours were pleased to grant him in his Last. And in as much as the Former Establishment of 4[li] p[r] moneth for the Officer Comanding the Fort at Richmond, is not soficient to Support your memorialist, He further Humbley prayeth Your Honours to Grant him Captains pay for the future, so long as he may Continue the Commander of the s[d] Fort & the Treasurey substitute for Delivering Stores to the s[d] Marching Forces; w[ch] he would Humbley Suggest will be much Cheaper to y[e] province then to pay a Sub Commissary for Delivering those Stores only & will also prevent Your memorialist's Troubling Your Honours With any Petitions of this nature for the Future, & Your Honours memorial[st] as in Duty Bound shall Euer pray &c. JOSEPH HEATH.

Boston Novem[br] 17th 1724.

In the House of Representatives Nov[r] 18th 1724. Read, and the Question was put, Whether the Prayer of the Memorial shall be granted?

Resolved in the Affirmative.

Sent up for Concurrence.

In Council Nov[br] 18, 1724, W[m] DUDLEY Speak[r].

Read & Concur'd. Consented to,

W[m] DUMMER.

Endorsed: Memorial of Joseph Heath, with resolve of Court thereon. Nov. 18th 1724.

Mass. Arch. 72: 203.

Boston, 17th Nov[br] 1724.

I received your Letter by Express this Morning & you are hereby directed Immediately to draw out of the Souldiers Posted at Yorke & Wells 50 good Men Well armed & Supply'd with sutable proviss. for 15 Dayes or more if need be & with them to March forthwith to Piggwacot in Search of the Indians Liveing there according to the Relation you have

The Boards above mention'd were for his Majesties Service & read[y] order.

Geo. Town April 1724 Rec[d] of m[r] Jon[a] Carey Two hundred fort Boards, & as'd in the mending of Wiele Boats & d[o] in His Maj[ty] Service. Mass. Arch. 109, pages 105–108.

To the Hon[ble] William Dummer Esq[r] Lieu[t] Governour & Comand[r] in Chief of His Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay, The Hon[ble] the Council, And the Hon[ble] Representatives of His Maj[ties] Said Province in General Court Assembled.

The Memorial of Joseph Heath Humbly Sheweth, That Whereas Your Honours Memorialist, Since The Inlisting up of his Regt. in Queen Ann's Beside his own Company, has had under his care the Three Companys and the Ten English com[pa]nies ordered to Scout with them. And for three monethe past had the Command of an Outer Scout of Twenty men. And beside his marsh in Accomplishing his as all Times, attended Morning Orders. And there being no Other Suitable person to Take the Charge of & Deliver Stores to The marching Forces, hath also Delivered Quantities of provision, ammunition, & Ship Cloathing to them from Time to Time by Dir[e]ction of the Treasurer. Wher is Ready to Certify the Same. Your Honours Memorialist therefore Humbly prayes, that in Consideration of the Premises, he may be allow'd Cap[t]ns pay for his present Regt. as Your Honours were pleased to grant unto his Late And is as much as the Former Establishment of 40[s] p[r] month for the Officer Cullanding the Fort at Richmond, & not exceeding to Compute your memorialist His former Humble prayers Your Honours to Grant him Captains pay for the future so long as he may Continue the Command of the s[d] Fort & the Treasury subsisting for Delivering Stores to the s[d] Scouting Forces; w[ch] he would Humbly Suggest will be much Encourag[e] to Continue in the Service, & Your Memorialist will ever pray &c.

Boston Nov[br] 17th 1724.

In the House of Representatives Nov[r] 18th 1724. Read, and the Question was put, Whether the Prayer of the Memorial shall be granted? Resolved in the Affirmative.

In Council Nov[br] 18, 1724. Sent up for Concurrence.

Read & Concurr'd. Consented to.

Endorsed: Memorial of Joseph Heath, with resolve of Court, thereon. Nov. 18th 1724. Mass. Arch. 72: 203.

Boston, 17th Nov[r] 1724.

I received your Letter by Express, this Morning & am very heartily directed Lieutenant to draw out of the Soldiers Posted at Ye-ke-e-se Wells 50 good Men Well armed & Supply'd with suitable provision for 12 Days or more if need be & with them to March from Fort with to Pigwoggan in Search of the Indians Living there according to the Nelson pas[s]

from the Captive Peter Tallcott who made his Escape from them & is arrived with you whome likewise Stephen Harden or such other Person or p'sons as shall be knowing of the Place & the Way to it, & the officer Commanding at Yorke is hereby Order'd without delay to furnish his Part for this Service which is 25 Men; & in as much as the Success in this Expedition will in a great Measure depend under God on your dilligent dispatch & silence I expect from you that the uttmost Care be taken therein; so wishing you good success I am Y^rs^ [ ]

P.S. You are to take with You Mr Allison Brown of Cape porpus who is hereby Authorized to Act as your Lieut.; & inasmuch as you may probably not be able to Muster the whole Complement of fifty good & able Men fit for the Service out of the Two Towns aforemention'd Lt Brown is hereby Directed to bring with him 10 or 12 good Men from his Detachment to make up Your Number.

Capt Wheelwright.

Mass. Arch. 52: 89.

Honoured S^r^

Some Time agoe one mons^r^ Daguiell, of mont Reall was here in albany, by whom I forwarded your honours Letter to marq^s^ Vaudreuiell. I had at ye same time some discourse with said Daguiell Concerning ye Warrs between New England and ye Indians. I Tould him of ye unjustice and barbarity of y^tt^ warr, and some further discourse Thereabouts, which it seems s^d^ daguiell has Partly Imparted unto Monsieur Lachassaigne Govern^r^ of mont Reall, as I Can Perceive by a Letter I Receiv^d^ of mons^r^ Lachassaigne p^r^ the bearer hereef that mons^r^ Vaudreuill is very sorry and weary of that Warr, and as far as I can Perceive would willingly see one or two gentlemen, Impowred by New England Gov^tt^ to Endeav^r^ to make an End of that warr, which would bee very acceptable in Canada.

By this Conveyance goes a Letter for your Honour from Govr Vaudreuill. Here are now some french Indians in Towne. I designe to keep two of y^m^ about a 14 days or Longer, which I Can Easy doe for Little or no Charge, if his honour may write an answer to Govr Vaudreuill upon his Letter, that I Can soon dispatch itt.

This is at p'sent ye most needful from

Your Honours most humb^l^ serv^tt^

Albany 21th Novr 1724. JOHN SCHUYLER.

Mass. Arch. 52: 90.

Sir,

I have given Saccamakten one of the Hostages, Leave to go Home & visit his Friends upon his Parol, To return in about Six Weeks. You must send out a Scout with him under a discreet officer as far as may be convenient & so that he may be conducted in Safety out of ye Reach of any of our Parties that may be in the Woods, And when your People Leave him let him be furnisht with twenty Days Provision to carry him to some Indian Settlem^t^. Agree with him for some Signal to be made upon his Return, And thereupon receive him kindly, be with him, if they think proper to accompany him, And if two or three other Indians offer to come in peaceably with him, receive them likewise kindly, Adviseing me immediately of it And send them to Boston by ye first good Conveyance.

Dec. 4, 1724. [Similar language to the above is written out, in

To Lt Kennedy. part, on the back of this Letter. The whole in the hand-writing of Secretary Willard.]

[Passport.] Whereas Saccamakten (one of the Indian Hostages) has obtained my Leave to visit the Indian Settlem^{ts} & see his Family & Friends in these parts upon his Parol, to return back in the Space of forty Days; These are to require all officers Civil & Military & all Persons within this Government, his Majesties good Subjects, to suffer the said Saccamaksen to pass forward to Penobscot or other Indian Settlem^{ts} without Lett or Molestation & to return back to the English Fort at St Georges River Provided he pass & repass peaceably without offering any Injury to his Majesties Subjects.

Mass. Arch. 52: 92.

[Petition of James Webster, Nov. 1724, who states, that he, on the Eighth day of Feb^{ry} last, was wounded by the Indians having rec'd a shott thro' his body as he was going from Fort George on board Capt Sanders' sloop, to bring provision, by order of Leiu^{t} James Armstrong his Commander, by reason of which wound your Petitioner hath ever since been under the Doctors care, and hath several peices of bone taken out of his body and hath more bones to be taken out, as Doctor Allen Informs, so that your Petitioner is rendered uncapable to do anything for his support, and hath been at considerable Charge for Dyet, Lodging and Attendance, in Boston. Said Webster therefore prays for an allowance out of the Publick Treasury.

Ten pounds allowed for smart money, and Ten pounds, nineteen shillings for Nursing, dyett & attendance on the Petitioner, from the 8th of February 1723–4, to the 16th of this Instant. Decemb^{r}. Decr 18th 1724.]

Mass. Arch. 72: 211.

[In a letter from the Connecticut Government, dated Hartford, Dec. 22, 1724, to the Government of Massachusetts (Mass. Archives, 52, 99), is this clause—"Whether it may not be proper to Close the Message to M. Vaudreill with a representation that it is Very Apparent that our Indian Enemy have such a dependance on him to support them in the Warr that he Can Easily reduce them to Quietness, and that his Exerting himself in so good a Work (as reducing those Indians to Order would be) may hapily prevent many Mischieffs that Seem to Threaten us as well as the people under his Comand, and also give us a Speciall Instance of his good Neighbourhood; and if this, or anything Else, proper to Insert in the Message to the Governo^{r} of Canada, might gain him to Influence the Indians to peace, it would be well; but if he should slight the Motion of being an Instrument to gain a peace for us, I think he would Still be the Less Excusable, and must Thank himself when he is Taught by other Means."]

Sir, It is his Hon^{rs} the Leiu^{t} Gov^{rs} order, on sight hereof, you give orders that all the frontier garrisons under y^{r} Care be strict on their guard, and that you order a Scout of men from Pesomscutt River to Saco River, some distance above those Towns, And let a Scout of Fifty men be constantly kept from Saco River a Cross to Berwick, some considerable distance (not exceeding Twenty Miles), above the Scout that are already allow'd to those people a Loggin at Berwick and Saco River, and in Case you hear of the Enemy, you are to draw out a sufficient number of men according to the Intelligence you receive, and pursue them. Capt Sanders

will Sail this Week for York with a Sufficient number of Snow Shoes and Moggisons, & in the meantime you must make a shift with those that are in the Hands of the Commissary at Casco which the Treasurer acquaints the Leu[t] Governour are about one hundred, as well as those in the several Towns where they are lodg'd. I am Sir yours to serve,

Boston Decem 29th 1724. THO[s] WESTBROOK.

To

L[t] Col[o] Johnson Harmon,
at York.

A True Coppy.

Mass. Arch. 52: 103.

[To be continued.]

THE STARKEYS OF NEW ENGLAND.

By Miss EMILY W. LEAVITT, of Boston.

THE earliest records of the Massachusetts Bay Colony give, of this surname,

1st, *Robert Starkey*, of Concord, Mass., whose inventory was taken at Boston, 28. 8. 1646, by Captain Williard, Joseph Wheeler and Richard Lettin.

2d, *George Starkey*, or Starke, whom Savage says may have been of Lynn, or Malden. He was of Harvard College 1646. All that is known of him is his experience in London, where he had sent his servant during the terrible plague: "having made himself acquainted with medicine, as it is related in the letters of Allin, for the credit of Harvard College (new born) at Cambridge, New England, the metropolis of its native land was indebted in its most dismal visitation, to a graduate of its second year (Allin 1643) and to another of its fifth year of bestowing such honors when the time honored unniversity so many thousand miles nearer, perhaps gave far less of educated skill to her relief."—*Sibley's Harvard Graduates*, vol. 1, p. 136–7.

3d, *Robert Starkey*, a mariner, whose house stood on land belonging to Rev. Increase Mather and near his own house: his will was made in 1705, and his only son Robert, Jr., was a printer and bookseller of Fleet Street, Boston: his will was made in 1727, and with him the male line became extinct.

4th, *John Starkey*, of Boston, 1667. A lineal descendant states that this John Starkey came from Standish, co. Lancaster, England, and, though the connection has not yet been established, yet it is rendered probable by the fact that there have been large numbers of this family in Lancaster County, for generations, in which the names of John, Thomas, William and George prevail.

1. JOHN[1] STARKEY, by wife Sarah had, born in Boston:

   i. JOHN, JR.,[2] b. Sept. 23, 1667.
   ii. MARY.
   iii. SARAH, b. April 1, 1671.
   iv. EXPERIENCE, b. Feb. 3, 1672.
   v. MARTHA, b. March 25, 1674.

2. vi. ANDREW.

At the First Church, Boston, Mary and Sarai of Sister Starkie were baptized 29. 9. 1671.

April 8, 1674, John[1] Starkey, weaver, of Boston, his wife Sarah renouncing her right of dower, took a mortgage of land at Malden, Mass., of Dr. Samuel Brackenbury, "physitian" of Boston. In 1675, this same Dr. Brackenbury releases to John[1] Starkey, land at Malden, together with "part of a house standing upon the land of Mary Ridgway's children."

Oct. 11, 1675, John Ridgway of Pemaquid, Maine, sells to John[1] Starkey, weaver, his house and land at Mystic Side, Charlestown.

John[1] Starkey (with others) was cited by the constable of Mystic Side, Charlestown, Thomas Lynde, to take the freeman's oath, 2. 10. 1674: "These gersons appeared at court and were sworn in 15. 10. 1674," Register, vol. 7, p. 28, Nov. 18, 1676, John Ridgway, sen., and John Ridgway, Jr. of Mystic Side, in consideration of a new frame of a house and £6. beside, sell John Starkey, clothier, of Malden, one half a house and two acres of land, at Malden. Dec. 25, 1677, John[1] Starkey in a deposition, states that he was then 39 years of age.

17. 10. 1679. Robert Cawley sells three acres of land to John[1] Starkey, clothier, of Malden.

The next item of importance in his history is this petition.

"To his Excellency, Edmond Andros, John Starkey's Pettcon.

Whereas ye Petticon^r^ being an inhabitant of New Harbor and having a patent for a tract of land . . . . . and the conveniency of meadow or marsh where it might be found convenient, your Excellencys Petticon^r^ being much straitened for his cattle was first to look out where he could find any marsh that was not taken up nor laid out to any person . . . . . he found two small parcels, ye one lying and being at a place called Coxes Meadow, about six acres, ye other at a place called Pancake Hill, about six acres, more or less, the which march . . . . . by ye Petticon^r^ request to Captain Amos Andros was granted y^t^ it should be laid out . . . . . by a surveyor A your Excellencys petticon^r^ therefore humbly prays that his marsh may be laid out by some surveyor of your Excellencys appointmeut."

Mass. Archives, vol. 123, p. 210. No date.

In 1689, eight inhabitants of Pemaquid, Me., on May 11, petition government that Lieutenant James Weems might be left in command of the fort at the Point: these were

Jno—	George Jackson
Dennis—	John Bullock
Elihu Gunnison	Jomas Bogardus
Alex. Woodrop.	John[1] Starkey

Prof. John Johnson, in Popham Celebration, p. 284, states that on Aug. 2, 1689, the Penobscot Indians, one hundred in number, headed by Moxas, landed at New Harbor, on the opposite side of the Point from the fort. There they seized an Englishman by the name of John[1] Starkey, who was alone, and compelled him to give them information in regard to the condition of affairs at the fort. They surprised the garrison at broad noon day "no scouts out," and forced Lieut Weems to surrender: terms of capitulati'n were made, and *kept*, as, several years later, Lieut. Weems, then living in New York, presents repeated petitions for pay due to himself and to his men for their services at the fort.

What John[1] Starkey's fate was, we cannot learn; no record has, as yet, yielded to the long and exhaustive search that has been made. Of his family, it is probable that, as his lands lay near the fort, they were among those who were embarked "in Mr. Pateshall's sloop" and were carried to

At the First Church, Boston, Mary and Sarai of Sister Sarah were baptized 20. 6. 1671.

April 8, 1674, John[5] Starkey, weaver, of Boston, his wife Sarah receiving her right of dower, took a mortgage of land at Malden, Mass., of Dr. Samuel Brecklebury, "physitian" of Boston. In 1675, this same Brecklebury releases to John[5] Starkey, land at Malden, together with "part of a house standing upon the land of Mary Ridgway's dwelling."

Oct. 11, 1676, John Ridgway of Pennsyl. State, sells to John[5] Starkey, weaver, his house and land at Myrtle Side, Charlestown.

John[5] Starkey (with others) was cited by the constable of Myrtle Side, Charlestown, Thomas Lynde, to take the freeman's oath, 2. 10. 1674. "These persons appointed at court and were sworn in 12. 10. 1674." Register, vol. 7, p. 28, Nov. 18, 1676. John Ridgway, sen., and Joan Hogway, &c. of Myrtle Side, in consideration of a new frame of a house and 60 acres of land, at Malden. Dec. 23, 1677, John[5] Starkey in a certain state that he was then 29 years of age.

17. 10. 1676. Edmund Cowley sells three acres of land to John[5] Starkey, of Malden.

The next item of importance in his history is this petition.

"To his Excellency, Edmund Andros, John Starkey's Petition.

Whereas a Petition being an inhabitant of New Dutch and borrowed a piece of land ..... and the ownership of meadow or marsh ..... it might be found convenient, your Excellency's Petitioner being much straitened for his cattle was put to seek out where he could get any meadow ..... taken up nor laid out to any person ..... Petitioner two shall ..... one lying and being at a place commonly known Meadow, about six acres, more or less. The ..... a place called Pampeag [Pine] about six acres, more or less. The ..... should be laid out ..... by virtue of Captain Simon Lynde ..... Excellency's appointment.

Mass. Archives, vol. 129, p. 270. No date.

In 1689, eight inhabitants of Pemaquid, Me., on May 11, petitioned Governor that Lieutenant James Weems might be left in command of the fort at the Point: there were

Jno —	George Jackson
Dennis —	John Bullock
Elias Cousins	James Fogarday
Alex. Woodrop.	John[5] Starkey

Prof. John Johnson, in "Oyhaca Celebration, p. 233, states that on Aug. 2, 1689, the Providence Indians, who had served in another, landed at New Harbor, on the opposite side of the Point from the fort. There they seized an Englishman by the name of John[5] Starkey, who was alone, and compelled him to give them information in regard to the condition of affairs at the fort. They surprised the garrison at breakfast, "as scouts out," and forced Lieut. Weems to surrender; forts of Pemaquid were made, and 1692, as several years later, Lieut. Weems, then living in New York, presents repeated petitions for pay due to himself and to his men for their services at the fort.

What John[5] Starkey's fate was, we cannot learn; as record has not yielded to the long and exhaustive search that has been made. If he family, it is probable that, as his bark lay near the fort, they were among those who were ambushed "in Mr. Weshall's sloop" and were carried to

Boston. That there must have been more than one, is proved by Tryall Newbury of Malden, claiming, in behalf of the heirs of John Starkey, 104 acres of land lying within the bounds of Jamestown, on Pemaquid Neck, beginning at a certain run north of Richard Murren's house, with twenty acres of meadow, by patent under Governor Dungan to Richard Murren dated 13 Sept. 1686.

This land was "butted," in part, by that of William Case. In Charlestown, Mass., records, we find that William Case married Mary Starkey. This could not have been John Starkey's daughter Mary, because she was not baptized until 1671.

The next link in John Starkey's family line was found in Bristol County records at Taunton, Mass. On Dec. 19, 1716, Andrew Starkey of Attleborough, Mass., sold to James White, also of Attleborough, "all land at Pemaquid, adjoining a place called New Harbor, in the eastward parts of New England, 104 acres, with 20 acres of meadow, lately belonging to my honored father John Starkey, deceased."

2. ANDREW[2] STARKEY (*John*[1]) was, according to Mr. D. P. Corey's Genealogy of the Waite Family [N. E. H. G. REGISTER, April, 1878, p. 188], the first of the family who settled at Attleborough, Mass.; to which town he moved from Malden, Mass., where he married (1) in 1708, Mehitable, a daughter of Samuel and Mehitable Waite of Malden, who was b. Dec. 22, 1686, d. in 1717; he m. (2) Feb. 2, 1717–8, Katherine, dau. of Alexander and Sarah (Woodcock) Balcom, who was b. Feb. 7, 1694. Their children were:

i. MEHITABLE,[3] b. May, 1709; m. July 17, 1730, William, a son of John and Ruth (Edwards) Waite, who was b. June 29, 1700, d. June 24, 1750; she died March 23, 1773: res. at Medford, Mass., no children.
3. ii. JOHN, b. July, 1712.
iii. JASON, b. Dec. 12, 1717.
iv. JEMIMA, b. April 11, 1722; m. Elijah Farrington of Wrentham, Mass.
v. ANDREW, JR., b. March 13, 1726–6; m. (pub.) March 8, 1748, Sybil Fisher of Norton, Mass., and had: (1) *Amos*,[4] who m. Miriam Thomas; (2) *Sybil;* (3) *Andrew, 3d;* (4) *Mary;* (5) *Deborah;* (6) *Eleanor.*
4. vi. THOMAS, b. May 22, 1733.

3. JOHN[3] STARKEY (*Andrew*,[2] *John*[1]), b. July, 1712; m. Feb. 2, 1734, at Attleborough, Amy, dau. of Capt. Joseph and Judith (Peck) Capron, who was b. July 15, 1715. Their children were:

i. JOHN, JR.,[4] b. March 6, 1736-7; d. Oct. 29, 1739.
ii. LOES.
iii. NATHAN (or Nathaniel), who remained at Attleborough.
iv. WILLIAM, b. 1742; m. Sarah, dau. of Timothy and Mary (Fuller) Martin, who was b. July 19, 1745, d. 1833; he died March 23, 1788. They had children:
(1) *William, Jr.*,[5] b. Oct. 21, 1765; rem. to Troy, N. H.
(2) *Sarah*, b. March 2, 1769; d. young.
(3) *Sarah*, b. April 7, 1771.
(4) *Timothy*, b. May 3, 1773.
(5) *Amy*, b. June 7, 1776.
(6) *Rhoda*, b. Aug. 27, 1779.
v. MEHITABLE, b. ——; m. Nov. 12, 1768, Nehemiah Cladin.
vi. JOHN, JR., b. March 13, 1745–6; m. Mary, dau. of John, sen. and Rebecca (Sweetland) Godding; lived at Troy, N. H.
5. vii. ENOCH, b. July 29, 1748.
viii. PETER, b. ——; m. ——. Had children: (1) *Otis*, b. Feb. 25, 1774; (2) *Peter, Jr.*, b. Sept. 25, 1777; (3) *Nathan*, b. March 12, 1779; (4)

Laban, b. Jan. 30, 1782; (5) *Benjamin*, b. June 14, 1785; (6) *John*, b. April 3, 1788; (7) *Calvin*, b. March 17, 1790; (8) *Lona*, b. April 25, 1792, d. young; (9) *Luna*, b. Sept. 11, 1794.

Peter[4] Starkey, with his brothers, Benjamin, Enoch and Joseph, removed to Troy, N. H. He served in Capt. Samuel Wright's Company, Gen. Stark's Brigade, which marched from Winchester, N. H., joined the Northern Army and was at the battles of Bennington and Stillwater, 1777.

ix. CHLOE.

x. BENJAMIN, who d. unm. at Troy, N. H.

xi. JOSEPH, b. at Attleborough, Mass., removed to Richmond, N. H., about 1766; m. July 23, 1778, Waitstill Morse: he served in Capt. Oliver Capron's Company, Col. William Doolittle's Regiment, at Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass., Oct. 6, 1775. They had children:

(1) *Martha*,[5] b. March 13, 1779; m. March 4, 1798, Joseph Clark.
(2) *Esther*, b. June 3, 1783; m. (1) Elijah Davenport.
(3) *Waitstill*, b. Jan. 17, 1787; m. May 15, 1811, Noah Aldrich.
(4) *Joseph, Jr.*, b. Sept. 27, 1790; m. Feb. 20, 1812, Lydia Aldrich.
(5) *Henry*, b. Sept. 1, 1795; m. Feb. 17, 1818, Lucy Woodward.
(6) *Betsey*, b. May, 1803; m. June 26, 1820, William Woodward.

4. THOMAS[3] STARKEY (*Andrew*,[2] *John*[1]), b. May 22, 1733; m. (pub.) Aug. 30, 1755, Rebekah, dau. of Jonathan and Rebekah (Moses) Capron, who was b. Feb. 1, 1734, and had:

i. REBEKAH,[4] b. Nov. 18, 1756.
ii. CHLOE, b. Aug. 6, 1757; d. Oct. 28, 1798.
iii. THOMAS, JR., b. Nov. 25, 1759.
iv. OLIVER, b. June 18, 1762.
v. CHLOE, b. Aug. 6, 1764.
vi. ABEL, b. Feb. 21, 1767.
6. vii. MOSES.

5. ENOCH[4] STARKEY (*John*,[3] *Andrew*,[2] *John*[1]), b. July 29, 1748; m. Oct. 15, 1774, Elizabeth (or Betsey) Blackinton, of Attleborough, Mass., who was b. Jan. 3, 1751, d. Jan. 18, 1823; he d. 1823, at Troy, N. H., whither he removed in 1776, to that part which is now Swansey; his estate was administered June, 1824, by his son Samuel[5] Starkey. They had children:

i. DAVID,[5] b. ——; m. at Swansey, N. H., March 23, 1797, Lavinia Woodcock, and had two daughters, Susan and Rhoda.
7. ii. GEORGE, b. 1775.
iii. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 30, 1786; m. March 20, 1811, Thankful, a dau. of Elder Nathaniel and Thankful Bolles, who was born May 29, 1790, d. at Mansfield, Mass., June 25, 1872; he d. at Richmond, N. H., April 30, 1865. They had children:

(1) *Mahala*,[6] b. Jan. 1, 1813; m. Ira Hardy, of Providence, R. I.
(2) *Lois*, b. Jan. 16, 1815; m. William A. Clapp.
(3) *Emily*, b. May 29, 1817; m. Benjamin Bolles.
(4) *Leonard*, b. April 13, 1819; m. Nancy Smith.
(5) *Charles O.*, b. April 19, 1821; d. at Bethlehem, N. H., June, 1838.
(6) *Dexter*, b. Feb. 4, 1824; m. (1) Julia M. Brown: she d. April 28, 1854; he m. (2) Anna P. Davis.
(7) *Betsey*, b. Aug. 5, 1826; m. Albert Stiles; he d. Jan. 9, 1856; she m. (2) June 5, 1861, James Pierce, who d. at Fitchburg, Mass., Oct. 29, 1885.
(8) *Mary W.*, b. Aug. 5, 1826; m. Le Roy Brown.
(9) *Samuel, Jr.*, b. March 30, 1830; d. Oct. 8, 1889.
(10) *Nathaniel B.*, b. April 11, 1832; d. Sept. 30, 1832.
(11) *William*, b. May 26, 1834; d. at Barton, Vt., March 4, 1889.

iv. LEVI, b. March 2, 1790; m. Hannah Holman, of Fitzwilliam, N. H.; she d. Dec. 23, 1846; he d. June 17, 1848. They had children:

(1) *Harriet G.*,[6] b. Aug. 26, 1816.

(2) *Martha M.*, b. Jan. 3, 1819.
(3) *Enoch Noyes*, b. Nov. 12, 1820.
(4) *Edward H.*, b. Aug. 19, 1824.
(5) *James F.*, b. April 10, 1826.
(6) *Eliza J.*, b. April 6, 1834.

v. POLLY, b. June 15, 1793; m. June 27, 1819, John Tilden, of Keene, N. H., who was b. March 20, 1784; she d. at West Moreland, N. H., June 10, 1854; they had no children.

6. MOSES[4] STARKEY (*Thomas*,[3] *Andrew*,[2] *John*[1]) removed to Vassalborough, Me., where through the influence of a local movement, he joined the Society of Friends and became a preacher; he m. (1) April 4, 1796, Eunice, dau. of John Taber, of Vassalborough, who was b. July 6, 1777, at Portland Me., d. April 16, 1816; he m. (2) Jennet, dau. of George Warren, who was b. at Portland, Me., June 1, 1782, d. June 11, 1782; he d. Nov. 9, 1842. They had children:

i. DANIEL TABER,[5] b. June 6, 1797; m. Sarah I., dau. of Paul and Jennet Rogers, of North Berwick, Me.; he d. at Vassalborough, Dec. 30, 1824. They had children:
(1) *George*,[6] b. Jan. 2, 1823; m. Oct. 14, 1852, Caira Skelton; a physician; res. Philadelphia, Penn.
(2) *Daniel Taber, Jr.*, b. Aug. 25, 1825; m. (1) Elizabeth Ann Mills, June 14, 1854; she d. Aug. 6, 1860; he m. (2) Mrs. Julia A. Veazie, Feb. 4, 1867; a physician, res. at Winchester, Mass.

ii. ELIZA, b. Jan. 1, 1799; d. Dec. 9, 1837.
iii. REBECCA, b. Jan. 9, 1801; d. Aug. 24, 1878.
iv. MARY R., b. Dec. 17, 1806; d. Jan. 26, 1833.
v. WILLIAM R., b. Dec. 4, 1808; d. 1870.
vi. MOSES T., b. Nov. 22, 1811; d. Jan. 1891.
vii. EUNICE T., b. Aug. 2, 1813.
viii. SUSAN, b. Nov. 11, 1815.
ix. HENRY W., b. Sept. 6, 1819; d. Sept. 25, 1840.
x. CHARLES W., b. June 9, 1821; d. Oct. 21, 1840.
xi. THOMAS C., b. June 6, 1823; d. Oct. 18, 1840.
xii. JOHN WARREN, b. April 4, 1725; m. (1) Dec. 3, 1846, Carrie C. Carr; she d. ——; he m. (2) Feb. 16, 18—, Mrs. Susan C. Carr, of Bowdoin, Me., 9 children; he d. at Vassalboro', Me., Oct. 25, 1891.

7. GEORGE[5] STARKEY (*Enoch*,[4] *John*,[3] *Andrew*,[2] *John*[1]), b. 1775, in Swansey; m. (1) Betsey, dau. of Daniel and Elizabeth (Graves) Lawrence, who was b. at Troy, N. H., March, 1777, d. Sept. 13, 1813, a. 36 years; he m. (2) Hannah Smith, of Westminster, Mass. (pub.) Feb. 19, 1821; he d. at Westminster, Oct. 10. 1855, a. 80 years, and was buried at Fitchburg, Mass. They had children:

i. BETSEY,[6] b. at Swansey, May 21, 1801; m. April 12, 1825, Ezra Forristall, of Fitzwilliam, N. H., who was b. Sept. 20, 1799, d. at Boston, Mass., March 3, 1872; she d. Oct. 6, 1889, at Boston. They had children:
(1) *George Wright*[7] *Forristall*, b. Feb. 8, 1826.
(2) *Charles Alexander*[7] *Forristall*, b. Aug. 13, 1827; d. May 17, 1828.
(3) *Helen Maria*[7] *Forristall*, b. Sept. 1, 1829; d. Nov. 18, 1830.
(4) *Ezra*[7] *Forristall*, b. Adril 15, 1831.
(5) *Henry Mellen*[7] *Forristall*, b. March 8, 1833; d. Jan. 22, 1891.
(6) *Charles Granville*[7] *Forristall*, b. Feb. 3, 1835.
(7) *Hannah Elizabeth*[7] *Forristall*, b. Jan. 7, 1836.

ii. NANCY, b. Nov. 5, 1803; m. March 10, 1825, Joseph Nourse, at Troy, N. H., who was b. at Fitzwilliam, N. H., Sept. 10, 1797, d. at Fitchburg, Mass., Dec. 4, 1860; she d. May 22, 1884. They had children:
(1) *Charles*[7] *Nourse*, b. July 2, 1826; d. Aug. 3, 1834.
(2) *George Lyman*[7] *Nourse*, b. Oct. 7, 1828; d. Oct. 6, 1846.
(3) *Maria J.*[7] *Nourse*, b. May 17, 1830; d. July 9, 1842.
(4) *Joseph Erwin*[7] *Nourse*, b. July 27, 1832.

(5) *Edward*[7] *Nourse*, b. Aug. 2, 1832; d. Sept. 4, 1834.
(6) *Ellen Louise*[7] *Nourse*, b. July 17, 1835; d. May 17, 1837.
(7) *Sarah J.*[7] *Nourse*, b. March 9, 1838.
(8) *Mary*[7] *Nourse*, b. Jan. 14, 1841.
(9) *Maria L.*[7] *Nourse*, b. Feb. 11, 1844.

iii. MARY L.,[6] b. Sept. 5, 1806; m. Jan. 9, 1831, Alexander Forristall, who was b. at Fitzwilliam, N. H., Jan 9, 1805, d. at Woodbury, L. I., June 25, 1847; she d. at Chelsea, Mass., July, 31, 1875. They had children:

(1) *Charles*[7] *Forristall*, b. Aug. 1833; d. March 4, 1836.
(2) *Thomas C.*[7] *Forristall*, b. March 21, 1835; d. March 4, 1856.
(3) *Mary L.*[7] *Forristall*, b. Oct. 26, 1837.
(4) *Helen M.*[7] *Forristall*, b. April 10, 1840.
(5) *Emma I.*[7] *Forristall*, b. Sept. 6, 1842; d. July 15, 1878.
(6) *Frances E. R.*[7] *Forristall*, b. March 19, 1846.

iv. GEORGE LYMAN, b. Jan. 12, 1810; m. July 9, 1843, Elizabeth N. Ames, at Tamworth, N. H. They reside at Boston, Mass., and have one dau. *Fanny*,[7] b. Feb. 14, 1859.

8. v. CLARISSA LAWRENCE, b. March 3, 1813; m. Nov. 23, 1836, Thomas Crane.

8. CLARISSA LAWRENCE[6] STARKEY (*George*,[5] *Enoch*,[4] *John*,[3] *Andrew*,[2] *John*[1]), b. March 3, 1813, at Troy, N. H.; m. at Boston, Mass., Nov. 23, 1836, Thomas Crane of New York City, who was born at George's Island, Boston Harbor, Oct. 8, 1803, died at New York City, April 1, 1875. They had children:

i. THOMAS[7] CRANE 3d, b. Aug. 21, 1837; d. Jan. 26, 1875.
ii. BENJAMIN F.[7] CRANE, b. Feb. 14, 1841; d. Oct. 12, 1889.
iii. ALBERT[7] CRANE, b. Dec. 30, 1842.
iv. FRANCES ADELAIDE[7] CRANE, b. May 2, 1846; d. Feb. 11, 1849.
v. SOPHIA ANGELA[7] CRANE, b. Nov. 1, 1847; d. Aug. 18, 1852.
vi. HENRY CLAY[7] CRANE, b. April 22, 1850; d. Dec. 30, 1869.
vii. IDA AUGUSTA[7] CRANE, b. July 2, 1852; d. Aug. 21, 1853.
viii. ELLA FLORENCE[7] CRANE, b. Jan. 14, 1856; d. July 26, 1857.

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE LAWRENCE.

By Miss EMILY W. LEAVITT, of Boston, Mass.

THERE were two early settlers of Watertown, Mass., by the name of Lawrence, John and George, but no relationship has hitherto been established between them.

1. GEORGE[1] LAWRENCE was born in 1637; married 1st, Sept. 29, 1657, Elizabeth, the eldest child of Benjamin and Bridget Crispe, of Watertown, Mass. She was born January 8, 1636–7; died May 28, 1681; he married 2d, August 16, 1691, Elizabeth Holland. Their children were:

i. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 30, 1658–9; m. Oct. 18, 1681, Thomas Whitney, and lived in Stow, Mass.
ii. JUDITH, b. May 12, 1660; m. about 1681, John, the third son of Charles and Rebecca (Gibson) Stearns, of Watertown.
iii. HANNAH, b. March 24, 1661–2; m. Obadiah Sawtell, of Groton, Mass.
iv. JOHN, b. March 25, 1664; was accidentally killed, June 15, 1674.
v. BENJAMIN, twin, b. May 2, 1666; was a waterman, of Charlestown, Mass.; m. 1st, in Boston, Mass., July 4, 1689, Mary Clough, who

d. ———; he m. 2d, Ann, the widow of Benjamin Phillips, Feb. 3, 1696, who d. Jan. 11, 1716; he m. 3d, Nov. 18, 1716, Ann, the widow of Nathaniel Adams of Charlestown, and a daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Bright) Coolidge, of Watertown, who d. Dec. 28, 1718; he m. 4th, July 9, 1719, Elizabeth Bennett, who d. Nov. 26, 1738, aged 75 years. His will was dated Sept. 7, 1733.

vi. DANIEL, twin, b. May 2, 1666, of Charlestown; m. 1st, June 19, 1689, Sarah, a daughter of Edward and Sarah (Adams) Counce, of Charlestown, who d. June 26, 1694; he m. 2d, Hannah Mason, Nov., 1695, who d. Aug. 27, 1721; he m. 3d, Aug. 23, 1722, Maud, a daughter of James and Mabel (Haynes) Russell, and a granddaughter of the Hon. Richard and Maud Russell, all of Charlestown; he d. Oct. 20, 1743; his will was dated Dec. 22, 1747.

2. vii. GEORGE, JR., b. June 4, 1668.

viii. SARAH, b. ———; m. Thomas Rider, of Watertown.

ix. MARY, b. Dec. 4, 1671; m. April 5, 1689, John Earl, of Boston.

x. MARTHA, b. ———; m. Nov. 29, 1697, John, the second child of John and Elizabeth Barnard Dix.

xi. GRACE, b. June 3, 1680; m. April 13, 1698, John, a son of John and Mary (Tufts) Edes, of Charlestown.

xii JOSEPH, b. ———.

xiii. RACHEL, } twins, b. July 14, 1694.
xiv. PATIENCE, }

The will of George Lawrence, senior, was dated 1707; in it he mentions his wife Elizabeth; his two youngest children, Joseph and Rachel; his sons George, Benjamin and Daniel; daughters Mercy Baker, living at Yarmouth, Mass., Grace Edes, living at Charlestown; Elizabeth Whitney, living at Stow, Mass.; Hannah Sawtel, of Groton, Mass.; Judith Sterns, of Cambridge Farms, Mass.; Mary Flagg, Sarah Rider, Martha Dix, and granddaughter Mary Earl. His sons Daniel and George were appointed administrators at the request of the widow. Inventory was dated April 5, 1709.

2. GEORGE[2] LAWRENCE (*George*[1]), born June 4, 1668; married Mary ———; he died March 5, 1736. Their children were:

i. MARY, b. Feb. 15, 1696–7.
ii. GEORGE 3d, b. June 2, 1698; d. Aug. 2, 1773.
iii. ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 9, 1700.
iv. JOHN, b. Feb. 20, 1703–4; d. Aug. 23, 1770.
v. DAVID, b. July 16, 1706.
vi. SARAH, b. Jan. 20. 1708–9; m. 1726, John Baldwin, of Woburn, Mass.

3. vii. WILLIAM, b. May 20, 1711.
viii. ANNA, b. March 1, 1713–14.

3. WILLIAM[3] LAWRENCE (*George*,[2] *George*[1]), born May 20, 1711; married, November 28, 1734, Mary, the sixth child of Samuel and Margaret (Traine) Perry, of Watertown; she was born September 7, 1718. Their children were:

i. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 7, 1735; m. 1758, Mary Clarke, of Medfield, Mass.
ii. MARY, b. ———; m. April 18, 1758, Isaac, a son of Isaac and Grace (Harrington) Gregory.
iii. ABIGAIL, b. May 7, 1739; m. Dec. 27, 1772, James Priest, of Waltham.
iv. MERCY, twin of preceding, b. May 7, 1739.
v. WILLIAM, Jr., b. June 1, 1741; m. Oct. 13, 1763, Hannah Hammond.
vi. JOSIAH, b. July 16, 1744; d. young.
vii. JOSIAH, b. Sept. 29, 1745.

4. viii. DANIEL, b. Sept. 29, 1747; m. April 22, 1772, Elizabeth Graves, of Sudbury, Mass., by the Rev. Samuel Woodward, of Weston.

ix. JONATHAN, b. Feb. 1, 1750; m. Aug. 11, 1773, Lucy Moore, of Sudbury, Mass.

4. DANIEL[4] LAWRENCE (*William*,[3] *George*,[2] *George*[1]), born September

29, 1747; his "marriage intention" was published December 5, 1772, and both he and Elizabeth Graves are recorded as of Weston; he died July 13, 1832; his wife died October 29, 1840, aged 101 years. Their children were:

i. POLLY, b. 1774; m. Hugh Thompson.
ii. BETSEY, b. 1777; m. George Starkey, of Troy, N. H. See the preceding article, "The Starkeys of New England," page 148, Family 7.
iii. DANIEL, b. 1779; m. Lucy Moore.
iv. LUCY, b. 1781; m. Cyrus Coolidge.
v. JOHN, b. 1783; m. Irene Sewell; afterwards married widow Gorham?

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

By HENRY F. WATERS, A.M.

[Continued from page 55.]

THE last will and testament of RICHARD GREGSON deceased the 21 August 1640, proved 31 August 1640. My dead body to be buried in the church of St. Augustins St. Austin's Gate as near and as conveniently as I may unto the bones of my deceased wife. To Ephraim Udall of this parish forty shillings. To my father in law Mr. Nicholas Hurt and unto Mrs. Dorothy his wife and to my dear and loving brother Mr. Henry Gregson and unto Edith his wife, to Mr. William Dickins, Mr. John Goddard, Mr. Robert Lewis and Mr. Thomas Haford, to every several person thus named twenty shillings apiece. To George Gregson that liveth in Paternoster Row five pounds. To my servant Anne Hill all the money that she oweth me (to be made up twenty shillings). To Mary Arnold my now nurse ten shillings.

I give and bequeath unto my kinsman Thomas Gregson, my now partner, and to his wife Mary and to Mr. Thomas Horne twenty shillings apiece and to Thomas Gregson in New England twenty shillings. To Nichõ my eldest son whatsoever shall be recovered of Roger Stephens and George Burtun or from either of their estates &c. The remainder of my estate shall be equally divided unto my aforesaid son Nicholas, John, Thomas, Anne and Elizabeth, equal shares, part and part alike. To my now partner Thomas Gregson fifty pounds in full satisfaction of what money he doth pretend he hath lent unto my cousin Thomas Gregson in New England and unto me his natural uncle. To my cousin Richard Gregson of Bristol one judgment confessed by one Samuel Oldfield unto Thomas Gregson, which the said Thomas assigned to me; also one deed or indenture made over by one Roger Clisant, vintner, of Bristol concerning two houses in that city &c. My son Nicholas to be sole executor, my father in law Mr. Nicholas Hurt, my brother in law Mr. Roger Hurt, my natural brother Mr. Henry Gregson, Mr. John Goddard citizen and grocer of London, my first cousin Mr. William Dickens gen^{t}, Mr. Robert Lewis, citizen and grocer, and Mr. William Baker an attorney at the King's Bench, to be overseers.

Coventry, 116.

[Thomas Gregson or Grigson of New Haven, Ct., according to Savage (vol. 2, pp. 315–6), "came from London to Boston 26 June, 1637, in company with Gov. Eaton and John Davenport, was one of the chief men, an active merchant and an Assistant of the Colony, first treasurer and first commissioner for the union with the other N. E. colonies, lived on the east side of the harbor, sailed

in January, 1646, for London with Lamberton and 'divers other godly persons' of whom nothing was ever heard, the little vessel having no doubt foundered." (See Winthrop's New England, ed. 1853, vol. ii., pp. 325–6; Johnson's Wonder Working Providence, pp. 124, 214–5; and Mather's Magnalia, ster. ed., vol. i. pp. 83-4.) He left a widow Jane, who lived to June 4, 1702, one son Richard, and, it is said, eight daughters.

His son Richard[2] Gregson settled at Bristol, England, and *his* son William[3] of London had a son William[4] also of London, who March 26, 1736, conveyed to Rev. Jonathan Arnold of New Haven, land in New Haven, formerly the property of his ancestor, Thomas[1] Grigson, for building and erecting a church thereupon. On the 26th October, 1768, William[5] Grigson of Exeter, a great-great-grandson of Thomas, quitclaimed the property to Trinity Church (Ibid. 57. The deeds are printed in the Collections of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, vol. 1, pp. 76–8. See also pp. 48–53, and vol. ii. p. xix.)—EDITOR.

Mr. Thomas Gregson—(name pronounced as if spelled Grixson), New Haven, one of the first comers, "came," etc., as in Savage. Freeman 18 Feb. 1639–40, truckmaster 23 Oct 1640, deputy 29 Oct 1640, treasurer May 1641, commissioner 6 Apr 1643, magistrate 26 Oct. 1643, oath of fidelity 1 July 1644. Sailed to procure patent in Jan. 1645–6.

Inventory taken 2 Nov. 1647, presented 7 Dec. 1647: Land in 1st Div. Westmeadow £16,5; land on further side of W. Meadow £5,15; 21A Meadow £21; Dwelling house and home lot £48; little house and barn £35. Estate Dr. to Mr. Stephen Goodyear, Mr. John Evance, Henry Lindelle, Mr. Wm Hawkins, Mr. Davenport, Mrs. Lamberton, Mr Malbon, Edward Wigglesworth, Thomas Wheeler, Mr. Butler, Mr. Ling, Mrs. Turner, £126,3. Estate Cr. by Philip Leeke, Burwood of Stratford, Adam Nichols (an adventure in the *Susan* to Barbadoes), Jno. Gregory, £18,7. Real Estate, £246; Personal Estate, £225,19. Total, £490,6. Clear Estate, £364,3. Prized by Matthew Gilbert and Richard Miles. (Page 12, vol. I., part 1, New Haven Prob. Rec.)

Distribution, 2 Apr. 1716, to heirs of only son Richard, heirs of Mrs. Anna Daniells, heirs of Susanna Crittenden, heirs of Rebeckah Bowers, heirs of Sarah Whitehead, daughter Phebe Russell. Page 397, vol. iv., New Haven Prob. Rec.

He left a widow Jane, who died 4 June 1702. Her will, dated 5 Feb. 1691–2, "being aged and weak," "to be buried by her executrix and dear relatives," to "daughter Anna Daniel, my house and homelot and the remainder of my upland not yet disposed of at my farm on the east side of New Haven harbor (about 30A.), unless some of the children of my son Richard Gregson in England come over" (in which event such child is to have them after her death); "and to daughter Anna Daniel my meadow at my said farm for life, then to her daug ter," to "daughter Mary in England 30A of my Third Division near the Sperries' farm," "also to daughter Anna Daniel 6 or 7A of meadow near Westfield for life, then to those of the children that need it most," to "grandchild Ruth Frisbie of Branford 14A of my East Side farm also 15A of said farm to daughter Susannah Crittenden," to "daughter Phebe, 40A in the Third Division," to "grandchild Elizabeth Winston, 8A of meadow and 10A of the Third Division," to "grandchild Joanna Thompson, 9A of Third Division and 5A in the Quarter by the west lane after my daughter Daniel's decease," to "grandchild Rebecca Thompson, 6A meadow at Westfield (so called) now in her possession and 10A of Third Division," to "great-grandchild Elizabeth Glover that now lives with me, 9A in the Neck," to "the four children of my daughter Whitehead, 6A of Third Division each," daughter Daniel to have all movables in the house and be executrix. Witnesses: W^m^. Peck and John Jones. Codicil (verbal) made a short time after the will. 6A of meadow to daughter Daniels and after her death to *her* daughter Joanna and her children, viz. 3A at South End and 3A at the West Side, also 3A of meadow at South End to daughter Susanna Crittenden. Witness Hannah Falconer Witnesses sworn in Court 30 July 1702. (Page 298, vol. ii., New Haven Prob. Rec.).

Inventory taken 4 Aug. 1702. House and homelot £80, meadow on the West Side cove £24 meadow on the East Side £30, land on East Side untaken up £15, Third Division land £27. Total £198. Debts unknown. Prized by Thomas Tuttle and Nathaniel Boykin.

Distribution to Mrs. Ruth Frisby alias Hoadly, Joanna Thompson, Mrs. Susanna Crittenden and Mrs. Mary Wyke. (Page 223, vol. iii., New Haven Prob. Rec.)

Anna is also called Hannah in the town record of her marriage, and in July, 1649, Hannah and Rebecca Gregson are witnesses in a trial. I have arranged the children as follows:

i. RICHARD, was seated in 1656. Returned to England and lived in Bristol.
ii. ANNA, m. [1651] Stephen Daniels.
iii. REBECCA, m. Rev. John Bowers.
iv. SUSANNA, m. 13 May 1661, Abraham Crittenden,
v. SARAH, m. (1) 12 Dec. 1667, John Gilbert; m. (2) 9 May 1676, Samuel Whitehead.
vi. MARY, bapt. 26 Jan. 1639–40, returned to England; m. ——— Wyke.
vii. PHEBE, bapt. 15 Oct. 1643; m. (1) 1673, Rev. John Whiting, of Hartford; m. (2) 1692, Rev. John Russell, of Hadley.
viii. ABIGAIL, bapt. 23 Feb. 1644–5.

FRANCIS B. TROWBRIDGE, *of New Haven, Ct.*]

JOHN MAPLETT of the city of Bath, Somerset, Doctor in Physick, 13 April 1670, proved 7 February 1670. I give and bequeath unto my dear sister Mrs. Mary Gorton of New England the sum of twenty shillings, and to each of her children I give the sum of ten shillings apiece. I give and bequeath unto my dear sister Mrs. Elizabeth Ham of London, widow, the sum of twenty shillings. To my dear daughter Anne Maplett the sum of four hundred pounds to be paid her at the day of her marriage if so be she marry with her mother's good liking and consent, otherwise only five pounds. To her younger sister my daughter Elizabeth the sum of three hundred pounds (on same condition). To my aforesaid daughter Anne Maplett all that portion of land and houses in Bristol brought to me by her mother at our marriage, being formerly part of the estate of her brother Mr. Walter Williams (after the decease of her mother). To my wife my house in Bath with the tenement and gardens thereto belonging all lately bought of Mr. Thomas Fisher, to be her own forever and at her sole disposal. She to be sole executrix. Signed, declared and published 31 July 1670. Duke, 24.

[This will was found long ago and forgotten. It should have accompanied the will of Mrs. Mary Mayplett, the mother of the testator, published in the REGISTER for October, 1890 (vol. 44, p. 384). Mrs. Gorton's husband was the famous religious disturber, Samuel Gorton.—H. F. W.]

SYMON WINGE of St. Clement's Danes, tailor, 28 July 1625, proved 6 February 1626. To my wife Rebecca one hundred pounds due unto me from Mr. Bryam Palmes of ——— in the Co. of Northampton gen^{t}, and sixteen pounds due unto me by Mr. William Palmes gen^{t}. and six pounds owing me by Mr. Stafford Palmes and six pounds and a crown due unto me from Sir Archball Dugles. To Jane my daughter forty pounds owing unto me by Mr. Samuel Heale of Fleet in Devonshire gen^{t}. and five pounds ten shillings due and owing me by Mr. Holmes of Carshaltou in Surrey gen^{t}. and also four pounds due unto me by Henry Arthur of Ivybridge gen^{t}. and forty-two shillings owing me by Mr. Edward Rosse the younger of Ashwell in Rutland and five pounds due unto me by Mrs. Dennys for rent. To my sister Bridget Smithe twenty shillings. To my godson Henry Croswell ten shillings. To my brother John Winge ten shillings if he be living. To John Cathin of Barroe in Rutlandshire five shillings. To my said daughter seven and twenty pounds owing me by bond and fourteen pounds owing me upon books by Thomas Grove of —— in Wiltshire gen^{t}. To my brother Matthew my cloth hose and canvas doubiet. To my sister Elizabeth ten shillings. To my uncle Stevens and his wife twenty shillings. To Thomas Cooper one of my executors my writing deske. I do make

John Meader of St. Andrew's Holborn, tailor, and Thomas Cooper of Clifford's Inn gen^{t}. my sole executors and to each of them forty shillings. Skynner, 24.

JOHN BURNELL, citizen and clothworker of London, 15 December 1603, proved 16 August 1605. My body to be buried in the parish church of Stanmore the Great. My goods &c to be valued, appraised and divided into three equal parts, according to the ancient and laudable custom of the city of London. The first part to my wife Barbara for so much due to her by the said laudable custom. The second part I devise and appoint to my five children amongst them equally to be divided; and the third part I reserve to myself and to my executrix towards the payment of my funeral charges and of such legacies as I have herein devised. Then follow sundry bequests to the poor and to his guild &c. To wife Barbara one thousand pounds. To eldest son John one thousand pounds. To brother in law Tevis Cruse, remaining in Dantzic, a ring of gold with a death's head thereon of the value of four pounds. To my brother Mr. John Cage and to my sister his wife, each of them, a mourning gown. To my cousin Richard Cage his son a mourning cloak, and to his wife a mourning gown. To my brother in law John Swifter, mercer, and Curdela his wife, to each a mourning gown. "Item, I give to my son in law Thomas Morley and Katherine, his wife, my daughter, to each of them a mourning gowne." To my son in law Richard Ball and Ann his wife, my daughter, to each of them a mourning gown. To my cousin Barbara Russell, widow, a mourning gown and forty shillings yearly, during life. To my cousin Salomon Coke six pounds, thirteen shillings four pence and a mourning cloak. To my cousins Mary Church and —— Willowbee of Dover, widows, forty one shillings apiece. To Mr. Willowbee, parson of Stanmore, a mourning gown. To sundry servants. To Hilson Swifter, my wife's sister's son, five pounds. To my good friend Mr. Robert Cogan a ring of gold with a death's head worth three pounds. To Elizabeth Morley, my goddaughter and grandchild, fifty pounds in money and unto Katherin Morley, sister of the said Elizabeth, forty pounds, and unto Ann Morley, another sister, forty pounds, to be paid them at their several ages of seventeen or at their several days of marriage. To Katherin Ball, another of my grandchildren, forty pounds in money. To my wife Barbara my manor of Stanmore the Great in the co. of Middlesex, in as large and ample manner and form as I now enjoy the same by virtue of an assignment thereof made unto me by and from John Koyn Esq. and Katherine his wife, with remainder to my son John &c. To my son John my copyhold messuage or tenement and eight acres of land in Stanmore now in the tenure or occupation of Ann Bluitt, widow, or her assigns, and thirty acres in my own occupation. To son Thomas the copyhold tenement &c. called Fiddell's (with certain land). To son William for ever my lease of two messuages &c in Stanmore the less, and freehold and appurtenances in Hendon. The remainder to be divided among my three sons, John, Thomas and William, and my two daughters, Katherine wife of Thomas Morley and Ann wife of Richard Ball. The seven hundred pounds each which I have given to my two sons in law, in marriage with my daughters, shall be considered parcells of my daughters' portions. My wife Barbara to be executrix and my brother in law Mr John Cage and my sons in law, Thomas Morley and Richard Ball to be overseers. Thomas Morley one of the witnesses. Hayes, 58.

In a codicil made 28 March 1604, reciting certain statutes or recognizances, indentures of covenants, indentures of defeazance and obligations or

deeds obligatory, he appoints his friend Thomas Gourney of London, Esq. sole executor for and concerning the said statutes or recognizances, &c. Proved 2 December 1605. Hayes, 85.

JOHN BURNELL, citizen and clothworker of London, 18 February 1621, proved 23 January 1622. My estate to be divided into three parts according to the custom of London, one of which I give and bequeath unto my loving kind and faithful wife, as her due per the said custom. One other third to be divided equally amongst my children then living, and the other third part I give and bequeath as followeth. Then follow certain legacies and bequests to the poor of Barking parish (if dwelling there at the time of my death) to be bestowed in seacoles at the fittest season of the year and reserved in store for them till the winter and then sold to the needy at cost price. To poor children at Christ's Hospital and the poor in St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas' Hospital, the poor in Ludgate and the two compters in London, the poor of Stanmore magna "where I was born" &c &c. To wife Ann, eldest son John, eldest daughter Barbara Burnell, second daughter Ann Burnell, third daughter Katherine Burnell, fourth daughter Elizabeth Burnell and son Thomas Burnell. To my virtuous and loving mother Barbara Burnell "for the remembraunce of a sonne which whilst he liued truely honored her and desired nothinge more then her quiet peace and good, and her loue againe was noe lesse towardes me and mine." To my brother Thomas Burnell. To my brother William Burnell. To my sister Katherine Morley and my sister Ann Ball (her husband deceased). To good wife Hall of Stanmore and her children. To Philip Hill of London, widow, and Winefrith Lyle. My brother and sister Morley. My servant Edward Josselin, goodman Fleminge, Mr. Edward Abbott our vicar of Barking. To my mother in law Jone Brownerigg a diamond ring, the first gift I gave her daughter my wife. My mother in law Ann Wealch. My wife Ann and my brother Thomas Burnell to be executors and the Right Worshipful and my especial kind friend Sir Thomas Coventry* knight, H. M. Attorn. Gen. and my brother in law Thomas Morley to be overseers. Swann, 7.

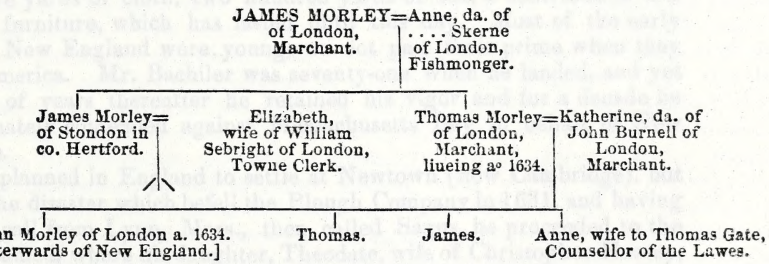
BARBARA BURNELL of Great Stanmore, Midd., widow of John Burnell, merchant, deceased, 27 June 1631, proved 18 January 1631. Aged and weak. To be buried in the parish church of Stanmore as near the body of my late husband as conveniently may be. To Christ's Hospital, St. Thomas Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the poor therein. To the four prisons of Ludgate, Newgate and the two Compters in London and the poor therein. To the Co. of clothworkers of London, they to provide for a distribution of twelve pence a week in bread to the poor of the parish of Stanmore every Sunday in the year, and one pennyworth thereof to the parish clerk of Stanmore, and to pay the said parish clerk of Stanmore two shillings "to thintent" that he shall keep the monument of my said husband and myself now standing and being in the church of Stanmore clean without dust, also to provide four pounds six shillings in woollen cloth to make yearly six waistcoats and six safeguards for six poor women, and five pounds a year to a poor scholar of Oxford who intendeth to profess divinity. To my brother Swister and his daughters each a mourning gown and to Barbara his daughter, my goddaughter three pounds to make her a ring. I give to my son Morley in money twenty pounds and to my daughter, his wife, my silver bason and ewer parcel gilt, my three gilt bowles, my

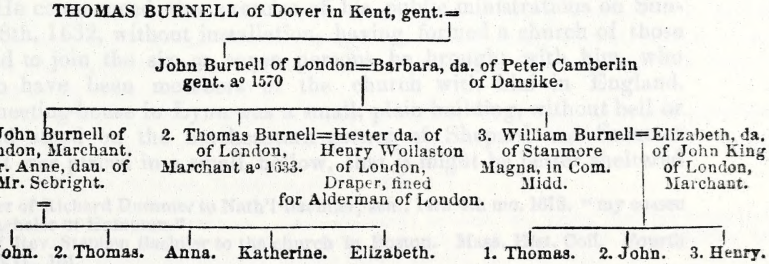
* His brother in law (See Pedigree of Sebright in the Harleian Society's Visitations of Essex, Vol. 13, p. 289).—H. F. W.

broadest "shole" to lay spoons on, parcel gilt, my porrenger, parcel gilt, and my silver sugar box and the spoon used to it &c. To my daughter Ann Ball &c. I give to my son Morley and his wife and to my daughter Ball and their sons and daughters, mourning cloaks and gowns. I also give to my two daughters Katherine and Anne my wearing linen &c. To the children of John Burnell my late son deceased five hundred pounds. My executor to sell my "shoverfeet" to set glasses on, my twelve apostle spoons, my spout pot, my little "haunce" pot (& certain other silver &c) to the utmost value he can. To sons Thomas and William (certain articles of silver &c). To cousin Thomas Freeman and his daughter Barbara. To my cousin Gates, my cousin Robinson, my cousin Young and my cousin and the children which I shall be godmother and great-godmother unto and the children which I am or shall be great-grandmother unto and not godmother. To my sons Thomas and William all my linen at my son Morley and my daughter Ball's several houses in London. To Thomas Morley, son of my son Morley, to Barbara Ball, my daughter Ball's daughter, and to Thomas Burnell, son of my son William, thirty pounds apiece. To all the children of my sons and daughters. To Elizabeth, now wife of my son William. Thomas and James Morley, sons of my said son Morley. My son Thomas Burnell to be executor and my son Morley overseer. Audley, 7.

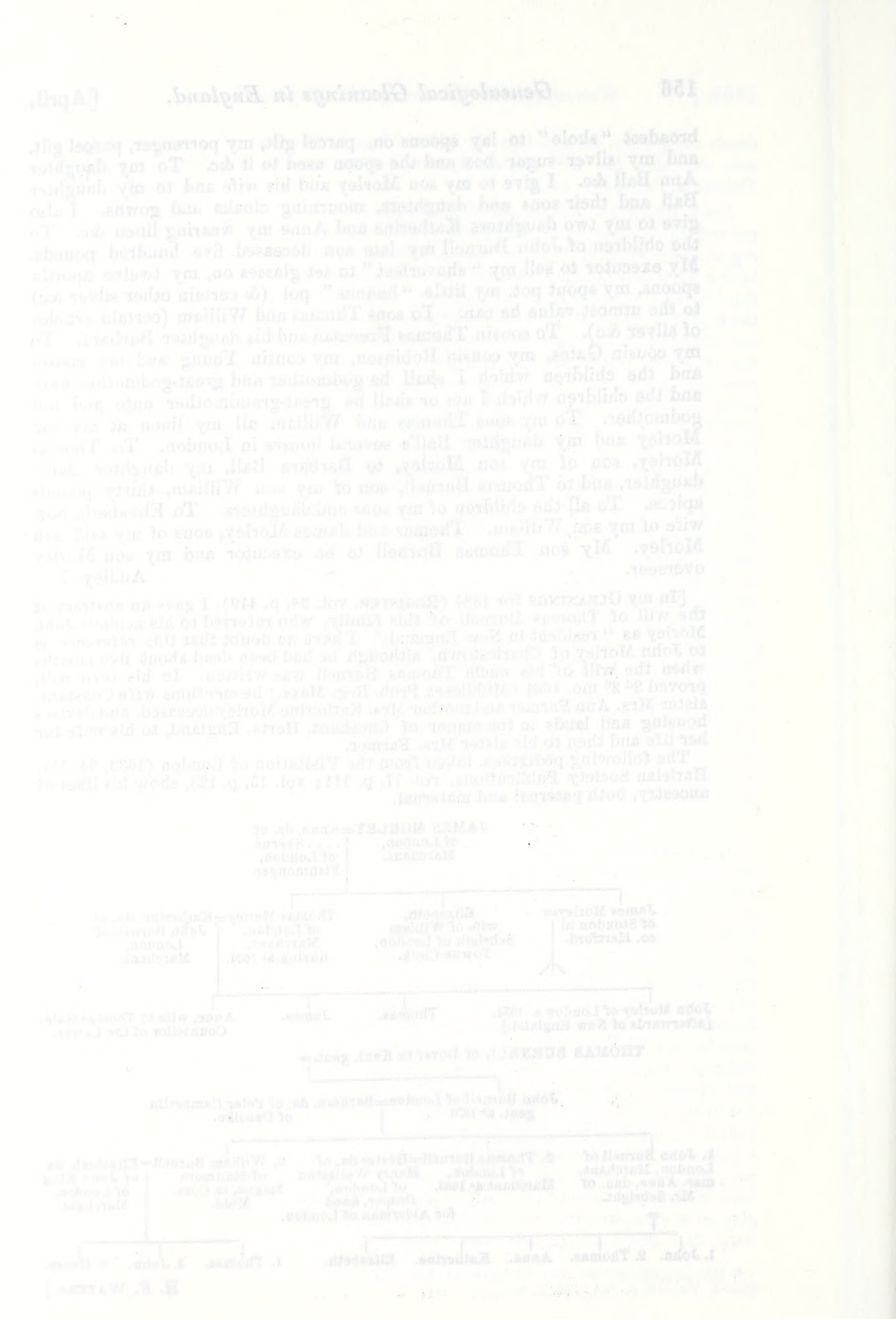
[In my GLEANINGS for 1884 (REGISTER, vol. 38, p. 419), I gave an abstract of the will of Thomas Burnell of this family, who referred to his nephew John Morley as "resident in New England." I have no doubt that this reference is to John Morley of Charlestown, although he had been dead about five months when the will of his uncle Thomas Burnell was written. In his own will, proved 2d 2d mo. 1661 (Middlesex Prob. Reg. Mass.) he mentions wife Constant, sister Mrs. Ann Farmer and mother Mrs. Katherine Morley deceased, and devises housing and lands in the manor of Cheshunt, Herts, England, to his wife for her life and then to his sister Mrs. Farmer.

The following pedigrees, taken from the Visitation of London (1633, 34, 35), Harleian Society Publications, vol. 17, p. 111; vol. 15, p. 123, show his lines of ancestry, both paternal and maternal.





H. F. WATERS.]



REV. STEPHEN BACHILER.

By the Hon. CHARLES E. BATCHELDER, of Portsmouth, N. H.

[Continued from page 64.]

AT the very beginning of 1632 Mr. Bachiler left England for Boston in New England. He sailed on the 9th of March, 1631–2, in the vessel called the William and Francis, from London, with sixty passengers, and after eighty-eight dreary days landed at Boston. Among his fellow travellers were Gov. Edward Winslow of Plymouth, Rev. Thomas James, Rev. Thomas Welde and Thomas Oliver the famous ruling elder of Boston. On the Whale, which arrived May 26, 1632, came Mr. Wilson and Mr. Richard Dummer. Most of the Dummers resided at South Stoneham or Swathling, where the ancient church bears several Dummer memorials, and this was the last residence of Stephen Bachiler in England. A relationship existed between the Bachilers and the Dummers which cannot yet be traced.*

These two ships, the William and Francis and the Whale, were sent out by "the Company of husbandmen," sometimes called "the Company of London" or "the Company of the Plough," of which company Stephen Bachiler was an active and zealous member and was chosen their pastor in 1629 or 1630.† The energy and zeal with which he labored to increase the society and assist as many emigrants as possible to come to New England, is well set forth in a letter of John Dye and others to Mr. Crispe, and those members of the Plough Company, then in New England, dated London, 8 March, 1631–2, and evidently brought in the William and Francis or the Whale.‡ Mr. Bachiler "adventured" £100 in the Company and loaned them £37, of which amount £9 was repaid by the freight money on his goods. Among the articles he brought over were four hogsheads of peas, twelve yards of cloth, two hundred yards of list, a contribution box and oaken furniture, which has lasted until this day. Most of the early settlers of New England were young, or not past their prime when they came to America. Mr. Bachiler was seventy-one when he landed, and yet for a score of years thereafter he retained his vigor and for a decade he most obstinately contended against Massachusetts Bay in behalf of New Hampshire.

He had planned in England to settle at Newtown (now Cambridge), but owing to the disaster which befell the Plough Company in 1631, and having received a call from Lynn, Mass., then called Sagus, he proceeded to the place last named, where his daughter, Theodate, wife of Christopher Hussey, resided. He commenced the exercise of his public ministrations on Sunday, June 8th, 1632, without installation, having formed a church of those who desired to join the six or seven persons he brought with him, who are said to have been members of the church with him in England. The first meeting-house in Lynn was a small, plain building, without bell or steeple, and stood on the northeastern corner of Shepard and Summer Streets. It was placed in a small hollow, that it might be better sheltered

* MS. letter of Richard Dummer to Nath'l Bachiler, sen., 14th 4th mo. 1673, "my cossen nathaniell bacheler of Hampton."

† Letter of Rev. Stephen Bachiler to the church in Boston. Mass. Hist. Coll. Fourth Series, Vol. VII., 101.

‡ Mass. Hist. Coll. Fourth Series, VII., 92 and 94 note.

from the winds, and was partly sunk in the earth. It was entered by descending several steps.*

On the first Sunday at Lynn, four children were baptized. Thomas Newhall, the first white child born in Lynn, was first presented. Mr. Bachiler put him aside, saying "I will baptize my own child first," meaning Stephen Hussey, his daughter's child, born the same week as Thomas Newhall.

Before Mr. Bachiler had been preaching four months at Lynn, he fell under "suspicion" of having independent ideas, which he was not ready to yield at the dictation of others.

Thereupon the General Court passed the following order.

"Octob^r 3, 1632, Mr. Batchel^r is required to forbeare exercising his guifts as a past^r or teacher publiquely in o^r pattent, unless it be to those hee brought with him, for his contempt of authority, & till some scandles be removed."†

The word "scandals" was ordinarily used in our early history to denote some religious irregularity. It was "scandalous" to conduct worship in any way not approved by the rulers. It had acquired that meaning in England before the emigration.‡

It does not appear how far this order was obeyed. It will be noticed that Mr. Bachiler was left free to preach to those he brought over, and no doubt he continued his ministrations. At all events after five months this prohibition was removed and he was left free to gather a church in Massachusetts Bay. He was also present at conferences of the ministers of the colony, Sept. 17, 1633, and Dec. 19, 1634, the first meeting having been called to consider the settlement of Mr. Cotton, and the other to consult what ought to be done if a general governor should be sent out of England, and whether it be lawful to carry the cross in their banners.§ On the 15th of March, 1635, "two of the elders of every church met at Sagus, and spent there three days. The occasion was, that divers of the brethren of that church, not liking the proceedings of the pastor, and withal making a question, whether they were a church or not, did separate from church communion. The pastor and other brethren desired the advice and help of the rest of the churches, who, not thinking fit to judge the cause, without hearing the other side, offered to meet at Sagus about it. Upon this the pastor, etc., required the separate members to deliver their grievances in writing, which they refusing to do, the pastor, etc., wrote to all the churches, that, for this cause, they were purposed to proceed against them as persons excommunicated; and therefore desired them to stay their journey, etc. This letter being read at a lecture at Boston (where some of the elders of every church were present), they all agreed (with consent of their churches) to go presently to Sagus, to stay this hasty proceeding, etc. Accordingly, being met, and both parties (after much debate) being heard, it was agreed that they were a true church, though not constituted, at first, in due order, yet after consent and practise of a church estate, had supplied that defect; and so all were reconciled.‖

He was admitted a freeman May 6, 1635. It seems quite probable that he was the minister who dissented from the order of banishment of Roger

* Dow's Hist. Address, Hampton, N. H., 1838.

† Mass. Colony Records, Vol. I.

‡ By "scandalous ministers" (says De Grey) no more was meant than the being truly orthodox, truly conformable to the rules and orders of the church, and faithful and obedient subjects of his majesty. Neal's Hist. Puritans, II., 483, note.

§ Winthrop's N. E., I., * 154. ‖ Ibid., I. * 157.

Williams in October, 1635* as his opinions are known to have agreed closely with those of Williams, and no minister of the twelve churches then established possessed his courage in maintaining unpopular opinions. It is to be considered also that he had previously been disciplined for departure from the established customs, and within three months was again in trouble from the same cause. In January, 1635–6, says Winthrop, "Mr. Batcheller of Sagus was convented before the magistrates. The cause was, for that, coming out of England with a small body of six or seven persons, and having since received in many more at Sagus, and contention growing between him and the greatest part of his church (who had, with the rest, received him for their pastor), he desired dismission for himself and his first members, which being granted, upon supposition that he would leave the town (as he had given out), he with the said six or seven persons presently renewed their old covenant, intending to raise another church in Sagus; whereat the most and chief of the town being offended, for that it would cross their intentions of calling Mr. Peter or some other minister, they complained to the magistrates, who, forseeing the distraction which was like to come by this course, had forbidden him to proceed in any such church way until the cause were considered by the other ministers, etc. But he refused to desist. Whereupon they sent for him, and upon his delay, day after day, the marshal was sent to fetch him.† Upon his appearance and submission and promise to remove out of the town within three months he was discharged."‡ Peter however refused to settle at Lynn, preferring Salem.

These distractions in the Sagus church continued until Christmas, 1635, when a general fast was proclaimed, for that cause and others and presumably continued until February, 1636, when Bachiler left Lynn and went to Ipswich, where he received a grant of fifty acres of land and a prospect of settlement, but from some reason, not yet explained, the plan miscarried. It was about this time, on the 17th of April, 1637, that Rev. R. Stansby writes Rev. John Wilson from England that he is grieved that "Others laye downe the ministry and become private members, as Mr. Bacheler, Mr. Jenner, and Mr. Nathan Ward, &c." He adds that this fact and others of like nature were now much talked about, and that many worthy people were prevented from emigrating to New England for these reasons, and suggests that greater liberty be granted in the admission of members to the church."§

Under Mo. 1, 1637–8 Winthrop says, "Another plantation was now in hand at Mattakeese (now Yarmouth), six miles beyond Sandwich. The undertaker of this was one Mr. Batchellor, late pastor at Sagus (since called Lynn), being about seventy-six years of age; yet he walked thither on foot in a very hard season. He and his company, being all poor men, finding the difficulty, gave it over, and others undertook it."‖

The inducement which led him to attempt a settlement at Yarmouth was undoubtedly the fact that in 1637 a large number of his former parishioners removed from Lynn and commenced a settlement at Sandwich, near Yarmouth, under a grant from Plymouth Colony.¶ Bachiler's settlement is

* Winthrop's N. E., I.,* 170, 171.

† The arrest of a minister by a marshal caused much gossip throughout the country. See Rev. James Parker's protest to Gov. Winthrop on being so arrested. Mass. Hist. Coll. Fourth Series, Vol. VII., 441.

‡ Winthrop's N. E., I., * 176.

◊ Mass. Hist. Coll., Fourth Series, Vol. VII., 10, 11, 12.

‖ Winthrop's N. E., I.,* 260.

¶ Lewis's Hist. Lynn, 169.

said to have been made in that part of Barnstable (then Yarmouth) called Old Town, and was about one hundred miles from Ipswich where he resided.

His next removal was to Newbury, where, on the 6th of July, 1638, the town made him a grant of land, and on the 7th of October, 1638, the General Court of Massachusetts, in order to be rid of a troublesome pastor and also to strengthen their claim to the territory more than three miles north of the Merrimac, granted Mr. Stephen Bachiler and his company, who had petitioned therefor, liberty to begin a plantation at Winnicunnet, now called Hampton, N. H. On Tuesday, October 16, 1638, the settlement was begun, the journey from Newbury being made in a shallop. On the 7th of June, 1639, Winnicunnet was made a town, and further about the same time the said plantation (upon Mr. Bachiler's request made known to the court) was named Hampton.* This name was most probably given in honor of Hampton, that is, Southampton, in England. The addition "South" was a late addition to distinguish this town from Hampton in Mercia. Winthrop in his History of New England repeatedly refers to Southampton as Hampton.† It will also be remembered that South Stoneham, adjoining Southampton, and in the gift of St. Mary's of Southampton, was the last residence of Mr. Bachiler in England. In 1639 the inhabitants of Ipswich voted to give Mr. Bachiler sixty acres of upland and twenty acres of meadow, if he would reside with them three years. He preferred his settlement at Hampton. On the 5th of July, 1639, he and Christopher Hussey sold their houses and lands in Newbury for "six score pounds," and thereafter his entire interest was with the Hampton settlement. The town in 1639 granted their pastor three hundred acres of land for a farm besides his house lot, and he gave them a bell for the meeting house. This bell remained in use until about February 15, 1703–4, when the town voted that the selectmen should agree with William Partridge Esq., to procure the town a good one from England of about one hundred and thirtie weight and that they send to him the ould bell that is splitt to make of that what the sd Mr. Partridg can towards the paying for a new one.‡ The farm was laid out to him in the extreme southern limits of Hampton adjoining Salisbury. In the Hampton record book containing the grants in the year 1644 and 1658, copied according to the town vote, concerning the copying of grants with witnesses, if necessary, is the following:

To Steven Bachiler sometimes of Hampton.

1. Impr. nine acres & half of upland granted unto him, for a house lott:—

2. & five acres of upland aded to the south-east end thereof: fonrtenth acres & half: granted unto him: laying between the upland of John Samborn towords the south-west; & the upland of Christopher hussey towords the north-east abutting upon the meeting-house green in pt & upland of John Samborn in pt towords the south-east: more or less as it is layd out.

3. Item abought fower acres of swampy grownd granted unto him: layeing between the ground of John Samborns towords the north-east: & the ground of Christopher hussey towords the south-west: abutting upon the meeting-house green towords the north-west and the Oxe common towords the south-east; more or less as it is layd out.

4. Item eleven acres medow granted unto him layeing between the medow of henery Ambros towords the north: and the medow of William Samborn towords the south: abutting upon the upland towords the west: & a common waye by the beach towords the east: more or less as it is layd out.

5. Item foure acres of medow granted unto him: layeing between the medow of Richard Swaynes toword the north: & a common waye towords the south,

* N. H. Provincial Papers, vol. 1, p. 151.

† Winthrop's N. E., vol. 1, page 2 et seq.

‡ Hampton Records, MSS. Vol. I., 175.

abutting upon certaine upland toword the east: & a certain river called Tayler river towords the west, more or less as it is layd out.

6. Item two hundred acres of upland medow & marsh for a farme laying between the line of Solsberry in pt: & the farme of Mr. Tymothy Dalton the Teacher in pt: & the farme of John Browne in pt towords the south: & the farm of Christopher Huse towords the north more or less as it is layd outt.

7. Itt eight Acres of upland in the East feild lying between the land of William Samborn towards the south and como[n] way towards the north abutting upon the fresh medow of the s[d] Mr. Bachelder towards the east and the land of John Cliffords towards the west more or less as itt is layd outt.

The earliest statement of the bounds of Hampton is said to be taken from a very old manuscript and is as follows: "bounded on the north by Strawberry Bank, east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by Salisbury and west by the Wilderness."* Nine entire towns and parts of two towns have since been set off or established from territory then belonging to Hampton.

[To be continued.]

LEE OF VIRGINIA.

By J. Henry Lea, Esq., Cedarhurst, Fairhaven, Mass.

[Concluded from page 78.]

The Registers of West Ham, in which parish Stratford-Langton was situated, having most unfortunately perished previous to 1653, it seemed possible that something might be gleaned from the adjacent parish of Stepney, and there seemed the more reason for this hope as the grandson of Col. Richard Lee, Isaac Lee of Virginia, died there in 1727,† which would suggest some previous connection of the family with this place.

Two laborious days were passed in the examination of the very voluminous Records of this large parish, in which time the writer searched the Baptisms and Marriages from their beginning in 1568 to 1609, and the Baptisms alone to 1638, but without tangible result, and the search was accordingly abandoned at this point.‡ A significant fact, however, may be noted in the frequent occurrence of the well known Virginia names of Bland, Fairfax and Lightfoot, while that of Hancock is not infrequent. The names of Fulk and Gilbert Lee are also suggestive, these being both characteristic family names in the Shropshire line, and it is also noteworthy that Sir John Lee, Knt., of Stepney, was grandson of Humphrey Lee of Bridgnorth in Salop,§ another of the names so identified with the Lees of Langley, although the arms of this family are totally different from the latter.‖

* New York Observer, about September, 1882.

† See his will in Mr. Waters's Gleanings in Register, vol. xliv. p. 391. This Isaac was certainly the son of Hancock Lee, for proof of which see will of his grandfather, Isaac Allerton, cited in Register, xliv. p. 292, by which it will be seen that Hancock's wife was not Elizabeth but Sarah, an error which has evidently prevented the previous identification of Isaac Lee.

‡ The writer's most cordial thanks are due to the Rev. G. W. Hill, the rector, and his assistant, Rev. W. H. Frere, for courtesy shown in this tedious and troublesome task.

§ See pedigree in London and Middlesex Note Book by W. P. W. Phillimore, No. 2, July, 1891.

‖ Arms granted Dec. 20, 1593, to Lee of London and of Billesley, co. Warwick:—Arg. a fesse Sa., in chief two pellets, in base two martlets of the second. Crest:—A Talbot's head Arg., collared Az., to the collar a ring and line of the last.—Edmondson's Heraldry, London, 1780.

The writer's intention had been to print the results of the Stepney search in full, but in view of the extreme improbability of the connection of most of the many Lees found there with the family in question, he has decided to give only the few extracts which follow.

Registers of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, Stepney, Middx.

MARRIAGES.

1604—Maye—ffowlke Lee of Ratclif & Rabbidge Hawkins of ye same, married vi day.

1605—December 1—Thomas Singleton of shadwell & Margaret Ivey of the same widow.

BAPTISMS.

1595—Aug. 10—Agnes daughter of Gilbert Ley of Ratcliffe.

1598—June 25—Andrew sonn of Gilbert Ley of Ratclif.

1600—Nov. 18—Mary daughter of Gilbert Lea of Ratclif.

1605—Noueb. 2—John sonn of ffookes Lee of Ratclif, Sailler

1607—Oct. 11—Phillipp sonn of ffowkes Lee of Ratclif, sailler.

1615—Apr. 6—William sonn of Mr. John Lee of Mylend, gent, of xv daies ould.*

1619—May 11—Katherine daughter of Sr John Lee of Myleend knight & Sara his wife 11 days old.

1610.—Nuncupative Will of Gilbert Lee of Stepney.

In the Name of God Amen abowte the first day of Jan. A. d. 1610, according to ye computation of the Church of England, Gilbert Lee of Ratcliffe in the pish of Stepney alʃ Stebneth in the Com of Middx, Marriner, being at sea aborde the good shipp called ye vnion of London, being some what ill but of p'fect minde & memory, called for one Mr Bradshaw a merchant in the said shipp & signified vnto him that he hath made his will but was purposed to alter it, where vppon Mr Bradshaw demanded what his will or purpose was or words to this effect—Mary quoth the said Gilbert Lea my will or minde is that my brother Anthony Briant & his wife shall have all that estate I have or words to ye like effect, sauing twenty pounds that I give tomy brother, meaning his brother Lee, & other ten pounds that I give to one of myne name dwelling in St. Catherines And I make the said An thony Bryant & his wife ex^{tors} of my will & testm^{t} or words to the like effecte where vppon Mr Bradshaw made this will wch was acknowledged by the said Gilbert Lee the testator before diuers witnesses & his former will cancelled wch will soe composed in wrighting cannot yet come to the hands of the said Ex^{tors} but was to ye effecte as aforesaid. Witnesses of the truth of the p'mises—Thos. Peerce his mark, Ralph Wilson, pilot, John Bingle, Mr. Bullock ye surgeant, Pro. 22 July 1611 by Anthony & Anne Briant. Com. Ct. Lond., Vol. 21, fo. 353.

* Mr. John Lee, afterward Sir John Lee, Knt., was Churchwarden of this parish in 1612 and many subsequent years. He resided in Whitehorse street, and was the third of three distinguished brothers, sons of Sir Robert Lee. Knt., Mayor of London, 1602-3, all of whom were knighted for their public services. He was knighted before 1616 (22 Jan. 1615-6 at Theobald's Inn, London, see Metcalf's Book of Knights, p. 166), his name as a knight occurring in the list of Churchwardens of that year. In 1618 he was made Keeper of the Ordinance Stores at the Tower. He married first to Sarah Woodward, who died in 1625 and was buried at Stepney, December 27th of that year; and second to Joan Lott, widow of Henry Lott of Stepney, license dated 5 November, 1633. He was buried 16 November, 1642. (Stepney Memorials, Pt. II., fo. 61.) His daughter Catherine (*see her baptism*) married William Culham of St. Catherine Creechurch, Girdler, her father's consent being attested by her brother Robert Lee, allegation dated 8 June, 1635, and in which she is called 20 years of age—an evident error. (Harl. Soc. xxvi. 222.)

1611.—Will of ffolke Lee (*of Stepney in Act Book*) weake of body; Dated 26 ffeb. 1611; is indebted to Thomas Steward, Pusser, & to Luke Nott, who are to be payed out of Callicoes wch are in my Cheist; to wife one third of money or goods dewe me; youngest son John Lee other third; to Thomas Harris* a motley gown; wiefe Executrix; Overseer—William Marten; Wit: William Hughes, Thomas Harris & Walter Woodwarde; Pro. by Robridge, relict & Extrx named in will, 14 July 1614.

Com. Ct. Lond., Vol. 22, fo. 344.

The following will was only found after the preceding MS. had been sent to the printer, and, with the Admons which accompany it, gives room for much speculation.

We have here *still another Lee* connected with Stratford Langton in the first half of the 17th century and, from what we now know of Col. Richard Lee's connection with the Lees of Salop, we cannot doubt that this Humphrey was his near kinsman. That he was the so long sought father is very improbable, as Richard is not named in his will, but he may well have been a brother or, more probably, an uncle of the emigrant. The name of Humphrey is common to all branches of the Shropshire family, but that of Walter seems to point to that branch which became extinct in England with the death of Sir Richard Lee, Bart., of Langley and Acton Burnell in April, 1660.†

The connection of Humfrie Lee with the parish of St. Olaves in Southwark is also noteworthy, as this was the residence of yet another of the Salop family, *i. e.* that Richard Lee who married Elizabeth Langdon and who was so absurdly identified with Col. Richard,‡ with even less rhyme or reason than was shown in the attempt to affiliate him with the Quarrendon Family in the person of Sir Robert Lee's deceased infant son Richard.§ Still another brother of the first named Richard is known to have resided in St. Olaves, *i. e.* Thomas Lee, draper, who was deceased in 1681, leaving issue, as we know by reference in will of his brother, Lancelot Lee, Citizen & Fishmonger of London (by Company, but draper by trade).‖

The Admon. of Edward Lockey is also most interesting, as showing one of the Lockey family (perhaps a brother of that John Lockey who was Executor of Col. Richard's will, but, most unfortunately, the Lockey family seem to have had an unbusiness-like habit of dying intestate, so that we have no light on the connection between them,) as settled in Virginia and as dying in the parish of St. Catherine Creechurch in London. Comparison of the pedigree of the family of George Lee of this parish and their known connection with Stratford Langton and St. Catherine's will at once show the great importance of this reference.

1645.—Humfrie Lee, Citizen & Haberdasher of London, weak in bodie; Dated 24 June, 21 Chas., 1645; To poor of Westham, Essex, £3; wife Marie Lee lands &c in psh of Christ Church, London, for life, she paying £20 yerely to sonne Walter Lee & with remainder to him, also a lease I hold of Sr ~~John~~ ~~Miller~~, & also lease of 8 tenmts ~~in~~ St. Martins, Ludgate,

* In this connection the following extract from the Stepney Registers is most suggestive: 1624—May 1—Jno sonne Jno Harris of Virginia, gent, & Dorothy his wife, borne in the house of Edward Lymbery of Lyme House mar: the same day—(*baptized*).

† Burke's Extinct & Dormant Baronetages, ed. 1841, fo. 395.

‡ Mead's Gen. Hist. of the Lee Family, New York, 1871.

§ Descent Gen. R. E. Lee of Virginia, by Rev. F. G. Lee, D.C L., &c., London, 1884.

‖ Will of Lancelot Lee, Linen Draper, Cit. & Fishmonger of Lond., dat. 29 Mar., pro. 21 Apr. 1681, names bro. Thomas Lee of Southwark, decd., his two ch. Lancelot & Hester. P. C. C. North, 60.

London, wch I hold from the Co. of Goldsmiths, for her life, with rem. to such of her child. as shalbe most dutiful, & to her also the house where I now dwell situate in Stratford Langthorne, in psh of Westham, co. Essex, for her life & she to dispose of same to her child. at her decease & to her all household stuff with rem. to child.; to sonne Samuell Lee the tenmt or Taverne neere the Mooregate, Lond. called the Salutation Taverne, where one Dawes now dwelleth, he paying to his mother, my wife, £15 yearely; sonne Walter Lee lands in psh of St. Olaves, Southworke, co. Surrey, called Crosse Keyes & Crosse Keyes Allie, he paying to his brother, my sonne Jeremy Lee, £20 yearly for life; to dau. Mary Long the lease I now hold of Deane & Chapter of Paulls; dau. Hanna Geeringe lease of 2 houses in Mugwell Streete, Lond.; dau. Sarah Maninge the lease I now hold of one Poinntarie Gulstoune; to sonne John Lee £100 out of my Bills of publiq faith when ye same shalbe paid in; grdau. Marie Sharpe the same bequest to be in her mother, Hanna Geeringe's, use; grchild Humfrey Manige £15 out of Bills of publique faith to use of his ffather Thomas Maninge; balance of estate to be div. amongst children; sonne Walter Lee Executor; all servants with me at decease 40s. each; Wit: Thomas ffowell, Robert Glover, John Heath & Anthony Mylls. Probate 5 Jan. 1645. to Executor named in will. P. C. C. Twisse, 7.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

1661—Lee, Gualterus Middx. Mar.

(This from the Calendars; unfortunately the Act Books for the year 1661 have perished. The two following entries however will no doubt supply all the information that could have been obtained from that which is lost.)

1666—May 28—Commission was issued to William Dawson, principal Creditor of Walter Lee, late of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, co. Middlx., to administer &c. Mary Lee, the relict, having deceased without having fully administered. Former grant made in March 1661. (*Marginal note refers to* 1667.) P. C. C. Act Bk., fo. 112.

1667—June 25—Commission issued to John Lee, nat. & legit. brother of Walter Lee, late of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, decd, to administer goods &c not administered by Mary Lee the relict, to whom letters of admon. were issued, "sic ut prefertur inadministrand cuidam Wm: Dawson als mense Maij 1666 concess prius revocat pront ex actis Curiæ Liquet. p decent."* P. C. C. Act. Bk., fo. 103.

1667—Edward Lockey. Gilbert, Proctor of Diocese of Arch. of Canterbury &c &c to Richard Walton of parish of St. Catherine Creechurch, London, Merchant Tailor, Greeting. Whereas Edward Lockey, late of Virginia in the West Indies, but in parish of St. Catherine Creechurch, London, deceased, was whilst he lived & at time of his death seized of certain goods &c in sundry Dioceses, the said Richard Walton is empowered to sell all such goods to best advantage & to make return of same to Sir William Merricke, Knt., Dr of Laws &c, Registrar of sd Conrt, dated last of October, 1667.

Inventory of Edward Lockey, late of Virginia, planter, taken 21 Oct. 1667, by Robert Jackmon, Ralph Ashenden, William Drope, Marke Wark-

* The wording of the last part of this Act being somewhat unusual, it has been transcribed verbatim. It would appear that this Walter Lee died abroad, perhaps in Virginia. This fact is not referred to in the previous Act, although no doubt it is mentioned in the first one which has now perished.

man & William Barrett. (Consists of wearing apparell & a large quantity of tobacco valued at 2½ d per pound).

Sume totall CCxlvj^{li} xj^{s} xj^{d}.

P. C. C. Act Bk, fo. 143.

In conclusion, the following will is interesting as showing a member of the Shropshire family (this Gilbert was the son of John and Joyce (Romney) Lee of Coton & Nordley Regis) as resident at Tolleshunt Darcy in Essex, a few miles to the North East of Stratford Langton, in the early part of the 17th century. To requests for permission to examine the Registers of this parish, which date from 1560, no answer has as yet been obtained.

1621.—Will of Gilbert Lee of Tolson Darcye, co Essex, Esq; Dat. 4 July 1621; Pro. 12 Oct 1621; Names nephew John Lee, gent; wife Elizabeth Lee; friends William Herbert, Esq., John Gough. gent, & Xpofer Awbrey, gent.; brothers Richard Lee & Josias Lee, gent; wife's dau Susan Pigott; nephew John Lee Executor; Wit. Chr: Awbrey, George Shorte & Cardin ffantres. P. C. C. Dale, 84.

This completes the evidence now in hand, but it is the writer's intention to devote his earliest leisure to the careful study of the pedigree of the English family, of which he has now probably the most perfect & fully corrected copy in existence, and by following out each of the cadet branches of this he hopes to attain that success which has so far failed to crown his efforts in working backward from the Emigrant.

A thorough search of the Parish Registers of St. Catherine Creechurch, St. Olaves Southwark, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and perhaps others, as well as an exhaustive search of the Gloucester and Worcester Probate Courts, would seem to be the next step involved in the clearing up of the mystery which still shrouds the parentage of the Virginian Emigrant, but the labor and expense attendant on such a search would be so great that it is probable that none but a member of the family actually interested would care to undertake it. The writer has already devoted much time that he could ill afford to waste on this work, but is well rewarded by the thought that he has done something towards clearing the history of a gentle and honorable family from the cloud of doubt thrown over its origin by the inconsiderate zeal of those who have hap-hazarded so wildly on the subject.

Since the publication of the earlier pages of this, the writer is in receipt of several letters from members of the family and others endorsing and accepting the conclusions reached; one of which contains the following inscriptions and letter, the latter an answer to the letter already printed (Mead's Lee Family, p. 65) from William Lee, Esq., of London, to Dr. Harry Lee of Winchester College, and which gives additional weight to the statement made (see p. 65) of the relationship claimed and allowed on both sides of the Atlantic.

This Monument was erected to the memory of the Honourable Col^{o} Thomas Lee (Commander in Chief & President of his Majesties Council for this Colony, descended from the very ancient & Honourable Family of Lees in Shrop-shire in England, who dyed November 14, 1750, aged 60 years) & of the Hon^{l} Mrs Hannah Lee, his Wife, by Philip Ludwell Lee, their eldest Son, as a just & dutyfull Tribute to so excellent a Father & Mother, Patterns of conjugal virtue: they are buried eighteen Miles from this, in the Family burying place called the old . . . . . * in Cople Parish in this County &c &c (The rest being poetical inscription).

* Paper torn and this word obliterated.

On the Grave Stone:

Here lies buryed the Honourable Col° Thomas Lee, who decd November 14, 1750 aged 60 . . . . . his loved wife Mrs Hannah Lee, she dep . . . January 25, 1749–50, their Monument is erected in . . . lower Church of Washington Parish, in this County . . . miles above their County seat Stratford Hall.*

Sir

I return you Thanks for your civil & polite Letter & likewise my good Friend Mr Batson for making me known to you. I wish it was in my Power to give you that Intelligence which you so earnestly desire of ye Genealogy of our Family. The Pedigree which my Father left behind him, is now in the Possession of my elder Brother which, to the best of my Remembrance traces our Family from the Saxon Government. As He is abroad, I cannot procure it from him, but I have sent to another Relation, who I believe has a Copy of it. As to myself, being a younger Brother, I never made a deep Enquiry into the Origin of our Family. As far as my Knowledge extends I will reveal to you. My Grandfather Tho: Lee who was a Barrister of Law Lincolns Inn married a Daughter of John Eldred of Great Saxham in Norfolk, from which Alliance I'm related to William of Wykeham. He left several children, the eldest was my Father—another Son who settl'd in Wiltshire & has left Children behind him. The Third a Clergyman who had Issue but are now dead. The Heir to the Lee in Wiltshire is a young Man in the Army. He has two Brothers & several Sisters. The Second is a Linen Draper in London, & the youngest is now at School here & upon the Foundation, as a Founder kinsman. He is one of the Senior Boys of the School, & I hope will soon succeed to New College in Oxford. My own Family are numerous One Brother & Seven Sisters who are married & dispers'd. As soon as I can get a perfect Account of our Family you shall hear from me. In the mean Time, if you shou'd have a Desire of seeing your young Relation whom you have been so kind as to send to Winchester School, you will make my Wife & Me extremely happy by favouring us with your Company. You may depend upon it, I shall not fail paying my Respects to you the first Time I go to London. My Brothers Wife is now with me, she leaves me Friday next in order to go to her Husband. He gives but a very indifferent Account of himself in his Letters. I shall desire my Sister to communicate the Contents of your Letter to him. We are not related to the Earl of Litchfield. There is a Doctor Lee in London, a Physician, & I'm inform'd bears our Arms, whether he is related to us or not, I know not. My Sister & Wife join in Comp^lts^ to you, with

Dear Sir
Your most obedient Servant
Win: Coll: Septr 12. 1771. & Kinsman (*signed*) HARRY LEE.

(*Direction*) William Lee Esqr
Great Tower hill
London.

Sealed with arms of Lee of Langley (with 10 billets).

(*Endorsed*) Winchester 1771 Dr Harry Lee Sept. 12th Rec^d^ Sept 13th Answ^d^ fully Oct. 26. 1771. Paid Pos. /3 ent. P. B. fol 21. In answer to mine of the 9th ab^t^ our Family & his alliance to W^m^ of Wykeham.

* Copied from an old paper in a fragmentary condition in the hand-writing of Richard Henry Lee, without date but supposed to be about 1765 or thereabouts.

RECORD OF MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED IN THE EAST PARISH OF BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

From March 4, 1725, to August 3, 1803,

By the Rev. John Angier (settled 1724, died April 14, 1787), and the Rev. Samuel Angier, his son and colleague (settled 1767, died Jan. 18, 1805).

Communicated by the Rev. Henry F. Jenks, A.M., of Canton, Mass., from the original manuscript in the possession of Miss Mary H. Rust, of East Bridgewater, great-great-granddaughter of the Rev. John Angier.

[Concluded from page 57.]

1787.

Febry. 15th.—Joseph Keith ye 2d & Betsey Sherman, both of Bridgwater.
Febry. 20th.—Asa Forrest of Halifax & Susa Mitchell of Bridgwater.
March 1st.—Ephraim Tinkham of Middleborough & Molly Gurney of Bridgwater.
March 20th.—Samuel Whitman, Junr. & Hannah Egerton, both of Bridgwater.
April 3d.—Turner Phillips & Huldah Whitman, both of Bridgwater.
April 5th.—Benjamin Tayler & Martha Childs, both of Bridgwater.
May 17th.—Oliver Pratt & Susanna Lowden, both of Bridgwater.
June 21st.—Dyer Robinson & Abigail Stetson, both of Bridgwater.
August 23d.—Jacob Pool, Junr. of Abington & Zeruiah Whitmarsh of Bridgwater.
September 20th.—Jonah Besse & Eunice Washburn, both of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 1st.—Seth Allen Whitman & Philebert Whitman, both of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 15th.—Benjamin Pinchin & Molly Stetson, both of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 22d.—Daniel Cushing & Zeruiah Chamberlain, both of Bridgwater.
Carry'd to the Town Clerk to be recorded, Janry. 8th. 1788.

1788.

Janry. 10th.—Seth Gurney and Rebecca Packard, both of Bridgwater.
Febry. 20th.—James Lincoln of Cohasset in the County of Suffolk & Nabby Mitchel of Bridgwater.
March 17th,—Alexander Terril & Lydia Bryant, both of Bridgwater.
March 27th.—Nathan Whitman & Mercy Byram, both of Bridgwater.
April 3d.—Timothy Allen & Celia Whitman, both of Bridgwater.
May 14th.—William Harris & Alice Mitchel, both of Bridgwater.
July 10th.—Isaac Allen of Bridgwater & ye Widow Susanna Allen of Brookfield.
July 23d.—Josiah Parris of Pembroke & Experience Lowden of Bridgwater.
Octob'r 7th.—Ebenezer Whitman, Junr. & Lydia Whitman, both of Bridgwater.
Octob'r. 16.—George Byram & Phebe Randal, both of Bridgwater.
Octob'r. 22d.—Solomon Johnson & Sally Robinson, both of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 25.—Israel Cowing of Scituate & Rebecca Wade of Bridgwater.
Carry'd to ye Town Clerk to be recorded, April 7. 1789.

1789.

April 2d.—Joel Edson & Hannah Packard, both of Bridgwater.
April 16th.—Benjamin Strowbridge of Middleborough, & Elisabeth Whitman of Bridgwater.

April 23d.—Mark Phillips, Junr. & Celia Chamberlain, both of Bridgwater.
Sept. 10th.—Nathan Bates of Abington & Betty Allen of Bridgwater.
Sept. 24th.—Daniel Bryant of Watertown & Jennit Mitchell of Bridgwater.
Octob'r. 20th.—William Keith, Junr. & Abigail Russel, both of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 5th.—Noah Hobart of Abington & Deborah Winslow Thomas of Bridgwater.
Decembr. 31st.—Israel Bailey & Lucy Whitman, both of Bridgwater.
Carry'd to ye Town Clerk to be recorded, April 19th, 1790.

1790.

May 13th.—Noah Packard of Dartmouth & Polly Packard of Bridgwater.
June 10th.—Noah Ramsdale of Abington & Hittie Whitmarsh of Bridgwater.
June 16th.—Oakes Whitman & Susanna Barrell, both of Bridgwater.
August 9th.—Samuel Rogers & Betty Allen, both of Bridgwater.
Sept. 13th.—Luther Hatch of Hanover & Molly Whitman of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 23d.—Winslow Thomas & Polly Cole, both of Bridgwater.
Decembr. 9th.—John Porter 2d & Susa Groves, both of Bridgwater.

1791.

Janry. 25th.—William Soul of Halifax & Rachel Dillingham of Bridgwater.
Janry. 27th.—Benjamin Harris, Junr. & Sarah Mitchel, both of Bridg[water.
March 22d.—Reuben Tomson & Eunice Whitman, both of Bridgwater.
March 24th.—Barzee Kingman & Molly Phillips, both of Bridgwater.
April 14th.—Jacob Mitchel & the Widow Jerusha Latham, both of Bridgwater.
Carry'd to the Town Clerk, to be recorded April 23d, 1791.
June 13th.—Oliver Mitchel & Armelia Gannett, both of Bridgwater.
August 1st.—Seth Byram & Matilda Whitman, both of Bridgwater.
Sept. 29th.—David Byram & Lucy Randal, both of Bridgwater.
Octobe'r 26th.—George Briggs of Norton & Elisabeth Whitman of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 14th.—David Howard & Rebecca Whitman, both of Bridgwater.
and also Timothy Allen & ye Widow Betty Keith, both of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 17th.—Zenas Whitman & Sally Allen, both of Bridgwater.

1792.

March 12th.—Henry Thornberry Smith & Prisciila Brown, both of Bridgwater.
March 16th.—Libeus Washburn of Plymton & Alice Keith of Bridgwater.
Carry'd to ye Town Clerk to be recorded, April 26th, 1792.
May 3d.—Thomas Snell & Susanna Allen, both of Bridgwater.
May 17th.—Daniel French & Rhoda Tribou, both of Bridgwater.
July 4th.—Josiah Keen & Hannah Whitman, both of Bridgwater.
Octob'r. 22d.—John Boyd of New York & Jane Orr of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 1st.—Zenas Keith & Jane Cary, both of Bridgwater.
Novembr. 29th.—John Quincy Keith & Mary Hudson, both of Bridgwater.

1793.

Janry. 21st.—Josiah Johnson, Junr. & Olive Orcutt, both of Bridgwater.
Febry. 7th.—Thomas Hearsey of Abington & Deborah Pool of Bridgwater.

Febry. 19th.—Jonathan Kingman, Junr. & Mehitabel Hudson, both of Bridgwater.
Carry'd to ye Town Clerk to be recorded, April 27th, 1793.
August 22d.—John Lowden & Susanna Clark, both of Bridgwater.
August 27th.—Bela Reed & Polly Beal, both of Bridgwater.
Sept. 12th.—Seth Keith & Molly Keith, both of Bridgwater.
Sept. 26th.—Byram Lazell & Jennit Wesley, both of Bridgwater.

1794.

Janry 1st.—Lot Ramsdel & Lucinda Gannet, both of Bridgwater.
Febry. 24th.—Jarib White of Amherst in ye County of Hamshire & Ruth Shearman of Bridgwater, in ye County of Plymouth.
Carry'd to ye Town Clerk to be recorded, May 2d, 1794.
May 29th.—Silas Shaw of Rindge in New Hampshire & Lucy White of Bridgwater.
June 4th.—John Terril Junr. & Rhoda Smith, both of Bridgwater.
June 11th.—Mr. Nahum Mitchell & Nabby Lazell, both of Bridgwater.
July 3d.—Calvin Keith & Bethia Stetson, both of Bridgwater.
July 17th.—Southworth Washburn & Rebecca Bisbee, both of Bridgwater.
August 11th.—Rodolphus Kinsley of Stoughton & Salome Cary of Bridgwater.
also Asahel Allen & Rhoda Tilson, both of Bridgwater.
Sept. 30th.—John Loring of Turner & Jennett Barrell of Bridgwater.
Octobr. 20th.—James Lamberton of Ware in ye County of Hamshire, & Hannah Chamberlain of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 6th.—Isaac Alden ye 2d & Ruth Byram, both of Bridgwater.
Decbr. 4th.—Jacob Louden & Susanna Phillips, both of Bridgwater.

1795.

March 5th.—Ezra Whitman, Junr. & Eunice Allen, both of Bridgwater.
March 17th.—Zebulon Allen & Priscilla Attwood, both of Bridgwater.
Carry'd to the Town Clerk, April 3d, 1795.
April 29th.—John Harris & Eunice Young, both of Bridgwater.
Sept. 1st.—Harlow Harden & Sarah Stetson, both of Bridgwater.
Sept. 3d.—William Pool of Bridgwater & Sarah Packard of Abington.
Novbr. 12th.—Eleazar Keith & ye widow Susanna Keith, both of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 19th.—Joseph Thayer of Stoughton & Sarah Richards of Bridgwater.
Decembr. 31st.—Ebenezer Noyes of Abington & Betty Ramsdel of Bridgwater.

1796.

Janry. 21st.—Abel Delano of Pembroke & Deborah Pinchin of Bridgwater.
Janry. 26th.—David Allen & Rachel Dunbar, both of Bridgwater.
also William Bonney & Molly Dunbar, both of Bridgwater.
Febry. 9th.—Stephen Snell & Patty Cole, both of Bridgwater.
March 3d.—Whitcom Stetson of Abington & Lucy Snell of Bridgwater.
March 10th.—Allen Latham of Bridgwater & Jannett Dunbar of Halifax.
March 24th.—Timothy Bailey & Anna Whitman, both of Bridgwater.
March 30th.—Isaac Allen & Metilda Pratt, both of Bridgwater.
Return'd to ye Clerk, April 23d, 1796.
July 18th.—Abishai Stetson & Alice Allen, both of Bridgwater.
Sept. 8th.—Barza Allen & Johanna Bonney, both of Bridgwater.

Novbr. 7th.—Ezra Whitman & Thankful Freelove, both of Bridgwater.
Decembr. 15th.—Zenas Mitchell & Nabby Washburn, both of Bridgwater.

1797.

March 15th.—Cyrus Edson & Hannah Hudson, both of Bridgwater.
April 4th.—Josiah James & Jenny Pegin, both of Bridgwater—Indians.
N.B. I marry'd the above named Josiah James & Jenny Pegin in ye Presence of two white People, & a number of Negroes & Indians.
April 18th.—Jacob Washburn & Ruth Shaw, both of Bridgwater.
Returned to ye Clerk, April 28th, 1797.
June 1st.—David Churchell, Junr. & Molly Hearsey, both of Bridgwater.
June 28th.—David French & Rachel Hanks, both of Bridgwater.
July 3d.—Lieut. Ebenezer Cutler of Western in ye County of Worcester, & Mrss. Cynthia Sylvester Bonney of Bridgwater in ye County of Plymouth.
August 31st.—Oliver Hayward & Anna Washburn, both of Bridgwater.
Sept. 28th.—Sylvester Briggs of Norton & Leah Whitman of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 30th.—William Vinton & Mary Alden, both of Bridgwater.
Decembr. 25th.—Mr. John Skinner of Boston & Miss Rebecca McClench of Bridgwater.

1798.

Janry. 29th.—Benjamin Pinchin Junr. & Polly Whitting, both of Bridg-
[water.
March 1st.—Isaac Lothrop, Junr. of Easton & Celia Keith of Bridgwater.
April 16th.—John Alden & Debby Robinson, both of Bridgwater.
Return'd to ye Clerk, June 4th, 1798.
May 31st.—David Snow Whitman of Bridgwater & Ruth Stetson of Pembroke.
August 30th.—Eli Blanchard of Abington & Deborah Harden of Bridg-
[water.
October 22d.—Theodore Mitchel & Ruhama Newton, both of Bridgwater.
October 24th.—Ezra Alden & Abigail Vinton, both of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 22d.—James Johnson, Junr. & Sally Washburn, both of Bridgwater.
Decembr. 20th.—John Crooker of Pembroke & Polly Smith of Bridg-
[water.
Return'd to ye Clerk, March 26th, 1799.

1799.

May 2d.—Uriah Brett & Nanny Robinson, both of Bridgwater.
July 16th.—Seth Beals of Pembroke & Thirza Hatch of Bridgwater.
July 25th.—Nathaniel Clift & Abigail Byram, both of Bridgwater.
August 29th.—Joseph Hearsey, Junr. of Abington & Sarah White of Bridgwater.
Sept. 17th.—John Willet of Abington & Lovisa Hatch of Bridgwater.
Sept. 19th.—Levi Churchill of Plymton & Cynthia Packard of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 14th.—Rev'd. William Briggs of Kittery & Miss Betsy Hudson of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 14th.—Joseph Smith, Junr. & Eunice Muxam, both of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 14th.—Achish Pool & Susanna Hearsey, both of Bridgwater.

1800.

Janry. 8th.—Henry Munro, Junr. of Halifax & Deborah Delano of Bridgwater.
Febry 24th.—Zephaniah Howard & Jennet Latham, both of Bridgwater.
April 14th.—Seth Latham & ye Widow Elisabeth Hanks, both of Bridgwater.
Return'd to ye Clerk, May 6th, 1800.

Sept. 9th.—John Keith, Junr. & Mehitable Keith, both of Bridgwater.
Sept. 24th.—John Winnet of Abington & Susanna Brown of Bridgwater.
Decembr. 11th.—Levi Thomas of Pembroke & Lydia Thomas of Bridgwater.

1801.

May 21st.—Melvin Holmes of Halifax & Hannah Wade of Bridgwater.
June 4th.—William Barrel, Junr. & Huldah Bisbee, both of Bridgwater.
July 1st.—David Keith, Junr. & Lydia Alden, both of Bridgwater.
Sept. 30th.—Samuel Wood & Debby Sherly, both of Bridgwater.
Octob'r. 6th.—Nehemiah Latham & Hannah Allen, both of Bridgwater.
Octob'r. 27th.—Samuel Pratt French & Olive Read, both of Bridgwater.
Novembr. 9th.—Leiut. Bradford Mitchell & Meribah Keen, both of Bridgwater.
Novembr. 26th.—Mr. Bartholomew Brown & Miss Betsey Lazell, both of Bridgwater.

1802.

Janry. 13th.—Solomon Hearsey, Junr. & Sylvia Gurney, both of Bridgwater.
Febry. 10th.—Alpheus Orcutt of Bridgwater & Mercy Pratt of Pembroke.
Febry. 17th.—Barza Allen & Lucy Baldwin, both of Bridgwater.
March 4th.—Comfort Carpenter Dresser of Chester in ye State of Vermont, & Celia Wade of Bridgwater.
Returned to ye Clerk, April 26th, 1802.

1801.

N. B. The marriages consummated by me for this year, being few in Number were not returned to ye Town Clerk, until April 26th in ye year 1802; & were then return'd with ye marriages consummated by me in 1802, prior to that date, April 26th.

1802.

April 28th.—Ichabod Keith & Susanna Robinson, both of Bridgwater.
July 9th.—Elihu Stephens & Susa Foy, both of Bridgwater; mulatto people.
August 16th.—Charles Keen & Celia Mitchell, both of Bridgwater.
Sept. 16th.—Mr. Moses Noyes of Providence & Miss Hannah Whitman of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 4th.—Mr. Daniel Howard, 3d, & Miss Susanna Kingman, both of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 13th.—Cyrus Cary of Claremont & Nabby Keith of Bridgwater.
Novbr. 25th.—Leiut. Galen Latham & Susanna Keith, both of Bridgwater.

1803.

March 7th.—Simeon Jones of Pembroke & Susanna Washburn of Bridgwater.
March 24th.—Bartholomew Trow & Mary Washburn, both of Bridgwater.
April 4th.—William Vinton & Nabby Otis, both of Bridgwater.
April 14th.—Isaac Read & Sally Stetson, both of Bridgwater.
June 23d—John Harden, Junr. & Jenny Stetson, both of Bridgwater.
Return'd to ye Clerk, June 29th, 1803.
August 3d.—Jacob Bicknel, Junr. of Abington & Hitty White of Bridgwater.
Return'd to ye Clerk, Oct. 4th, 1804.

Sept. 9th.—John Keith, Junr. & Melinda Keith, both of Bridgwater.
Sept. 24th.—John Winnet of Abington & Susanna Brown of Bridgwater.
December 11th.—Levi Thayer of Pembroke & Lydia Thomas of Bridgwater.

1801.

May 21st.—Melvin Holmes of Halifax & Hannah Wade of Bridgwater.
June 4th.—William Barrel, Junr. & Huldah Hayden, both of Bridgwater.
July 1st.—David Keith, Junr. & Lydia Allen, both of Bridgwater.
Sept. 30th.—Samuel Wood & Derby Sherly, both of Bridgwater.
Octob'r, 6th.—Nehemiah Latham & Hannah Allen, both of Bridgwater.
Octob'r, 27th.—Samuel Pratt Perrin & Olive Read, both of Bridgwater.
November 9th.—Lezit Bradford Mitchell & Jerusha Keen, both of Bridgwater.
November 29th.—Mr. Bartholomew Brown & Miss Betsey Lazell, both of Bridgwater.

1802.

Janry. 18th.—Solomon Harvey, Junr. & Sylvia Gurney, both of Bridgwater.
Febry. 10th.—Ziphion Orcutt of Bridgwater & Mercy Tyson of Pembroke.
Febry. 17th.—Ibrus Allen & Lucy Keith, both of Bridgwater.
March 4th.—Cousins Carpenter Dresser of Chester in ye State of Vermont & Celia Wade of Bridgwater.

Returned to ye Clerk, April 28th, 1802.

1801.

N. B. The marriages solemnized by me for this year, being five in Number were returned to ye Town Clerk, until April 28th in ye year 1802; & were then returned with ye marriages solemnized by me in 1802, prior to that date, April 28th.

1802.

April 28th.—Ichabod Keith & Susanna Robinson, both of Bridgwater.
July 8th.—Elihu Stephens & Susa. Foy, both of Bridgwater; mulatto people.
August 16th.—Charles Keen & Celia Mitchell, both of Bridgwater.
Sept. 16th.—Mr. Moses Norris of Providence & Miss Hannah Whitmore of Bridgwater.
Novb. 4th.—Mr. Daniel Howard, 2d, & Miss Susanna Kingman, both of Bridgwater.
Novb. 18th.—Cyrus Cary of Claremont & Nabby Keith of Bridgwater.
Novb. 25th.—Lemr. Coles Latham & Susanna Keith, both of Bridgwater.

1803.

March 7th.—Simeon Jones of Pembroke & Susanna Washburn of Bridgwater.
March 24th.—Bartholomew Tyson & Mary Washburn, both of Bridgwater.
April 4th.—William Vinton & Nabby Cole, both of Bridgwater.
April 14th.—Isaac Read & Sally Stetson, both of Bridgwater.
June 23d.—John Hayden, Junr. & Jenny Stetson, both of Bridgwater.

Return'd to ye Clerk, June 29th, 1803.

August 3d.—Jacob Bickmel, Junr. of Abington & Betsy White of Bridgwater.

Return'd to ye Clerk, Oct. 4th, 1804.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS, 1677 TO 1761.

Communicated by WILLIAM JOHN POTTS, Esq., of Camden, N. J.

THE originals of the following papers are in the possession of Mr. Henry Grew of "Woodlands," near Boston, who has kindly allowed them to be copied.

I.

"The Testimony of Benj[a] Gillam & William Phips neighbours to Thomas Smith, Sen[r] Testifieth & saith that y[e] said Smith dayley lives in a disorderly frame of port that is to say he is continually drunk & mad & in his drunkeness & madnes abuseth all his neighbours in very scurlious Language & actions & espesiolly his pore wife & family in turneing his wiffe out of doars in his drunken carrier late in the night takeing hir whome & not sufering hir to come in a doars all night forceing hir to ly by y[e] neighbours fire all night & as for his family he takes no care for their maintanance & his sons that are wiling to worke & takes them of their employment, which if thes things are cultivated his neighbours must still be abused his family suffer & in a short time com to the town for maintance

August 21: 1677 Benj[a] Gillam
William Phips

Jonathan Balston Sen[r] & Will Hollowell testifieth to the above written—
Witnes our hands taken upon the oathes of the sev'll p'tyes

21. 6. 77 before mee Jonathan Balston
William holowell

Simon Bradstreet Assist

[Endorsed on the back in Bradstreet's handwriting] "test agst Smyth"

II.

"I Pilgrim Simkins Testifie that I Quartered in Thomas Leitchfeild's House and I asked him the reason why he did not go home to his wife seeing that she is redeemed out of Captivity and is now at Boston he said also that he would come to roxbury and Devorce himselfe from his former wife Mary Leitchfeild and Live wth his Last wife he also owned that he had a Child by her.

Sworne in Bostone June 6th 1685
before John Joyliffe Comiss[r]

III.

"A List of the Prisoners now In Custody
To Aprill Court 1714

for Debt
- Edward Hill
- Isaaic Clace
- Simon Bale
- John Read
- George Boin [or Born?]
- Jn[o] Venning
- Geo: Davison
- Hen: Sutton

George Burrell } To their good behaviour

Sam[ll] Cooke } making of paper money
Jn° Whitting }

Pet[r] Griffis } theft

Sarah Walker } Suspicion of murder

So Smith Keeper

[The above paper is endorsed twice on the back] "A List of Prisoners."

IV.

Suffolk, ss.

[Seal] Be it Remembered, that on the 30th Day of May 1761 in the *first* Year of his Majesty's Reign,

Barthsheba Roach of Boston was convicted before me, One of His Majesty's Justice of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, of *uttering one* profane *Curse.*

Given under my Hand and Seal, the Day and Year aforesaid *at Boston.*

John Phillips"

There is another manuscript also in the possession of Mr. Grew, too long for me to copy, of which I took a brief memorandum. "Jonathan Wade's Answers to Major Gen[l] Daniel Gookin's reasons of Appeale from the Judgement of the County Court at Charleston held Dec[r] 1682." Three and a half folio pages. This refers incidentally to a previous judgment of the case in 1677 or 1678. At the present time (August, 1891), my recollection is, this case was about a negro slave of Daniel Gookin's.

PRATT AND TRERICE.

By William S. Appleton, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

I communicated to the Register for January, 1864, a short paper with this title, to which I wish now to add a few facts. As to Abraham Pratt, it is only to put on record that the late Rev. Henry M. Dexter found at Amsterdam his marriage to Jane Charter, 14 April, 1612, he from London, she from Salisbury. (Proceedings Mass. Hist. Soc. for June, 1890.) As to Nicholas Trerice, I have tried to bring together every genealogical item, in the hope of learning if the family is now extant or extinct.

1. Nicholas[1] Trerice, undoubtedly of Cornish origin, was admitted an inhabitant of Charlestown in 1636; had wife Rebecca; was Captain of the "Planter," which brought many immigrants to New England; died in 1652; she married secondly, 6 December, 1665,

Thomas Lynde of Charlestown, and died 8 December, 1688. Children:

i. ELIZABETH, b. ———; m. Thomas Kemble of Charlestown and Boston; d. 19 December, 1712; he d. 29 January, 1689.
ii. REBECCA, b. in 1636; m. 22 May, 1655, Thomas Jenner of Charlestown; d. 23 September, 1722; he d. in England in 1686.
2. iii. JOHN, b. at Charlestown, 26 May, 1639.
iv. SARAH, b. ———; m. 10 August, 1666, John Goose of Charlestown; d. in November, 1686.
v. SAMUEL b. at Woburn, 7 May, 1643; undoubtedly d. young.

2. JOHN[2] TRERICE (*Nicholas*[1]), b. at Charlestown, 26 May, 1639; m. 3 September, 1663, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Lynde of Charlestown; d. before 1679, and she m. secondly, 12 December, 1679, James Kelling of Charlestown, and d. 30 December, 1690. Children, born at Charlestown:

i. HANNAH, b. 2 March, 1665; m. 30 June, 1696, William Austin of Charlestown.
3. ii. NICHOLAS, b. 1 March, 1669.
iii. JOHN, b. 10 March, 1671; m. 22 January, 1708, Dorothy, daughter of ——— Stanton, widow of Nicholas Lynde of Charlestown.
iv. REBECCA, b. in 1673.

3. NICHOLAS[3] TRERICE (*John*,[2] *Nicholas*[1]), b. at Charlestown, 1 March, 1669; m. Hannah ———; lived at Boston. Children, born at Boston:

i. JOHN, b. 7 March, 1695.
ii. NICHOLAS, b. 18 April, 1702.

I have found nothing more relating to the family. What became of it?

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF WILLIAM ROTCH.

Communicated by the late FREDERICK C. SANFORD, Esq., of Nantucket, Mass.

AN autobiography of William Rotch of New Bedford, Mass., was printed in the REGISTER (vol. 31, pp. 262–4; vol. 32, pp. 36–42, 151–5, 271–4, and 389–94). Articles from the appendix to the manuscript were printed in vol. 33, pp. 305–7, and vol. 34, pp. 304–8. The following extracts from Mr. Rotch's letters are also from the appendix.

Dunkirk, 1 m° 25th, 1792.

Dear Son Samuel Rodman,

* * * * * I expect we shall be able to import wheat for our flour & br[d] for our next outfit to advantage, but cannot now determine. Sugar and molasses are now at enormous prices, more on account of the devastation in the West Indies, than the depreciation in the paper money; the same causes must operate in America. A little pamphlet lately published in Eng[d], entitled "An address to the people of G. Britain on the propriety of abstaining from the use of W. I. sugar and rum" (which I

doubt not has ere now reached America) has had so powerful an effect on our family (servants excepted) if on the principles of humanity only, as to cause us wholly to renounce that luxury (sugar of W. Indies). It is true the coffee and tea, apple pies and pudding went down not quite so easy, but on my part with no reluctance, the object considered.

We have just got 1C. of E. India sugar fr. London at the price of 115/ 4^{a} per cwt, a noble price surely, yet it sold next day at 148/ but we must take Cousin Caleb's method in apples! sugar must cost our family no more than usual. The subject of the Slave trade will be again brot. before Parliament, with considerable additional advocates for its abolition, but I doubt its obtaining at this time, though I thinke the cup of iniquity must be near full, probably the longer it is permitted, the greater will the vengeance be when it is poured out. I do sincerely wish it may be prevented by a timely abstaining from so horrid a crime. The Sierra Leone establishment is going forward, with a determined step to do what can be done (with) great expectations of facilitating the object by the grant made of 20 sq. miles by King Naimbauna, and his disposition with that of one of his sons (24 years of age, whom he has sent to Eng^{d}., and placed under the care of Granville Sharp for his education) to abolish the inhuman traffic for men. At the conclusion of his letter to G. Sharp the king says, "My son — I hope you will take care of him, and let him have his own ways in nothing, but what you think right, yourself." I have not heard whether the embarkation of any has yet taken place. I would send thee the Report of the Court of Directors to the Sierra Leone Co., if it was not too bulky for the Post to Havre, but intend ordering one to thee from London by the Spring ships. It appears that this establishment has given some alarm to the W. I. proprietors, who had laid a plan to render the whole abortive, which was, an intention to purchase more than half the shares, but happily this combination was discovered before any part of it was put in execution, and measures adopted by the Comp^{y} for no proprietor to be admitted, unless he were known to be a firm friend to the cause. These circumstances have occasioned a great number of families to relinquish their W. I. sugar, and some *all* sugar.

Religion, humanity and inability from present exorbitant price (are the causes of this).

Such are the exertions of so large a body of the community, that I think the downfall of slavery has already made a great march, and it must ere long give way on all sides. May this happy day break forth, through conviction in those so deeply dyed with the blood of those poor victims, rather than with the iron rod now in so many instances exercised by the oppressed over the oppressor in St. Domingo, where such tragic scenes on all sides are exhibited, as to make nature revolt at the recital. I must now return to business, having digressed further than I intended, after adding that 3 or 4000 troops are sent from this kingdom to quell the insurrection, which I believe will be of little use. * * * *

We fully approve of thy purchase of the brig of Sampson, and the new hull for the materials of the Sally, as well as thy sending men after live oak and red cedar. Thee needs no apology among us, as we all mean to act in our distant situations on one principle, that is, the general benefit. I wish every attention paid to seasoning the timber of the new ship. She will be large and costly. I have already desired that she may be set up with as much timber, as can be placed upon her and that she may stand twelve months without a plank upon her. The streaks marked out upon

the timbers, and the holes bored long before planking. This will be a novelty, but I know it can be done, and the carpenter must be paid for it, as likewise for any loss upon the plank. Get 2 or 3000 ft. more of out board plank than the vessel will take, which may prevent a loss in width. Giving opp^{y} for the timbers to season will also give more time to get the best of plank both oak and pine. I wish thee to get live oak transoms, apron &c. as well as the top. * * * * * * *

Thy account of the illness of Thomas' child was followed by letters from both W^{m} and Thos. giving an account of its dissolution. The account was affecting to us all, but to me more from the agony it suffered than from its removal. I was glad both Thos. and Charity were favored with so much fortitude and resignation in so trying circumstances. Intend writing them ere long. * * * * &c. &c.

Dunkirk, 1st mo. 30th, 1792.

Dear Son Saml Rodman,

* * * * * * * As we want to purchase 2 ships for Obed Fitch & O. Paddock in lieu of the Maria and the Falkland, we shall want all our money from these two voyages and a part of the Hope's when she may arrive to answer that purpose, together with the outfit of our six vessels viz.: Canton, New Ship of Bester, 2 now to be purchased, Hope and Penelope, if they arrive safe, all which we are now making provision for. Thou must draw in sterling if Anthony cannot sell livres, but hope they will be able to furnish thee in that line, as I am very unwilling to draw sterling, but let no person be put off when time of payment arrives. * * *

I have written to Thomas and W^{m}, countermanding the circulation of 50,000 livres, lest a change in currency arise, and make a loss rather than a profit. Whether the last 50,000 livres was on that plan or for thy use, I do not rightly understand from their letter, nor is it material which way it goes; if remitted in st'g it will turn to good account, and if for thy use will be equally so. * * * I shall now direct them to draw the whole 50,000, if needed for thy use, but to omit purchasing the vessel for I think, under the circumstances of St. Domingo, vessels will be sold cheaper in this country than in America * * * * *

I intended to have enlarged considerably on other matters, not relative to business, of which I am often wearied, but knowing communications of this kind are in our present state necessary, I submit to it with a degree of cheerfulness. * * * * *

What is most perplexing is to keep watch of the wretched paper money to avoid loss. 'I have reason to be glad of my invariable resolution to get what surplus of money we had into England, as soon as I could until it reached 32; we have now £6000 there.

I say I intended to have enlarged, but was interrupted (not disagreeably) by a sensible, valuable young man from the S^{t} of Finance who is our frequent visitor, who has left the Religion he was educated in, acknowledging to the truth in many respects, and I hope will see through some things that are now veiled. Being late in the evening, I conclude with united love to you all. Thy affectionate father,

Wm Rotch.

P. S. 31st, 8 in the morning.

It is with satisfaction, I may inform thee of the safe arrival in the Roads of the Canton—all well.

Dunkirk, 2mo. 11th, 1792.

Dear Son Sam[l] Rodman,

* * * * I am glad that thou hast sent and art sending us so much beef, say 130 bbls. pr Canton and 90 intended pr Ospray. This article must be attended to next fall, if we are to continue the fishery. Pork as I before wrote to thee, can be procured here to advantage, under the present state of the assignats. We have agreed for all we want for the 6 vessels @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ long, in paper, which is not more than 2/ 4 st'g in real money. * * * *

The oil, pr. Maxfield, came just right for us to make a good advantage in laying it out here, and if there had been more it would have been equally so, but let not this prompt thee to further speculations, unless in Mexican oils, that can be strained to advantage; as the crisis of the stand[s] or fall[s] of this Constitution is probably at hand, therefore a time that requires caution. I do not wonder that the king's acceptance of the Constitution was attended with pleasing sensations to you; it had the effect on us, but they were soon alloyed by the preparations for attack on this kingdom by the ex-princes, nobles and clergy, aided openly or secretly by almost all the powers of Europe, religion and civil liberty being poisonous to despots. An attack, I believe, will be made in the spring. Time will determine the event. The present encouragement in the Fishery from the advanced price in oil and bone, which is really advantageous, so far as the money can be appropriated to the produce of this kingdom, determines us to keep steadily on, and keep all our interests insured in England, until an alteration in the government more favorable. We have just purchased a ship at Havre, for O. Fitch, of about 250 to 280 tons, for 29,250 livres. She will cost at sea probably 45,000 (the vessel complete for whaling). She is good and sound, only 7 yrs. old, built with fine timber at Havre. If she does not exceed 45,000 will be very cheap. * * * * We are looking for another at the same place for O. Paddock. These two to replace the Maria and Falkland and use up assignats, these last too bad to remit to London. We have now about 60,000 due for bounty; the decree not yet passed but the money ready for payment. If the Hope should come in full, I think, with what we have added to that voyage would purchase these two ships and fit the whole six out completely, and insure them * * * * If the Penelope comes in safe, perhaps her earnings may be appropriated to some speculations here to lay by * * * * If thou canst not be supplied by livres, then thou must draw st'g for absolute necessity, but put no man off to whom we may owe money * * * * &c.

Dunkirk, 3 m°. 2[d], 1792.

Dear Son Samuel Rodman,

My last was to the 18 & 20th ult°, via London, since which have rec[d] none from thee. As I know that after receiving accot[s] of the late riots and destruction, in part, of several houses &c. in this place you will be anxious to know our situation since that period; we have been entirely quiet ever since, by the awe of a strong military force, and probably shall remain so as long as the pretended cause ceases, that is, the exportation of corn, but as it is expected that will again take place to supply the want of the South, it is apprehended it will again be made a pretext for devastation & plunder. Revolutions from a state of despotism to liberty generally, I believe, have the same effects in all countries. When that liberty, which is the right of man is obtained, it commonly is much abused, and degenerates for a time into licentiousness with its frequent production of a levelling principle,

Dublin, 2nd Mo. 11th, 1792.

Dear Son Samuel Hodgson,

* * * * I am glad that thou hast sent and act. sending us so much steel, say 130 bbls. pr. Cannon and 30 intended pr Osprey. This article must be attended to next fall, if we are to continue the fishery. York as I before wrote to thee, can be procured here to advantage, under the present state of the assignats. We have agreed for all we want for the 6 vessels @ 6½ long, in paper, which is not more than 2½ & 4 d/g in real money. * * * *

The oil, pr. Hazzard, came just right for us to make a good advantage in laying it out here, and if there had been more it would have been equally so, but let not this prosper thee to further speculations, unless in Marine oils, that can be strained to advantage as the crisis of the sand or tail of this Constitution is probably at hand, therefore a time that requires caution. I do not wonder that the king's acceptance of the Constitution was attended with pleasing sensations to you: it had the effect on us, but they were soon allayed by the preparations for attack on this kingdom by the ex-princes, nobles and clergy, aided openly or secretly by almost all the powers of Europe, religion and civil liberty being poisoned to despair. An attack, I believe, will be made in the spring. Time will determine the event. The present encouragement in the Fishery from the advance price in oil and bone, which is really advantageous, so far as the money can be appropriated to the produce of this kingdom, determines us to keep steadily on, and keep all our interests in England, until an alteration in the government takes place. We have just purchased a ship of Havre for O. Pitch, of about 250 to 280 tons, for £2,500 livres. She will cost at sea probably £3,000 (Government complete for whaling). She is good and sound, only 7 yrs. old, built with dive timber at Havre. If she does not exceed £3,000 will be very cheap. * * * * We are loading for another at the same place for O. Paddock. These two to replace the Maria and Falkland and be on assignats, these last too bad to keep in London. We have now about £3000 due for newly the decree not yet passed but the money ready for payment. If the Thane should come in full, I think, with what we have added to that voyage would purchase three two ships and fit the rest out complete, and more than * * * * If the Penelope comes in safe perhaps her earnings may be appropriated to some speculations here to lay by * * * * If they came not be supplied by livres, than they must draw bills for absolute necessity, but pay as soon off to whom we may owe money * * * * &c.

Dublin, 2 mo. 24, 1792.

Dear Son Samuel Hodgson,

My last was to the 18 & 20th ult., via London, since which have received none from thee. As I know that after receiving account of the late riots and destruction, in part, of several houses &c. in the place you will be at a loss to know our situation since that period, we have been entirely quiet ever since, by the aid of a strong military force, and probably shall remain so long as the prejudiced cause ceases, that is, the exportation of corn, but as it is expected that will again take place to supply the want of the South, it is apprehended it will again be made a pretext for disturbance. Revolutions from a state of despotism to liberty generally, I believe, have the same effects in all countries. When that liberty, which is the right of man is obtained, it commonly is much abused, and degenerates for a time into licentiousness with its frequent production of a traveling principle,

which often terminates in plunder. Everything around us wears a gloomy aspect. Anarchy or war seem, in the view of many, the alternatives, both dreadful in their operations. We have thus far been favoured to remain unmolested, and hope we may be preserved with stability and fortitude sufficient for the day, but trials I apprehend will attend.

The Canton will probably be ready to sail in 4 or 5 days. The "Penn," O. Fitch, at Havre going on as the unfavourable weather will admit. This ship is a good purchase, and I think complete for whaling. As a ship she will not stand us in more than 45 or 47,000 livres, a little more than £1000 st'g Exch'g. being now 45. Yesterday I received acct. of sales from Homburg's nt p^{d} 24601–15, a good price by appropriating the money to the Penn, but very poor if to be remitted in *sterling bills.* * * * * * *

{ Seal now first used by
{ g. g. father all his life.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

Wyer and Brackenbury.—Wyman's "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown" contains so much matter relating to the Wyer family (to which I had myself previously made some contribution in the Register for 1871), that I wish to put in print a few facts which add something to the account found in Wyman's work.

William Wyer, 13 in Wyman's record, had four sons, who are barely named there, having removed from Charlestown.

1. William, b. 26 February, 1736; m. at Newbury, 29 January, 1761, Mary Greenough. Children, born at Newburyport:
   i. Sarah, b. 18 April, 1765; d. 14 February, 1791.
   ii. William, b. 3 July, 1768; m. 1 January, 1791, Elizabeth Wood; d. at Newburyport, 6 February or July, 1807, leaving William, Nathaniel, Mary and Sarah; she d. at New Orleans, 31 August, 1819.

His wife d. 9 September, 1774, and he m. secondly, 4 October, 1781, Sarah Nevens; lived at Newburyport; was Captain; d. at Newburyport, 11 or 14 August, 1810; she d. 10 June, 1803. Child:

   iii. Timothy, b. at Newburyport, 13 May, 1783; d. 28 November, 1800.

2. Timothy, b. in 1746; m. Judith ———; lived at Newburyport; she d. 2 March, 1776. Child:
   i. Sarah.
3. David, b. 15 May, 1747; m. Susan ———;? was of Boston;? had David, b. in 1771, Daniel Malcolm, b. in 1772, both baptized at Christ Church.
4. Nathaniel, b. 2 June, 1754; m. at Newburyport, 15 December, 1785, Mary Rollins; d. at Newburyport, 23 February, 1825; she d. 28 November, 1832.

I add a few facts relating to a son of Samuel Brackenbury, 2 in Wyman's record, whom he calls William of Ipswich, with nothing more.

William Brackenbury, b. about 1676–7; was a physician; lived at Ipswich, where his mother had married secondly; m. at Newbury, 3 September, 1707, Abigail Heard of Ipswich. Children, born at Ipswich:

   i. Abigail, b. 3 May, 1708; d. 19 August, 1708.
   ii. Mary, b. 29 September, 1709; m. 20 October, 1731, Joseph Barnum.
   iii. William, b. in 1712.

His wife d. 20 July, 1712, and he m. secondly in 1719, widow Mary Cross, who d. 13 September, 1720, and he m. thirdly in 1730, Mary Walcut of Salem; he fell through the ice of Ipswich river and was drowned 11 January, 1743; his widow? m. in 1753, Samuel Harris of Rowley. Children, born at Ipswich:

iv. Samuel, b. in 1731; d. 6 January, 1732.
v. Samuel, b. in 1734.
vi. Daniel, b. in 1736.

Mercy Brackenbury, niece of William, b. at Charlestown, 14 October, 1696, seems to have lived with her grandmother at Ipswich, and to have married there in 1719, Samuel Harris. W. S. APPLETON.

Boston, Mass.

CHANNING.—Mr. Henry James, in his recent Life of Hawthorne, alludes to William Ellery Channing, the Concord poet, as the son of the "great moralist." As he is not alone in this mistake, it seems desirable to put the three William Channings of the same generation on record.

William Ellery Channing, D.D., married his cousin Ruth Gibbs, and had only one son, William Frank Channing. He was distinguished in early life for researches in the same line as those of Tyndal, and the invention of the electric fire alarm, the use of which he generously presented to his native city of Boston. He became conspicuous later for divorcing his first wife for reasons not recognized by the laws of Massachusetts; and when he married a second time, went to Rhode Island in consequence, and later to California.

Francis Dana Channing, a young lawyer of great prominence, was a brother of Dr. W. E. Channing. He died early. He married Susan Higginson and had one son, the late Rev. William Henry Channing, known as a Unitarian preacher, at one time as a disciple of Fourier, and came home from England to do a patriot's duty during the civil war. He died in 1884. When his father was young his sister wrote of him, that "sunshine and spring breezes always seemed to enter the room with Frank." This was equally true of the son.

Walter Channing, Doctor of Medicine and a distinguished lecturer at Harvard, was another brother. He married Barbara H. Perkins. He had one son, William Ellery Channing, who married Ellen, the sister of Margaret Fuller, and had, I think, five children. These were adopted by their grandfather after their mother's death. William Ellery Channing, known as the Concord poet, is as we see the son of Boston's most distinguished gynæcologist.

Washington, D. C. CAROLINE H. DALL.

[For other members of the Channing family see REGISTER, vol. 8, pages 318 to 320.—EDITOR.]

INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF LYDIA PICKERING, OF SALEM, 1702.—(*Communicated by Grenville H. Norcross, LL.B., of Boston.*)—Ess. sc. An Inquisition Indented Taken at Salem wthin ye s^{d} County of Essex ye 16th day of Octob^{r} Anno 1702, In ye first year of ye Reigne of our Sovereign Lady Anne by ye grace of God of England, Scotland, France & Ireland Queen, defender of the Faith &c. Before Daniel Epes Gent. One of ye Coron^{r}s of our s^{d} Lady ye Queen wthin ye County of Essex afores^{d} upon ye View of ye Body of Lydia Pickering Lying dead at ye house of m^{r} Jno Pickering in Salem afores^{d} By ye Oaths of Edward Flint Sam^{el} Phippen, Stephen Ingolls, Dan^{el} Grant Jno Orne Sam^{el} Sibley Sam^{el} West Jno Cook Sam^{el} Shattock Henry West Joseph Duglas Wm Reeves, Ephr. Kempton & Jno Priest, Good & Lawfull men of Salem afores^{d} wthin ye County afords^{d}, Who being charged & Sworne To Inquire for our s^{d} Lady ye Queen, w^{n} by w^{t} means & how, Lydia Pickering came to her death Upon their Oaths do say, That she came to her End or death by falling into a well & being drowned & so, came to her End by misfortune—In Witnes whereof, as well I ye Coron^{r} afores^{d} as ye Jurors afores^{d} To this Inquisition have put our hands & seals ye Day & Year aboves^{d}—

Dan^{el} Epes Coron^{r} (Seal)

The mark of Jno ƒ Cook—(Seal)	Edward flint Foreman (Seal)
Sam^{el} Shattock (Seal)	Samuel phippen (Seal)
Henry West (Seal)	Stephen Ingalls (Seal)
Joseph Duglas (Seal)	Daniel Grant (Seal)
William Reeves (Seal)	John Orne (Seal)
Ephraim Kempton (Seal)	Samuell Sibley (Seal)
John Priest (Seal)	Sam^{el} West (Seal)

(*Note*—The seals are merely drops of red sealing wax.)

iv. Samuel, b. in 1731; d. 6 January, 1792.
v. Samuel, b. in 1734.
vi. Daniel, b. in 1736.

Mercy Newsbury, niece of William, b. at Charlestown, 14 October, 1694, seems to have lived with her grandmother at Ipswich, and to have married there in 1719, Samuel Harris.

Boston, Mass. W. S. APPLETON.

CHANNING.—Mr. Henry James, in his recent Life of Hawthorne, alludes to William Ellery Channing, the Concord poet, as the son of the "great moralist." As he is not alone in this mistake, it seems desirable to put the name William Channing of the same description on record.

William Ellery Channing, D.D., married his cousin Ruth Gibbs, and had only one son, William Frank Channing. He was distinguished in early life for dexterities in the same line as those of Fyrdol, and the invention of the electric fire alarm, the use of which he vehemently opposed to his native city of Boston. He became conspicuous later for divorcing his first wife, for reasons not recognized by the laws of Massachusetts, and when he married a second went to Rhode Island to consummate, and later to California.

Francis Dana Channing, a young lawyer of great promise, was a brother of Dr. W. E. Channing. He died early. His married name was Higginson, one son, the late Rev. Willis a Henry Channing, known as a Catholic preacher at one time as a disciple of Pompey, and came home from England to die patriot's duty during the civil wars. He died in 1834. When his father was young his sister wrote of him, but "sympathizing and saying to ease always seemed to enter the room with Francis." This was really true of the son.

Walter Channing, Dr. Edward and a distinguished surgery in Harvard, was another brother. He married Barbara H. Perkins. He had one son, William Ellery Channing, who married Emma, the sister of Margaret Fuller, and had 1 child, Ira children. These were adopted by their grandfather after their mother's death. William Ellery Channing, known as the Concord poet, is as we see the son of Boston's most distinguished physiologist.

Philadelphia, Pa. C. H. D.

[For other members of the Channing family see Ellerton, vol. 8, pages 512 to 520.—Editor.]

INQUIRY UPON THE BIRTH OF LYDIA ENGLESTON OF SALEM, 1702.—[Communicated by Gyrenelle E. Jones, U.S.A. of Florida.—Ed. Ap. Inquiring Indexed Taxes at Salem, Mass. Jones Country of Essex in the day of October, A.D. 1702. In ye first year of ye reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne by ye grace of God of England, Scotland, France & Ireland Queen defender of ye Faith &c. Before Daniel Epes Dept. Coll. of ye Province of our s Lady ye Queen with in County of Essex above upon ye Vine of ye Peace of Lydia Engleston living dead at ye house of ye Deceased in Salem above? By ye Oaths &c Exam What Many Pilgrim, Subjects Angels, Lord Head Jno Cope Many Ability Sam West Jas Cook Sam Beadles Henry Neal Joseph Hayes Wm Lee, Kempton & Jno Price, Good & Lawfull men of Salem above sworn in Court aforesd. Who being charged & Sworne To Inquire for our s Lady ye Queen w^n^ ye wt means & how, Lydia Engleston came to her death & upon their Oaths say, That she came to her End or death by falling into a well & being drowned & so, came to her End by misfortune—In Witness whereof, as well ye aforesd as ye Jurors aforesd To this Inquisitions have put our hands & seales Day & Year abovesd—

The mark of
Jno C Cogle—(Seal)
Hans Shattuck (Seal)
Henry West (Seal)
Joseph Hayes (Seal)
William Beeves (Seal)
Ephraim Kempton (Seal)
John Price (Seal)

Daniel Epes Coram (Seal)
Edward Dan Foreman (Seal)
Samuel Bulgen (Seal)
Stephen Ingalls (Seal)
Daniel Grant (Seal)
Sam Cloe (Seal)
Samuel Ashby (Seal)
Sam West (Seal)

(Note.—The seals are merely drops of red sealing wax.)

LECHMERE.—The following memoranda concerning the New-England Lechmeres of Lechmere's Point, Cambridge, and Sir E. Lechmere of the Ryd and Severn End, Worcestershire, both of whom are mentioned by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes in his "Hundred Days in Europe," were sent to Mrs. Dr. Francis P. Sprague, 229 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, by one of her Russell connections in England.

The Lechmeres of Lechmere's Point descended from Thomas Lechmere, son of Edmund Lechmere, of Severn End, Hanley, Worcestershire, by Lucy Hungerford. His birth is noted in his grandfather, Judge Lechmere's diary, thus: "June 18 1683 My daughter Lechmere was delivered of a soñe named Thomas Benedicat Deus Amen." This diary is contained in the history of the House of Lechmere, published by E. P. Shirley. A note is appended to this entry, "Mr Thos Lechmere died at Boston New Engld 4th June 1765. He was Surveyor General of the Kings Customs & ancestor of the American branch. A piece of land at Hanley is called New England & is planted with oaks the seeds of which were sent from America by Thomas Lechmere." "in Jany 1733 he married Ann Winthrop."

In Colonel Lechmere Russell's possession is Ann Winthrop's bible, with, in her son Richard Lechmere's writing, the statement it was his mother's bible. He returned on war of independence to Engld & has *now* no male representatives his daughters are represented by Coores of Scrunten Hall Yorkshire, Russells (Sir Edward) of Ashford Hall Ludlow, & Worralls whose representatives now are Sir H. Lechmere Stuart Bart. & Eyre Coote of West Park Eyre.

LATHAM.—Some of your readers will remember that in the "Ancestry of Thirty-Three Rhode Islanders, &c.," there was an account given of Lewis Latham, Gent., Falconer to King Charles I., with a conjecture that he was related to Symon Latham, author of a work on Falconry. (A portrait of Lewis Latham appears in a recent work, "The Ancestral Dictionary.") It has just come to the knowledge of the undersigned through "Bedfordshire Notes and Queries"—vol. ii., part xx., pages 231, 232—that Lewis Latham had not only this brother Symon, but another brother William, a sister Ursula, wife of William Carter, and a sister Elizabeth, wife of Thomas ————. J. O. AUSTIN.
P. O. Box 81, Providence, R. I.

OLIVER.—A contributor writes: "The readers of the REGISTER may like to look at the account of the Oliver family on pp. 158–60 of the Gloucestershire Notes and Queries for September, 1891, with the epitaph on Thomas Oliver which it contains. I presume our genealogists can give the writer of that article some additional information, if they think fit."

QUERIES.

BIBLE FAMILY RECORDS. (*Ante*, vol. 44, p. 400).—In the REGISTER, October, 1890, I made an inquiry regarding *Bible Family Records*.

My wish was to ascertain (1) who could show the earliest record of that sort, and (2) the *date* of the earliest Bible in which blank pages were left to afford space for such records.

The earliest Bible known to me with such blank pages was printed in 1816 by Collins in New York. By way of answer the editor stated that Carey's Bible printed in Philadelphia in 1807 had such leaves nine years earlier than my date,—and further that "the Bartlett family Bible, printed in 1611, contains a record of births, etc., written on pages which had been left blank in the volume." As these blank pages do not appear to have been intended for entering family records, I repeat my query whether the Bible society, British or American, from the outset afforded blank spaces for family records,—and the *date* of the earliest Bible in which such spaces are found. JAMES D. BUTLER.
Madison, Wis.

[The earliest Bible with blank pages for family records of which note has heretofore been made is Carey's quarto bible of 1807. Since this item was in type Mr. Henry H. Edes has furnished an earlier one. "Philadelphia: Printed for Mathew [*sic.*] Carey, No. 118, Market-Street. October 27th, 1802." 4to. —EDITOR.]

KEKAMOCHANG.—In Probate Records of Suffolk Co., 1730, Thomas Cheney is described as "late resident of a place called Kekamochang," This place is believed to be in or near the town of Dudley, Mass.

What is the meaning or translation of this Indian word? Will some one be kind enough to inform me, and oblige, EDWIN P. WELLS.

Southbridge, Mass.

RICHARD JONES of Dorchester, Mass., died 1641. His sister Elizabeth married in England, 1635, to Antony Thatcher of Sarum, and later of Yarmouth, Plymouth Colony. His son Timothy Jones, in his will, 1655, refers to estates in England; and his youngest son Samuel, in his will, 1661, mentions his six cousins in Yarmouth.

Can anyone tell me from what town in England Richard Jones came?

Newton, Mass. SAMUEL P. MAY.

GREENE.—Information is earnestly desired of parentage and ancestry of Katharine Green, who married Ebenezer Lankton of Farmington, Conn., at Farmington, 5 March, 1761 (Church Records): she was born 2 June, 1742 (Family Bible); and had a sister Mary or May who married one Orrin, Orin or Olin (family tradition). CHARLES K. WILLIAMS.

Sioux City, Iowa.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE was incorporated in 1792. In connection with the preparation of an account of its one hundred years' work, the Society seeks information concerning portraits of the following named former presidents: Caleb Strong, 1802–1805; Aaron Dexter, 1813–1823; John Welles, 1841–1846. FRANCIS H. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

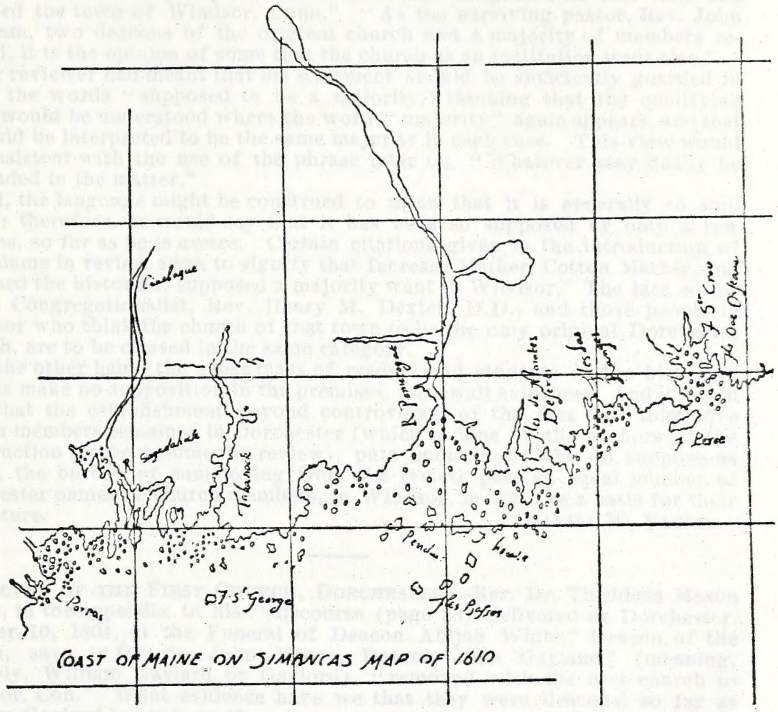
708 Exchange Building, Boston.

REPLIES.

THE SIMANCAS MAP OF 1610 AND WAYMOUTH'S DISCOVERY. (By Henry S. Burrage, D.D.)—In the REGISTER for January, 1892, the Rev. B. F. De Costa, in a note, p. 84, states that in various papers and contributions he has sought to make the point "that the river discovered in Maine, by Waymouth in his exploration of 1605, was not the St. George, but the Kennebec, otherwise the Sagadahock to which Popham's expedition sailed in 1607." One of these contributions I recall. It appeared in the *Magazine of American History* (vol. 9, p. 300), where in a notice of Mr. George Bancroft's revised first volume of his History of the United States, referring to the fact that Mr. Bancroft had adopted the St. George's theory, Dr. De Costa says, Bancroft "sends Waymouth to explore a splendid river where there is so little water that fish can hardly swim." This statement will surprise anyone who has seen the George's river, and Mr. Bancroft in his reply disposed of the statement by referring to the Coast Survey chart which tells "the very different story that there is a river of great uniform depth." This depth is about fourteen fathoms at the mouth of the river, eight and ten fathoms at Fort St. George about two thirds of the way to Thomaston, and three and three fourths, four and eight fathoms at Thomaston. The fact is that vessels of the largest class are built at Thomaston, and vessels of twelve hundred tons have been built as far up the river as Warren. It would seem, therefore, that one could hardly make a greater mistake in a statement than in saying the St. George's river has "so little water that fish can hardly swim."

In his note in the REGISTER for January, however, Dr. De Costa errs even more surprisingly than in this earlier statement. He has shown already, he says, that no early map of the coast of Maine designates the St. George's river: but a recently discovered map, he tells us, which dates back to 1610, and which has recently been published in Mr. Alexander Brown's Genesis of the United States, "destroys the last hope of the advocates of the St. George theory, puncturing and exploding their specious arguments," inasmuch as it has "*no indication whatever of any St. George's river,* which would inevitably have been shown if the river had been discovered and explored." Singularly enough just the opposite of this statement is the truth. On this map the St. George's river,

under its Indian name, Tahanock, is plainly indicated, and it is only necessary to republish that portion of the map which includes the coast of Maine, in order to "puncture" thoroughly this last statement by Dr. De Costa.* On it the position of the island St. George (Monhegan) with reference to the Tahanock is that of Monhegan with reference to the St. George's river. Furthermore the St. George's river has this marked peculiarity, that on either side here and there are large coves, viz.: Deep Cove, Gay Cove, Turkey Cove, Maple Juice Cove, Otis Cove, Watts Cove, Cutler's Cove, Broad Cove, and Hyler's Cove. These "very gallant coues," as Rosier described them in his "Relation," are distinctly indicated on the map of 1610. The "codde" of the river, also, appears exactly where from Rosier's description we should expect to find it. Moreover, and this is especially significant, Rosier tells us that Waymouth, when he ascended the river in his vessel, took with him a "crosse" to erect at that point where



COAST OF MAINE ON SIMANCAS MAP OF 1610

the river trends westward, the present site of Thomaston. It is a remarkable fact that on this map of 1610, where the Tahanock trends in the direction mentioned, there is a mark of a cross. What is this cross, but the cross to which Rosier refers, and which Waymouth erected as a token of English discovery? Mr. Alexander Brown suggests this in his note concerning this map. "The cross at the bend of the Tahanock," he says, "was possibly erected there by Captain George Waymouth, June 13, 1605." Doubtless King James's surveyor, who prepared the map of 1610,† used the "perfect Geographicall map" which

* A reduced fac-simile of this portion of the map is here given.—ED.

† This map will be found in the first volume of Mr. Brown's admirable work, p. 456. It was prepared by a surveyor whom King James of England sent to Virginia in 1610 for this purpose. In some secret way a copy of the map was obtained by the Spanish Ambassador in London and was sent to the King of Spain, and so at length found its way to the Library at Simancas, where it has been preserved. Mr. Brown in his note concerning this map, says, "I am inclined to think that the map was compiled and drawn either by Robert Tyndall or by Captain Powell. However I cannot be certain." And he adds (Genesis of the United States, vol. 1, p. 458), "I think the map evidently embodies [besides the surveys of Champlain and other foreigners], the English surveys of White, Gosnold, Waymouth, Pring, Hudson, Argall, Tyndall, and possibly others."

Waymouth made when he was on the coast of Maine; and this accounts for the indication on the map not only of the cross, but also of the "great mountaines" which Waymouth saw and toward which he sailed as he ascended the river.

Portland, Me.

DID A MAJORITY OF THE DORCHESTER CHURCH GO TO WINDSOR?—Two phrases used in the review of the published volume of Dorchester First Church records, contained in the preceding number of the REGISTER, *ante* page 97, being deemed ambiguous by certain readers of the REGISTER and friends of the reviewer, he desires in the interest of correct history to be more explicit. The uncertainty is in these clauses: "A part of the Dorchester church of 1636, supposed to be a majority of the membership, emigrated at that time and founded the town of Windsor, Conn." "As the surviving pastor, Rev. John Warham, two deacons of the original church and a majority of members removed, it is the opinion of some that the church as an institution went also."

The reviewer had meant that his statement should be sufficiently guarded in using the words "supposed to be a majority," thinking that the qualifying word would be understood where the word "majority" again appears, and that it would be interpreted to be the same majority in each case. This view would be consistent with the use of the phrase later on, "Whatever may finally be concluded in the matter."

Still, the language might be construed to mean that it is generally so supposed; therefore, he would say that it has been so supposed by only a few persons, so far as he is aware. Certain citations given in the introduction of the volume in review seem to signify that Increase Mather, Cotton Mather, and Hubbard the historian, supposed a majority went to Windsor. The late editor of the Congregationalist, Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D.D., and those people in Windsor who think the church of that town to be the only original Dorchester Church, are to be classed in the same category.

On the other hand, the great mass of readers and students of the historical records make no supposition in the premises, but await evidence. And it would seem that the establishment, beyond controversy, of the fact that thirty-five church members remained in Dorchester (which is done by the authors of the introduction to the volume in review), puts upon those who do suppose as stated, the burden of summoning from the remote past an equal number of Dorchester names of church members, in Windsor, in 1636, as a basis for their conjecture.

DANIEL W. BAKER.

DEACONS OF THE FIRST CHURCH, DORCHESTER.—Rev. Dr. Thaddeus Mason Harris, in the appendix to his "discourse (page 23), delivered at Dorchester, October 10, 1804, at the Funeral of Deacon Abijah White," Deacon of the church, says, "Deacon John Moore, Deacon John Gayland" (meaning, probably, William Gaylard or Gaylord) "removed with the first church to Windsor, Con." What evidence have we that they were deacons, so far as William Gaylord is concerned?

Again. Deacon Ebenezer Clapp, Jr., in the History of Dorchester, page 79, writes, "William Rockwell, freeman in 1630. The first deacon with Mr. Gaylord of the Dorchester Church, signed the first land grants of the plantation. Moved to Connecticut." On page 52, "William Gaylord, one of the first deacons," "removed to Windsor." On page 68, "John Moore came as deacon of the church in 1630. He removed to Windsor, and was deacon of the church there." Can it be shown that John Moore was at any time deacon of the church in Dorchester?

William Gaylord had a grant of land in Dorchester, March 18, 1637–8. William Rockwell went to Windsor it is supposed, soon after Jan. 2, 1637–8. See Introduction to Dorchester Church Records, page xvi. Unless these two individuals went to Windsor, and returned, which is altogether improbable, they continued to be, from the beginning, inhabitants of Dorchester until 1638. Have we reliable authority for calling Gaylord and Rockwell deacons? I have found no contemporary evidence that they were.

WILLIAM B. TRASK.

JOHN[2] WIGHT, son of Thomas[1] Wight (REGISTER, xlii. 91), died September 28, 1653, the first to die of the thirteen pioneers of Medfield, Mass. Administration upon his estate was granted to his widow Ann (maiden name unknown), "in behalfe of herselfe & ye childe she goes withall"—(REGISTER, viii. 276). This posthumous child, named Abiel[3] or Abihaile,[3] and born January 1, 1653–4, has, until recently, eluded most diligent and persistent search. The records of all the adjoining towns have been examined, either by the local historians of Medfield and Medway, or by the undersigned, but all in vain. The latest trace of her is in 1660, when her name, Abiel Wight, occurs among the grantees of the New Grant, Medway.—(Jameson's *Medway*, 23.) But it now appears from examination of Hazen's *Billerica*, p. 93 of Genealogies, and from inspection of the record of the town of Billerica, that she married in that town, and that she became the mother of twelve children and the ancestress of many distinguished persons. She is deserving of a corner in this genealogical magazine. On May 6, 1673, she married, as his second wife, Samuel, born July 21, 1644, son of William Manning of Cambridge. Correct Bond's *Watertown*, 528, where William's wife is hopelessly disguised as Abiah Wright. Samuel Manning moved in 1662 to Billerica, where he was successively town clerk, selectman, and in 1695–6, representative. He died Feb. 22, 1710–11; the death of his wife is not given. Of their twelve children one died in infancy, seven became parents of large families. The following are the names of a few of the many descendants of the long lost Abiel[3] Wight: Ensign William[4] Manning of Billerica, who died March 25, 1674; William[5] Manning, born February 28, 1707–8, lieutenant of the West foot company of Billerica; Samuel[5] Robinson, captain in the French and Indian war, buried in 1767 in Rev. George Whitefield's Church, London; Alice,[5] born in 1727, wife of Captain Elisha Child of Woodstock, Conn.; Mercy,[6] born October 8, 1748, wife of Col. Joseph Safford of Bennington, Vt.; Sarah,[6] born November 13, 1751, wife of General Heman Swift of Cornwall, Conn.; William[6] Manning, born May 21, 1747, lieutenant in Capt. Kidder's Company in 2d Mass. regiment in 1776; Reuben[6] Durrant, born February 29, 1747–8, an architect of churches and bridges, living in Bedford, Mass.; Timothy[6] Toothaker, a patriot soldier, fatally wounded at Bunker Hill; Allen[6] Toothaker, his brother, a physician, who died July 12, 1775, from fever contracted while caring for his wounded brother; Samuel[6] Robinson, born August 9, 1738, captain at the battle of Bennington, afterwards colonel of militia, and judge; Moses[6] Robinson, born March 15, 1741, successively Chief Justice and Governor of Vermont, and United States Senator; Jonathan[6] Robinson, born August 24, 1756, Chief Justice and later United States Senator from Vermont; Samuel[7] Fay, landlord of the Catamount Tavern at Bennington Centre, Vt.; Joel[7] Durrant, who died in the service in 1812 at Governor's Island, N. Y.; Asa[7] Crosby, born July 15, 1765, an eminent physician of Sandwich and Gilmanton, N. H.; the Rev. Charles[7] Walker, D.D., born February 1, 1791, of Rutland, Vt.; William[7] Crosby, born January 29, 1758, "the father of Milford," N. H.; the Rev. Willard[7] Child, D.D., born November 14, 1796, of Mooers, N. Y.; John S.[8] Robinson, Governor of Vermont in 1853; Joseph B.[8] Danforth, forty years ago a Judge of Probate in Vermont; Solon[8] Danforth, forty years ago a member of the Senate of Vermont: Josiah[8] Crosby, born February 1, 1794, a distinguished physician of Manchester, N. H.; Dixi[8] Crosby, born February 8, 1800, for thirty-two years professor of surgery in Dartmouth College; Nathan[8] Crosby, born February 12, 1798, justice for many years in Lowell, Mass., and author of the Crosby Genealogy; Alpheus[8] Crosby, born October 13, 1810, professor in Dartmouth College, and author of Crosby's Greek Grammar; Thomas Russell[8] Crosby, born October 22, 1816, professor in the agricultural department of Dartmouth College; Anne Ambrose,[8] wife of Professor G. N. Boardman of the Chicago Theological Seminary; the Rev. George Leon[8] Walker, D.D., born April 30, 1830, pastor of the First Church, Hartford, Conn., and author of *Life of Thomas Hooker* and many other works; Stephen Ambrose[8] Walker, born Nov. 2, 1835, late U. S. District Attorney, New York; Henry Freeman[8] Walker, born July 3, 1838, a prominent physician in New York; Augustus Addison[8] Gould, the naturalist and author; Charles D.[8] Gould, of Gould & Lincoln, Boston; Elizabeth,[8] wife of Joshua Lincoln, of Gould & Lincoln, Boston; Elnathan Freeman[8] Duren, born January 14, 1814, book-seller and publisher, Bangor, Me.; Joseph[8] Low, born July 24, 1790, first Mayor of Concord, N. H.; Elias[8] Child, born September 3, 1806, author of the Child Genealogy; the Rev. Charles[8] Blanchard of Oldtown, Me.; Austin[9] Baldwin, born June 11, 1807, of Austin Baldwin & Co., New York;

Anne,[9] wife of the Rev. William B. Ashley, D.D., of Milwaukee, Wis.; the Rev. Jacob M.[9] Manning, D.D., of Old South Church, Boston; Charles Edward[9] Hosmer, born May 25, 1837, an able physician in Billerica; the Rev. Williston[9] Walker, born July 1, 1860, professor in Hartford Theological Seminary; Lucius Curtiss[9] Child, of the Boonville, N. Y., *Herald*, and of Utica, N. Y.; Anna C.[10] Snead, principal of the Kirkwood, Missouri, Academy.

WILLIAM WARD WIGHT.

SAVAGE'S GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY, CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

In Weymouth.

VOL. I.—Page 31. George[1] Allen bought Geo. Applegate's home farm March, 1640. Deed recorded 5d 3mo, 1641. Henry Allen had land 1647, and John, Ebenezer and George, Jr., 1651.

Page 55. Samuel[2] Andrews in W. prior to 1697, descendants in Norton and Dighton.

" 59. Thomas Anis—his wife Mary died May 10, 1659.

" 93. William[1] Badlam mar. Mary, dau. of Stephen[2] French, Jr., about 1688. She b. May 11, 1662. Children: Samuel,[2] b. 1690, mar. Mary of Nicholas Phillips, 1716; William,[2] b. Dec. 20, 1693; Stephen, b. 1696, m. Elisabeth Billings of Dorchester—pub. May 30, 1719. He removed to Milton; Mary,[2] b. July 24, 1699, mar. Ben Shaw 1720.

" " Samuel Bagley, Senior, had five children, 1658—1672.

" 95. Thomas[1] Bailey—1643. Died in W. 1680–1. Children; Thomas,[2] Jr., m. first Ruth of Richard[1] Porter 1660. Married second widow Hannah (Rogers) Pratt of Samuel. John[2] went to Freetown about 1685. Esther[2] married John King; and Samuel who had a family, and died in Canada Expedition 1690–1.

" 130. John Bartlett had son John, b. Feb. 11, 1666.

" 142. Rev. James Bayley, grad. Harvard College 1719. Ordained minister South Parish 1723; died Aug. 22, 1766, aged 69. (I write this on his table).

" 138. Elder Edward[1] Bates, died Mar. 25, 1686, in his 81st year; gravestone. Had wife Susanna, and eight or nine children.

" 167. John Bennett, 1691—1693.

" 145. Jeremiah Beal, from Hingham prior to 1700; a numerous family.

" 174. Zechary[1] Bicknell 1635—died 1636; wife Agnes—who was perhaps daughter of Robert[1] Lovell. She married second Richard Rockett or Rockwood of Braintree. She had son John[2] Rockwood, b. Dec. 1, 1641, ancestor of most of the Rockwoods in Massachusetts. Mrs. Rockwood died July 9, 1743. In the Records of the General Court, March 9, 1636–7, I find the following: "William Reed having bought the house and twenty acres of land which was Zachary Bicknell's (after Bicknells death) for £7—13s—4d of Richard Rockett and wife, is to have the sale confirmed by the child (John) when he cometh of age, or else the child to allow such costs as the Court shall think meet."

" 174. John[2] Bicknell, only child of Zechary,—had a first wife Mary, who died 25th 10mo 1657–8. He m. second Mary,[2] daughter of Richard Porter 2—10m 1658–9. He had by first wife, John, Jr., 1654, Mary and Naomi; by second wife, Ruth, Joanna, Experience, Zechary, Elisabeth, Mary, Thomas and Hannah, 1675. He was representative, &c., and died between Nov. 6, 1678 and Jan. 20, 1679. In his will he gave all his estate to his widow Mary, "as long as she should remain a widow."

" 326. Nicholas Byram, bought John Glover's house and land 5th 8mo, 1647. Savage says he was a physician. He held all the town offices. In 1660 he bought proprietary rights in Bridgwater, and removed there in 1662. He was councillor of war in Plymouth Colony, and was a man of much influence. On the old Bridgwater records I found the following, written so as to fill the whole page, "Nicholas Byram Senior, left this world for a better April 13th 1688." His

widow Martha died 1698. She was daughter of Abraham[1] Shaw of Dedham. They had five children, who have a multitude of descendants.

Page 343. David Carver, of John of Duxbury. First wife—Ruth; second Hannah, of Joseph Dyer of W. He sold out in 1717 to Benjamin Dyer for £600, and removed to Canterbury, Conn., where he died Sept. 17, 1727.

VOL. II.—Page 14. Richard Davenport, in W. prior to 1699. Removed to Bridgwater.

Page 25. Samuel Dawes died in his Majesty's service. His widow Experience mar. Charles Clark prior to 1700.

" 40. Edward Derby—mar. first Ruth Whitmarsh before 1687; m. 2d widow Rebecca Hobart (of Aaron, who was drowned in Boston Harbor 1705). She was daughter of Roger Sumner of Milton. As widow Derby she settled Hobart's estate. Derby died Jan. 6, 1724. He had 5 children by first wife and 3 by second wife. She married third Samuel Paine of Braintree, March 24, 1726.

" 80. Peter Dunbar from Hingham, in W. 1693 to 1711. Removed to Bridgwater.

" 89. Dea. Thomas[1] Dyer married second widow Elisabeth (Harding) Frary. She died 1679.

" 91. Richard Eager (or Ager) mar. Abigail, dau. of Jacob[2] Nash, prior to 1700. Six children.

" 182. Andrew[1] Ford mar. Eleanor of Robert[1] Lovell. He died in Hingham, Mar. 4, 1692–3. Thirteen or more children. In his will gave his children lands at "Quineboge." Where was that place?

" 261. John Glover sold his house and lot to Nicholas Byrum 5th 8mo, 1647. He had other lands.

" 285. Zacheus Gould of Ipswich and of Weymouth is the same man. He bought out James Parker 1644, and afterwards sold.

" " Jeremy Gould was at Weymouth, and sold his home lot to Joseph Holloway of Sandwich, first of 8th mo 1639. Probably removed to Topsfield.

" 325. John[1] Gurney mar. Rebecca, of John Taylor. He d. 1691. Children, Richard[2] 1656, Joseph,[2] Mary,[2] Zechariah,[2] John,[2] Peter and Samuel.

" 350. Robert Harlow had land 1651.

" " John Harding had land 1651. Many other Hardings there prior to 1700, whom I cannot put in order.

" 370. Peter Harvey & wife Sarah had Samuel, b. W. Aug. 27, 1696.

" 441. John[2] Holbrook mar. second widow Mary Loring (of Dea. John of Hull). She died July 17, 1714.

" 443. Thomas[1] Holbrook I do not think married Hopestill Leland for second wife. I do not see that he had second wife.

" 449. John[1] Hollis m. Elisabeth of James Priest—prior to 1664. He died 1700. Six children. John,[2] Jr., mar. Mary Yardley of Braintree bef. 1691. Moved there and died Jan. 27, 1718.

" 470. Ebenezer Hovey, first wife Joanna, second wife widow Sarah King of Norton.

" 480. William Harlow had land 1651.

" 497. Jonas[2] Humphrey died 1692. Widow Martha died June 12, 1712. Six children.

" 499. Enoch[1] Hunt, many corrections necessary.

" 527. Edmund Jackson mar. Mary of Simon[2] Whitmarsh prior to 1691. Removed to Abington 1706.

" 560. Jones families from Hull prior to 1700.

" 572. Joy families in W. prior to 1700.

VOL. III.—Page 23. John[1] King,—planter and John King seamen, have puzzled many genealogists. Their descendants are in all the land.

Page 27. Henry[1] Kingman d. June 5, 1767—dau. Joan—m. Thomas Holbrook, Anna m. Tobias Davis, 13 Dec. 1649.

" 123. Robert[1] Lovell died 1651; wife Elisabeth. Children, Zacheus[2] 1620, Anna[2] 1619. John,[2] 1627, he sold out in W. and removed to Barnstable, 1678; Eleanor,[2] 1633, mar. Andrew[1] Ford; James,[2] 1635, died in W. 1706.

Page 122. Francis Loud in W. about 1700. Many descendants.
" 127. James Ludden "Old Planter." Old James Ludden d. Feb. 7, 1692. Five or more children.
" 261. James[1] Nash—wife Alice. Children, John,[2] James,[2] Jacob m. Abigail Dyer before 1667, and had 12 or more children, and died in Abington, Mar. 13, 1717–18; Joseph[2] of Scituate, Sarah[2] and Rebecca.[2]
" 293. Nicholas Norton, 1637; wife Elisabeth. Probably removed to Martha's Vineyard—11 children. None of the name afterward for more than 100 years in W.
" 314. William[1] Orcutt had two wives & 12 children or more. He d. Bridgwater 1694.
" 318. John Osborn of W. and Braintree same man.
" " Matthew Osborn bound himself to John Reed of W. for 6 years, Sept. 14, 1637. (Plymouth Records.)
" 327. Samuel[1] Packard in W.—1655 to 1664. Selectman. Removed to Bridgwater. His daughter Hannah m. Clement Briggs, Jr., who died 1669. Packard & his daughter settled estate of Briggs. She m. second Thomas Randall of Easton.
" 404. William Pittee, now Pettee, wife Mary. He d. 1679. Nine children.
" 413. Nicholas[1] Phillips 1640, died 1672, 8 chil.; Richard,[2] Alice,[2] Experience,[2] b. 1641, Caleb[2] 1644, Joshua,[2] Benjamin,[2] Hannah[2] & Abigail.[2]
" 454. Edward[1] Pool & wife Sarah. He d. 1664,—never in Newport. 7 children.
" 459. Richard[1] Porter 1635, died 1688–9. Children, John,[2] m. Deliverance Byron, Feb. 9, 1660. Ruth,[2] b. 3-8[m] 1639, ma. Thomas Bailey 19th 7[mo] 1660; Thomas,[2] mar. Sarah Vining, he died before her father; Mary,[2] mar. John Bicknell 1658, his 2d wife—7 children. Ancestors of many Bicknells.
" 474. Macaeth[1] Pratt—Old Planter. Died 1672–3, wife Elizabeth—Children, Matthew,[2] mar. Sarah[2] Hunt, 1st 6[m], 1661; John,[2] m. Mary Whitman, Nov. 27, 1656; Joseph,[2] m. Sarah Judkins, May 7, 1662; Samuel,[2] m. Hannah Rogers, 19th 7[m] 1660; Mary,[2] m. Thomas White, Jr.; Sarah,[2] m. John Richards about 1671; Elisabeth,[2] m. Wm.[1] Chard, 27th 9[m] 1660.
" 486. James Priest in W. 1640, wife Elisabeth, died 1676—Eight children. I have made much search for his history, but without avail,—probably from Plymouth.
" 506. Robert[1] Randall—mar. first Mary, sister of Stephen[1] French.—He married second, and died Mar. 3, 1691.
" 519. William Reed and his family continue to trouble their descendants.
" 534. William Richards from Plymouth bought the house of Nicholas Whitmarsh, July 6, 1658. Wife Grace. He died 1682, several children; John,[2] mar. Sarah of Matthew Pratt? he died 1695, wife d. June 12, 1727; nine children; Joseph[2] had two wives and 11 children; James,[2] m. Ruth of John Bicknell. He died March 8, 1710–11. She d. Feb. 12, 1728; four children; William,[2] Jr., wife Mary; he d. April 24, 1683, two children I find.
" 541. Thomas Rider had land 1651.
" 561. John[1] Rogers "Old Planter,"—not "of Scituate." He died Feb. 11, 1661. Selectman often. Second wife Judith,—Children, John,[2] Jr., mar. Mary, of Edward[1] Bates, Feb. 8, 1663; in 1677 he applied to General Court as a "house holder and Churchman" to be made a Freeman, four daughters. Other children of John[1] were Lydia,[2] b. Mar. 27, 1642, Hannah,[2] Mary[2] and Sarah.[2]

VOL. IV.—Page 4. Edward Sale, not Savil, in W. 1640–1692. Town Officer. Children; Obediah,[2] b. July 20, 1640, Miriam,[2] 1645, Nathaniel,[2] d. in W. Dec. 14, 1714, Ephraim,[2] John[2] and Robert.[2] Some of the family went to Rehoboth.

Page 63. Abraham[1] Shaw of Dedham. His children all of Weymouth. John,[2] d. in W. Sept. 16, 1704, m. Alice, daughter of Nicholas Phillips, and had 11 children; Joseph, prob. ancestor of R. G. Shaw of Boston, died in Boston, 13 Dec., 1653; Martha,[2] m. Nicholas Byrum; Nicholas[3] of John[2] m. Deborah[3] of John[2] Whitmarsh ab.

1686, and had 11 chil.; Joseph[3] of John[2] m. Judith[3] of John[2] Whitmarsh, and removed to Bridgwater.

Page 89. Luke Short, Jr.—1693; father d. Middleborough 1746, aged 116.

" 117. James[1] Smith, d. 1676, wife Joan d. 2d 3[m] 1659. Children, Nathaniel,[2] b. W. June 8, 1639; James[2] had wife Mary and 7 children; Joshua,[2] probably removed to Swansea, and Hannah.[2]

" 168. John[1] Staples, Senior—early wife Rebecca. Children, John[2] went to Braintree; Joseph[2] to Taunton; Sarah[2] m. Increase[2] Sumner of Milton, Mar. 26, 1667; Mary[2] m. Samuel[2] Sumner of Milton; and Rebecca,[2] b. March 27, 1639.

" 241. Thomas Swift, Jr. had son Thomas, b. in W. Nov. 18, 1687.

" 242. Timothy[3] Symmes, of W[m] Symmes of Charlestown, went with his mother to Weymouth, where she m. second Rev. Samuel[2] Torrey, July 30, 1695; he lived with them until 1707 when he went to Scituate, where he died 1765, aged 82. He m. Mrs. Elisabeth Collamore Rose, July 31, 1710; their son Timothy,[4] Jr. b. May 27, 1714, grad. Har. College 1737, he had son John C.,[5] b. July 10, 1742, his daughter Anna[5] m. William Henry Harrison, President of the U. S., his son John S. Harrison b. 1804, and his son Benjamin Harrison is now President of the United States.

" 286. John Thompson of W. 1648—I think the son of David Thompson the grantee of Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor, who became of age 1648–9, and settled in Weymouth. "John Thompson son and heir of David Thompson, deceased who in and about 1626 did take actual possession of an island in the Massachusetts Bay called Thompson's Island and being there *vacu domicilia*, and erected a habitation there and died soon after left the petitioner an infant." The Court granted the Island to Thompson against the protest of the Town of Dorchester which claimed it. Thompson was Constable and Townsman in W. and removed to Mendon 1667, where he died 1685–86. His will March 27, 1684, proved April 27, 1686.

" 306. William[1] Tirrell in W. about 1672. His son William,[2] Jr. m. Abigail of Thomas Pratt ab. 1680, removed to Abington 1705. Ten children; Gideon[2] d. Oct. 13, 1730, mar. Hannah of Thos. Kingman 1687. Representative several years, 1726–28–29–30, died Oct. 13, 1730. Eight children.

" 329. Robert[1] Tucker of W.—1647–51, removed to Gloucester 1651, returned to Weymouth, 1660 removed to Milton; first Town Clerk there May 7, 1662. Probably had been clerk in Gloucester and Weymouth. The late Edmund J. Baker was of that opinion. Tucker was overseer of Clement[1] Briggs's will in W. 1648–9.

" 346. John[1] Turner in W. 1640; ancestor of many. Jacob,[2] b. Mar. 10, 1667, mar. Jane Vining—many children; Ann probably mar. Thomas Bicknell.

" 374. John Vining d. Feb. 1685. Mar. Margaret Reed 11–3[m] 1657, by Capt. Torrey. She d. Aug. 6, 1659, he mar. second Mary Reed 22d 11[m] 1659. Ten or more children by second wife.

" 374. John[1] Vinson d. Sept. 20, 1718, wife Susannah Whitmarsh or Gurney. (She m. second John Canterbery 1721, and died Dec. 9, 1729). Children, John,[2] Jr., b. July 28, 1675, m. Sarah Kingman bef. 1696—Ten chil.; Ebenezer,[2] b. Mar. 26, 1684, m. Jane of Joseph Drake—8 children; Samuel,[2] wife Hannah and ten children. Widow m. Lieut. Jo. Nash.

" 525. John Whitmarsh in W. 1635—died prior to 1650, wife Alice. Children, Simon,[2] Nicholas[2] m. Hannah Reed, Dec. 2, 1658; John,[2] Jr. m. Sarah of John Harden—he d. 1695, had twelve or more children; Richard,[2] Onesiphorous[2] had land 1650; James, and Jane.

Bangor, Maine. JOSEPH W. PORTER.

Vol. I., page 399, Mr. Savage says of Nathaniel Clarke. Senior, of Newbury, Mass. "d. on board the sh. Six Friends, soon after sail. in the expedit. against Quebec, 25 Aug. 1690, from an injury, aged 46." Nathaniel Clarke, Senior, died

at his home in Newbury, 25 Aug., 1690, and as he was married Nov. 23, 1663, it seems probable that he was older than 46 in 1690. His son Nathaniel went in the expedition against Canada, and was mortally wounded in October, 1690, on board the ship Six Friends, and died. Rev. John Hale of Beverly, the chaplain, wrote his will, which was duly signed and witnessed. Mr. Hale brought the will home, and gave it to the young man's father-in-law, Peter Toppan, who failed to offer it for probate. See depositions on file at Salem Court House, of Rev. John Hale, and of Henry Somerby. These depositions are printed in full in the "Genealogy of the Descendants of Nathaniel Clarke of Newbury, Mass." pages 25 and 26. Nathaniel the younger left one child only, Nathaniel, born 29 July, 1689. The Elizabeth mentioned by Mr. Savage had apparently died before her father.

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE.

Needham, Mass.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

HERRICK GENEALOGY.—All the remaining printed sheets of the "Herrick Genealogy," published in 1885, and noticed by us in October of that year, were destroyed by a fire which burned the book bindery, where they were stored, on Tuesday morning, January 26th. Thirty-one bound copies are all that the author, Lucius C. Herrick, M.D., has remaining on hand. These, fortunately, he had at his residence, 1447 Highland St., Columbus, Ohio. A little over two hundred copies were burned. Those who wish to obtain the book had better make application at once.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think may be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of births, marriages, residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Coutant. By Arthur Beardsley, Swartmore College, Swartmore, Pa.—Mr. Beardsley is preparing a genealogy of the Coutant and related families, particularly those of Badeau and Gerou (Gerauld, Gerau, &c.), all Huguenot families who settled originally at New Rochelle, N. Y., and passed from that point to various parts of New York and New England, especially Connecticut. Those interested are requested to send their records to the above address. Circulars will be sent on application. The addresses of those who can furnish information is desired.

Fairchild.—Mrs. Annie Fairchild Plant, of Milton, Vt., has collected a large amount of material relating to the descendants of Thomas Fairchild, who came to Stratford, Conn., in 1639. Any person having matter relating to these descendants would oblige Mrs. Plant by sending the same to her.

Lee.—Edward Clinton Lee, Esq., Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa., is collecting the records for a genealogy of the descendants of William Lee of Bucks County, Pa. It will include the Lee Family of Bucks County. This William is said to have been a near relative of Richard Henry Lee of 1776. His descendants for many generations were quakers.

Pillsbury. By Mrs. E. A. Getchell of Newburyport.—The ancestor of this family, William Pillsbury, settled at Dorchester in 1641, and died in Newbury, 1686.

Poole. By William P. Greenlaw, No. 245 Putnam Avenue, Cambridgeport, Mass.—John Poole, the emigrant ancestor, died in Reading, Mass., April 1, 1667.

Savary.—In the REGISTER for April, 1881 (vol. 35, p. 184), a genealogy of this family was announced as in preparation by A. W. Savary. In October, 1887, Judge Savary contributed an article on the early generations of the Savary families to the REGISTER (vol. 41, pp. 369–88). We have just received a prospectus of the book on which he has so long been engaged, and which will be issued this year from the press of Alfred Mudge & Son, 24 Franklin St., Boston,

Mass., if a sufficient number of subscribers to pay the cost of publication are obtained. It will make a volume of about 200 pages, and will be furnished at four dollars a copy, express or postage prepaid. The title of the book will be, "The Savery Families (Savory and Savary) of New England and Philadelphia and the Savery Family": a Genealogy with Biographical Sketches, including an extended sketch of the Life and Labors of William Savery, Minister of the Gospel in the Society of Friends, by A. W. Savary, M.A., of Annapolis Royal, N. S., assisted in the Genealogy by Miss Lydia A. Savary of East Wareham, Mass. Subscriptions should be addressed to A. W. Savary, Esq., Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.

LOCAL HISTORY IN PREPARATION:

History of Taunton, Mass.—The Rev. Samuel Hopkins Emery, D.D., of Taunton, president of the Old Colony Historical Society, and author of "The Ministry of Taunton," published in 1853, has in preparation a history of that ancient town. Persons having facts or documents relating to Taunton are advised to send them at once to the Rev. Dr. Emery. Though the town records were burnt half a century ago, there is still much material preserved relating to the place, and with so competent an historian as Dr. Emery the book cannot fail to be valuable and interesting.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, January 6, 1892.—The annual meeting was held in Jacob Sleeper Hall, No. 12 Somerset Street, this afternoon at three o'clock, the president, Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., in the chair. After the transaction of the business of the regular monthly meeting, the business of the annual meeting was taken up.

Hamilton A. Hill, A.M., presented the annual report of the Council. It contained abstracts of reports to the Council by the chairmen of several committees, namely: the President of the society for the committee on the society's house; Rev. Henry A. Hazen, D.D., for the library committee; Rev. Henry F. Jenks, A.M., for the publishing committee; William S. Appleton, A.M., for the committee on English research; Hamilton A. Hill, A.M., for the committee on memorials; Mr. Henry E. Woods, for the committee on heraldry; Rev. David Greene Haskins, S.T.D., for the committee on papers and essays; Rev. William C. Winslow, LL.D., for the committee on donations; George K. Clarke, LL.B., for the committee on the rolls of membership; John Ward Dean, A.M., for the committee to assist the historiographer; and Mr. Henry H. Edes, for the committee on the society's records.

Rev. Ezra Hoyt Byington, D.D., the librarian, made his annual report. The additions to the library during the year were 682 books and 1947 pamphlets.

On motion of Charles S. Ensign, LL.B., the thanks of the society were voted to the Rev. Ezra Hoyt Byington, D.D., the retiring librarian.

Mr. Benjamin B. Torrey, the treasurer, reported that the annual receipts were $3,593.20, and the expenditures were $3,145.08, leaving a balance of $448.12.

The trustees of the Kidder Fund reported that the receipts, including a balance at the beginning of the year, were $306.80, of which $153.36 had been expended for the purchase of books, leaving $153.44 on hand. The fund amounts to $2000.

Andrew McFarland Davis, S.B., chairman of the nominating committee, reported a list of candidates for officers for the ensuing year. George A. Gordon, A. M., nominated a list of candidates identical with the regular list except the candidates for president and corresponding secretary. The regular list was duly elected by ballot as follows:

President.—Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M.

Vice-Presidents.—Benjamin Apthorp Gould, LL.D., of Cambridge, Mass; Joseph Williamson, A.M., of Belfast, Me.; Joseph Burbeen Walker, A.M., of Concord, N. H.; James Barrett, LL.D., of Rutland, Vt.; Elisha Benjamin Andrews, D.D., LL.D., of Providence, R. I.; Edward Elbridge Salisbury, LL.D., of New Haven, Conn.

Recording Secretary.—Gustavus Arthur Hilton, LL.B., of Boston, Mass.
Corresponding Secretary.—Mr. Henry Herbert Edes of Boston, Mass.
Treasurer.—Mr. Benjamin Barstow Torrey of Boston, Mass.
Librarian.—Henry Winchester Cunningham, A.B., of Boston, Mass.
Members of the Council for three years.—Andrew Preston Peabody, D.D., LL.D., of Cambridge, Mass.; Hamilton Andrews Hill, A.M., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Benjamin Greene Smith of Cambridge, Mass.

Francis H. Brown, M.D., the corresponding secretary, presented his report. During the year 1891, seventy-eight gentlemen accepted membership, three of whom were honorary members and seventy-five resident members.

Hamilton A. Hill, A.M., the historiographer, reported the necrology containing the names of three honorary, eleven corresponding, ten life and six resident members, who died in 1891, and of two corresponding members who died in 1890.

President Goodell then delivered his Annual Address.

On motion of Hamilton A. Hill, A.M., it was

Voted, That the president's Annual Address, the proceedings of this meeting, and the several reports and papers presented to it, be referred to the council with full powers.

Old Colony Historical Society.

Taunton, Massachusetts, Wednesday, January 13, 1892.—The thirty-eighth annual meeting of this Society was held this day, the president, Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, D.D., in the chair.

President Emery delivered his annual address, in which he referred to the small gathering at his house on the 23d of February, 1854, when, under the act of incorporation, the first meeting of the incorporators was held, by-laws were adopted and officers chosen. "Of the twelve original office bearers," he said, "only four remain, the Hon. John Ordronaux, our first secretary, the present distinguished professor of the department of law in New York University; Henry B. Wheelwright, now in Europe; Mr. Edgar H. Reed, the enthusiastic antiquary of Taunton, and myself. Let us recall reverently and affectionately the names of the eight deceased, Nathaniel Morton, Samuel L. Crocker, Hodges Reed, all of Taunton; John Daggett of Attleboro', Ellis Ames of Canton, William R. Deane and Mortimer Blake, both of Mansfield, and Caleb Swan of Easton. All these names were in their time identified with the history of the towns they represent. We cherish them as a choice part of the history of this Society."

Dea. Edgar H. Reed, the historiographer, read memorial sketches of two deceased members, Mrs. Elizabeth Hart Griswold of Troy, N. Y., who died Nov. 18, 1891, aged 69, and Charles Richmond Dabney, who died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1891, aged 55.

The secretary read a letter from the executor of James Wilson Smith of Providence, enclosing a check for $500, the amount of Mr. Smith's legacy.

The following officers were unanimously elected:

President.—Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, D.D., of Taunton.
Vice Presidents.—Hon. Edmund H. Bennett of Taunton, Rev. William L. Chaffin of North Easton.
Recording Secretary and Librarian.—Capt. John W. D. Hall, of Taunton.
Corresponding Secretary.—Hon. Charles A. Reed, of Taunton.
Treasurer.—Dr. Elijah U. Jones, of Taunton.
Historiographer.—Edgar H. Reed, Esq., of Taunton.
Directors.—Hon. William E. Fuller, of Taunton; Gen. Ebenezer W. Peirce, of Freetown; Henry M. Lovering, Esq., of Taunton; Hon. John S. Brayton, of Fall River; Elisha C. Leonard, Esq., of New Bedford; James M. Cushman, Esq., of Taunton.

Dr. Elijah U. Jones, the treasurer, and Capt. John W. D. Hall, the librarian, made their annual reports.

Maine Genealogical Society.

Portland, Wednesday, January 20, 1892.—The Annual Meeting was held this evening at the Historical Society's library in the Baxter Building, the president, Hon. M. F. King, in the chair.

The first exercise was a magic-lantern exhibition of silhouette portraits taken

at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, while Hon. Lory Odell, of the class of 1823, was in college, and preserved by him. Among the silhouettes were those of Senator William Pitt Fessenden and President Franklin Pierce, but they were mostly of the class of 1823. They are the property of F. O. Conant.

Mr. Conant, the secretary, reported the death of four members during the year—Roswell M. Richardson, William M. Sargent, John C. Tukesbury and James R. Lunt; and the admission of twelve new members.

The librarian and the treasurer made their annual reports. There is a balance of $133.15 in the treasury.

The following officers for the ensuing year were unanimously elected:

President.—Marquis F. King.
Vice President.—Albion K. P. Meserve.
Secretary.—Frederick O. Conant.
Librarian.—Stephen M. Watson.
Treasurer.—Millard F. Hicks.

Maine Historical Society.

Portland, Thursday, January 21, 1892.—A meeting was held this day in Baxter Building.

James P. Baxter, A.M., the president of the Society, at the afternoon session, read a paper on "Pre-Columbian Discovery."

Henry W. Wheeler, the historian of Brunswick, Maine, read a paper on "The ancient town of Augusta," a settlement at Small Point Harbour, near the mouth of the Kennebec. It has existed only a few years, and was abandoned about 1721.

Hon. Joseph Williamson gave an account of the discovery of some of the historical manuscripts of his uncle, Hon. William D. Williamson, the historian of Maine.

Parker M. Read read a paper on "Samuel Denny of Ancient Georgetown."

At the evening session, President Baxter read portions of a paper by Llewellyn Deane of Washington, entitled "Reminiscences of State Street, Portland, and its People."

Rhode Island Historical Society.

Providence, Tuesday, December 15, 1891.—The regular fortnightly meeting was held this evening.

Mr. Henry Crawford Dorr, of New York city, read the first part of a paper entitled "Roger Williams and William Harris, or the Controversy between the Proprietors and Freeholders of Providence."

December 29.—A meeting was held this evening. Mr. Dorr read the second part of his paper on "Williams and Harris." The remainder will be read on some future occasion.

Virginia Historical Society.

Richmond, Monday, December 21, 1891.—The general meeting of this Society was held this evening in the hall of the House of Delegates, the president, the Hon. William Wirt Henry, in the chair.

President Henry stated that in order to awaken greater interest in the Society, the executive committee had decided to attempt a new departure, namely, that of having papers read at these annual meetings.

Prof. James Mercier Garnett, LL.D., of the University of Virginia, read the first paper at this meeting, the subject being "Early Revolutionary History of Virginia, 1773–74."

Prof. John B. Henneman, Ph.D., followed with a paper on "Historic Elements in Virginia Education and Literary Effort."

Prof. William P. Trent, Ph.D., of the University of the South, read a paper entitled "Notes on Recent Work in Southern History."

Prof. J. L. Hall, of William and Mary College, read a paper entitled "Catalogue of Epitaphs on Ancient Tombstones in York, James City and Warwick Counties, Virginia."

Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1891.—The second general meeting was held this evening, President Henry in the chair.

Hon. R. T. Barton, of Winchester, Va., read a paper on "The First Election of Washington to the House of Burgesses."

Hon. R. S. Thomas, of Smithfield, Va., followed with a paper on "The Old Brick Church in Smithfield, Va., built in 1632."

Mr. Richard Hayward Gaines, of Richmond, read a paper on "Richmond's First Academy, projected by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, in 1786."

Mr. Philip A. Bruce next read a paper on "Agriculture in Virginia during the First Twenty Years of the Colony."

Mr. F. P. Brent being absent, his paper was read by Mr. J. Taylor Stratton. The title is "Some Unpublished Facts relating to Bacon's Rebellion in Accomac County, Va."

Mrs. Annie Tucker Tyler read the concluding paper, which was on "Thomas Hansford, the First American Martyr to Liberty."

The annual election then took place, and the following officers were chosen:

President.—William Wirt Henry, Richmond, Va.

Vice Presidents.—J. L. M. Curry, Washington, D. C.; Archer Anderson, Richmond, Va.; W. P. Palmer, Richmond, Va.

Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.—R. A. Brock, Richmond, Va.

Recording Secretary.—George A. Barksdale, Richmond, Va.

Treasurer.—Robert T. Brooke, Richmond, Va.

Executive Committee.—David C. Richardson, Charles Gorham Barney, Joseph Bryan, Edward Virginius Valentine, John Ott, Orin L. Cottrell, Thomas Nelson Page, Bennett W. Green and J. Alston Cabell, of Richmond, Va.; William A. Maury, of Washington; Lyon G. Tyler, of Williamsburg, Va., and R. M. Hughes, of Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Lyon G. Tyler offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Society approve the bill now pending in the Legislature for the appropriation of $5,000 for copying county court records prior to 1790.

The meeting then adjourned.

Kansas State Historical Society.

Topeka, Tuesday, January 19, 1892.—The annual meeting was held this evening in Representatives Hall.

An address was delivered by Judge J. S. Emery of Lawrence, on "History and Historical Composition," after which Dr. Peter McVicar, president of Washburn College, read a paper entitled "Some Reminiscences concerning School Lands in the Osage Reservation in Kansas." Dr. McVicar's paper is printed in full in the *Topeka Daily Capital*, Jan. 20.

Hon. Franklin G. Adams, the secretary, then read the annual report of the board of directors on the work of the Society. The report is printed in the *Topeka Daily Capital*, Jan. 21. It shows some interesting facts in reference to the historical material collected by this Association.

The following officers were then elected:

President.—Ex.-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn.

Vice Presidents.—Judge B. F. Sampson and Hon. A. R. Greene.

A board of directors was also chosen, several in place of deceased members, or those who declined to serve or had removed from the state. Among those was Mrs. Col. Samuel N. Wood in place of her husband. She is the first woman that has ever been given a place on the board. The terms of office of Hon. T. Dwight Thacher, treasurer, and Hon. Franklin G. Adams, the secretary, have not expired.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Madison, Thursday, December 10, 1891.—The thirty-ninth Annual Meeting was held Thursday evening, December 10, 1891, in the senate chamber in the State Capitol, the president, Hon. John Johnson, in the chair.

The president delivered a brief address.

The corresponding secretary, Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites, in behalf of the executive committee, presented its annual report.

Hon. N. B. Van Slyke, chairman of the committee on finance, presented his report approving the annual report of the treasurer, Mr. Frank F. Proudfit.

Mr. William A. P. Morris, chairman, presented the report of the auditing committee.

A curator for two years, in place of Dr. Lyman C. Draper, and twelve curators for three years, were then chosen. Members were also elected.

Thanks were voted to President Johnson for his munificent gift of books during the year, and for the interest shown in the affairs of the Society.

On motion of Dr. Van Slyke, a committee was appointed for the management and letting of the Draper homestead, now the property of the Society, and Messrs. Charles Chapman, N. B. Van Slyke and R. G. Thwaites were selected as the committee.

Corresponding Secretary Thwaites then delivered an address on the Life and Character of Lyman Copeland Draper, LL.D. At the conclusion brief informal remarks, eulogistic of Dr. Draper's work and career, were made by several members. This address is printed in full, with portrait, in the Society's pamphlet proceedings, as is also Dr. Draper's will, by which his library and other property are bequeathed to the Society. A subscription paper was then started to procure a fitting portrait of Dr. Draper for the Society's gallery.

A paper on the late Hon. Asahel Fitch of Milwaukee, by Hon. A. M. Thomson, was presented and ordered to be printed.

Messrs. R. G. Thwaites, N. B. Van Slyke, Charles E. Estabrook, Lucius Fairchild and Burr W. Jones were appointed a select committee to further the project of a new building for the Society.

The officers for the current year, are:

President.—Hon. John Johnson, of Milwaukee.

Corresponding Secretary.—Reuben G. Thwaites, of Madison.

Recording Secretary.—Elisha Burbank, of Madison.

Treasurer.—Frank F. Proudfit, of Madison.

Librarian.—Daniel S. Durrie (to whom communications may be addressed).

There are also sixteen vice presidents, eleven honorary vice presidents, and thirty-nine curators, of whom three are *ex-officio*.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by HAMILTON ANDREWS HILL, A.M., Historiographer of the Society.

THE Historiographer would inform the Society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, which can be gathered are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, is provided. Four volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the year 1862. A fifth volume is ready for the press.

GILBERT NASH, Esq., a resident member, elected January 4, 1882, died at East Braintree, Mass., April 13, 1888, aged nearly 63. He was a son of Capt. Timothy and Mrs. Elizabeth (Cushing) Nash of Weymouth, in which town he was born April 28, 1825. He was the seventh in descent from Capt. James[1] Nash, an original settler of Weymouth, through Lieut. Jacob,[2] Lieut. Joseph,[3] Job,[4] Lieut. Timothy,[5] and Capt. Timothy[6] his father. Through his mother, he was the eighth in descent from Dea. Matthew Cushing, an original settler of Hingham, Mass.

Gilbert Nash was educated in the common schools of his native town. At the age of eighteen, in the autumn of 1843, he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in the boot and shoe trade with an elder brother Timothy. In the spring of 1858 he returned to Weymouth, and was engaged in the shoe manufacture for a short time. In 1852 he removed to Boston and entered the employ of the firm of which his brother, Abner P. Nash, was a partner, in the boot, shoe and leather

business. A few years later he became associated with his brother, under the firm of A. P. Nash & Co., which for many years was a well-known leather house. He was engaged in the boot, shoe and leather business, either as principal or employee, until his death, living alternately in Weymouth, Boston, Melrose and Braintree.

He was interested in the public schools, serving on the school committees of Weymouth and Melrose. He was for several years one of the auditors of the town of Weymouth, and for a time previous to his removal to Braintree one of the trustees of the Tufts Library. He was connected with the Congregational Church as an active worker, serving as a deacon in the Berkeley Street Church, Boston, and a teacher in its Sunday school; and as superintendent of the Sunday school at Melrose. At the time of his death he was a deacon and the superintendent of the Sunday school of the Union Congregational Church of Weymouth and Braintree.

He early developed literary tastes and wrote many articles for the newspapers. In the fall of 1869 he published a volume entitled "Bay Leaves and other Poems." He was interested in local and family history and showed a great aptitude for antiquarian research. He was one of the founders of the Weymouth Historical Society in 1879, and was its first recording secretary, which office he held till his death. He was the editor of the two volumes of the publications of that society, namely: 1, Journal of Gen. Solomon Lovell, 1881, to which he contributed a sketch of the life of Gen. Lovell; 2, Sketch of Weymouth, 1885, of which he was the author. Among the unpublished manuscripts left by him are a genealogy of the Nash family of Weymouth, and much historical and genealogical matter relating to that town.

Mr. Nash married 1st, July 26, 1846, Catharine Augusta McKnight of Philadelphia, who died August 29, 1846. He married 2d, December 31, 1847, Eliza Charlotte, daughter of Richard Harbord, a native of London, who died in Weymouth in 1883. In 1885 he was again married, to Helen Nash of Loveland, Ohio, who survives him.

An account of his funeral, which was held at the Union Church, Monday afternoon, April 16, 1888, is printed in the *Weymouth Gazette*, April 20, with a sketch of his life, to which I am indebted for some of the facts here given.

By John Ward Dean, A.M.

Ephraim George Squier, A.M., a corresponding member, elected May 1, 1861, died at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 17, 1888, aged 66. He was born in Bethlehem, N.Y., June 17, 1821, the son of a methodist minister whose father Philip Squier was a soldier in the revolutionary war. When a youth, he worked on a farm in the summer and taught school in winter. At eighteen he published a village newspaper in Charlton, N.Y., and studied civil engineering. He afterwards removed to Albany, N. Y., where in 1840 he edited the *Parlor Magazine*, which the next year was succeeded by the *Poet's Magazine;* but only two numbers of the latter periodical were issued. From 1841 to 1842 he contributed to and virtually edited the *New York State Mechanic*, published at Albany. In 1843 he published "The Chinese as they are." The same year he went to Hartford, Ct., and for two years edited the *Hartford Daily Journal*, a whig newspaper, and was an ardent supporter of Henry Clay, then a candidate for the presidency of the United States. In 1845 he became the editor of the *Scioto Gazette*, at Chillicothe, Ohio, and held the position nearly three years. He was clerk of the Ohio legislature during the winter of 1847–8. With Edward Hamilton Davis, M.D., he wrote "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," published in 1848 in the first volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge."

When Gen. Zachary Taylor became president of the United States, in 1849, he appointed Mr. Squier chargé d'affaires to the republics of Central America. In that position he negotiated treaties with Nicaragua, Honduras and San Salvador respectively. In 1863 he was appointed United States commissioner to Peru. He was the first president of the Anthropological Institute of New York in 1871, and a member of a large number of learned societies. For several years he was chief editor of Frank Leslie's publications. He has published numerous works on archæological, historical and geographical subjects. A list of them will be found in Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, vol. 2, pp. 2215–6, Duyckinck's Cyclopædia of American Literature, vol. 2, pp. 695–7, and the Cyclopædia of American Biography, vol. 5, p. 641. Among them may be named "Aboriginal

Monuments of the State of New York," 1849; "Serpent Symbols," 1852; "Nicaragua—its People, Scenery and Monuments," 1852; "Notes on Central America," 1854; "Waikua, or Adventures on the Mosquito Shore," 1855; "The States of Central America," 1857; "Monographs of Authors who have written on the Aboriginal languages of Central America," 1860; "Tropical Floras and their Economic Extraction," 1861; "Peru: Incidents and Explorations in the Land of the Incas," 1877.

Mr. Squier was an extensive contributor to periodical literature.

By John Ward Dean, A.M.

ELEAZER FRANKLIN PRATT, Esq., Boston, a resident member, elected Feb. 6, 1850, died in this city Oct. 14, 1888, aged 75 years and six months. He was born on Sheafe Street at the North End, Boston, May 14, 1813; was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the Eliot School with a well deserved Franklin medal. He was a playmate with Edward and Henry Ward Beecher, who lived on the same street. He continued throughout his life to take an interest in the welfare of that part of the city. He was one of the oldest members of the Eliot School Association, and wrote some interesting accounts of the school in its earlier days. For years he had been a member of the Old School Boys' Association.

He was a scholarly man and particularly interested in the study of history and theology. Exceedingly fond of the lineage of his family, he had devoted much time to a history of his branch of the Pratt family in which he was an authority, and which at his decease was nearly ready for the press.

He began his business career, about a year after attaining his majority, in the wholesale drug and paint business in this city, under the firm name of Pratt & King, which led to the subsequent establishment of the present house of E. & F. King & Co., one of the largest in the trade in the United States.

Mr. Pratt retired from business in 1849, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was a thorough Unitarian and a member of the late James Freeman Clarke's church.

He was much interested in the General Theological Library, of which he was an officer. The late Mr. Alexander Young, in the *Boston Post*, over the signature of "Taverner," thus speaks of him: "The life of this courteous gentleman was a singularly happy one, and his death, surrounded by his family, was as he wished like falling to sleep. Retiring from business about fifty years ago, he had the tastes and capacity for the enjoyment of leisure such as few of this generation of struggling money getters are favored with. He took a deep interest in the cause of good government and was faithful in the performance of his duties as a citizen. His kindly instincts led him to aid those on whom fortune had turned her back, and his interest in young men was a pleasant feature of his genial activities."

By Franklin S. Pratt, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

EBENEZER TORREY, A.M., a resident member, elected Nov. 6, 1867, was born in Franklin, Mass., August 16, 1801. He fitted for college at the Leicester and Lancaster academies, and entered Harvard in 1818, graduating in 1822. He went to Fitchburg, and studied law with John Shepley; in 1825 he was admitted to the bar, and for two years practised alone. In 1827 he formed a partnership with Nathaniel Wood (Harvard College 1821), which continued during nearly half a century, and until the death of Mr. Wood in 1876. Mr. Torrey was treasurer of the town of Fitchburg for thirty successive years. He was one of the incorporators of the Fitchburg Bank, formed in 1832, and served it as cashier and president. He was also a trustee of the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1832, and again in 1847, he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1849 he was a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and chairman of the committee on banks and banking. In 1853 and 1854, he was a member of the Executive Council with Governors John H. Clifford and Emory Washburn. As this record shows, Mr. Torrey was an enterprising, public spirited and highly trusted citizen. He was a leading member of the Unitarian Church in Fitchburg, and was exemplary in all the relations of life. He died at Fitchburg, Sept. 3, 1888. He was twice married, first to Frances Houghton of Fitchburg, secondly to Sarah Arnold of Uxbridge.

BOOK NOTICES.

[The Editor requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.]

The Archives of the Corporation of Andover. By the Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, Rector of Penton Mewsey. Part I. Reprinted from the "Andover Advertiser." Sm. 8vo. pp. 80. Price one shilling.

The town of Andover in Hampshire, though but a small place, is still of some importance as the centre of a large agricultural district, and anciently, no doubt, when the textile trades were carried on in this part of the county, was of no small note. From a very early date it was a corporate town, and the men of Andover received the grant of a gild merchant upwards of seven hundred years ago. Necessarily there has been a vast accumulation of records, and it is most remarkable how very many of them have been preserved to our day. The rolls on which are recorded the maneloquium or "morrow speech" of the town council—the minutes, as we should say now—go back as early as the reign of Henry III., and so do the enrolments. Only those who have seen these records have any idea how extensive and numerous they are. Fifty-five years ago Mr. Footner, the then town clerk, reported to the Record Commission that neither he nor anyone in the district could read them. The corporation even then was alive to the importance of taking care of them, and employed a Mr. Titheridge to sort them. He catalogued them to some extent, but there remained and has remained ever since a vast mass of parchments and papers in utter confusion. Lately the town council has taken up the question of their assortment, and the task of classifying them has been entrusted to Mr. Clutterbuck, a beneficed clergyman in the neighborhood of Andover, who has had great experience in decyphering records. The present pamphlet is the result of some of his work. Very wisely instead of waiting till every document was examined and classed, he has made abstracts and extracts as he has gone along, and sent them week by week to the local newspaper. The result is perhaps somewhat mixed, but antiquaries will not grumble when they see the mass of information thus placed before them.

In the present part we have first some wills of local people, and then come "Abjurations tem. William III.," with many lists of names. Next are two bundles of "Recognizances," 1649–1702. Then follow a series of "indictments," temp. William III., as well as miscellaneous documents. At page 39 we find an excellent account of the court leet of Andover and its local features. Mr. Clutterbuck gives numerous extracts of the time of William III., from the presentments of the jury with lists of the inhabitants returned by the tithing men, followed by specimens of the presentments made at the view of Frank pledge in the time of Elizabeth.

The records of Andover will be of great interest to New-England folk, for Andover, Mass., was largely peopled from the old Hampshire town. Mr. Clutterbuck has intimated that while the sorting goes on he is willing to note any names of interest to American genealogists. After his work is completed that will not be possible, as the records are unindexed.

When we remember that this work originally appeared in the columns of a newspaper it must be admitted that it makes a very respectable show, and the proprietors of the *Andover Advertiser* must be congratulated on the result. Their example is one which might with advantage be followed by other local newspapers. We shall look forward to the next part, and can cordially recommend it. It is a marvel of cheapness.

By W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L., of London, England.

History of Braintree, Massachusetts (1639–1708). The North Precinct of Braintree (1708–1792), and the Town of Quincy (1792–1889). By Charles

BOOK NOTICES.

[The Editor requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.]

FRANCIS ADAMS. Cambridge: Printed at the Riverside Press. 1891. 8vo. pp. 365. Fifty copies only printed and distributed by the author.

Some Phases of Sexual Morality and Church Discipline in Colonial New England. By CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. (Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, June, 1891). Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1891. 8vo. pp. 45.

Here may be read the rise and course of a New-England town, whose citizens were mostly rude, uncultivated, often perverse, men, endued with the ordinary attributes of selfishness, yet controlled and directed by the few more intelligent and broader minds, at whose head for the early generations was the minister and, later, the wealthy and educated families, whose fortunes acquired elsewhere supported them in ease and moderate affluence on the barren soil. When the throes of revolution came, it is evident how eagerly the humbler classes, who had little to lose, entered into it, and how reluctant and hesitant were the more wealthy; how small a portion of the men went to war with the mother land; and how lightly the expense of the struggle was borne. The mighty change which took place, when the money value of the ledges beneath the hard surface was developed, is clearly set forth, leading forward to conditions which forced the expansion of the town into the city of to-day, and its preparation for incorporation, by and by, into the larger Boston of the future.

The influence of the Norman element was for the best interests of the whole community. In no New-England town was the energy, the enterprise and the formative power of the blooded families, settled among the people, more pronounced than as exemplified by the Quincys, the Apthorps, the Borlands, the Cleverleys and the Vassalls of Braintree. Content to subsist on the product of their farms, with very moderate margins for income, they dwelt as did their humbler neighbors, in every day life and labor; but their wise and masterful direction of public affairs was manifest and paramount at the annual March meeting, where the right of free discussion and vote always existed. In business there was very small traffic, for there was almost no money, and no surplus was raised. The farming barely supported the inhabitants; probably would not, had not proximity to Boston and easy access by water furnished a ready market for the cider, the pumpkins and the beans, spared from slender hoards to supply indispensable wants and the taxes. Small fisheries flourished, and vegetables were exported to Spanish and other tropical, or semi-tropical, ports. Out of this and, as it grew, quitting Braintree, came Colonial commerce and the hardy seamen who conducted it. In this history, that of Braintree was very similar to that of other Massachusetts coast towns; the gentle blood filled the highest political stations, while the deacon, the highest elective church official, came from the plain people. The minister was imported and, we are afraid, very meanly and grudgingly supported. The narrow thoughts and petty lives of the towns-people, the vulgarity of their manners, the lax moral tone and universal intemperance, prevalent in the Colonial period, are well known to all students and searchers of county records. Distilleries were frequent, taverns ubiquitous and every country store had its open bar. The indictments of the grand juries evidence the gross indulgence, of which only the most flagrant and grievous cases came to public notice. The records of Essex and Middlesex parallel, if not surpass any cases cited in the pamphlet, whose title is given above and which is printed as an appendix to this volume. Great stress was practised in haling before the courts respondents for acts, to-day regarded as private or of small public concern.

All this and much more Mr. Adams shows in a series of delightful chapters, with full record of the ultimate changes effected by the railway and the granite. Such is the wholesome flavor of the antiquary and the political philosopher, which pervades the volume, that one is at a loss for preference between the Braintree of the past and the Quincy of the present; or to determine if, indeed, the author has such a preference. As Mr. Adams announces this volume preliminary to a more extended work, we hope he will see his way to add appendices of town and church official lists; records of births, marriages and deaths, with more extended genealogies of the leading families, whose reputation and fame have carried the name of the city into almost half the states of the Union, even to the distant commonwealths on the Pacific Coast, as well as furnished an acceptable prænomen in innumerable instances.

By George A. Gordon, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.

Book Notices.

FRANCIS ADAMS. Cambridge: Printed at the Riverside Press. 1891. 8vo. pp. 365. Fifty copies only printed and distributed by the author.

Some Phases of Sexual Morality and Church Discipline in Colonial New England. By CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. (Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, June, 1891). Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1891. 8vo. pp. 43.

There may be read the rise and course of a New-England town, where citizens were mostly rude, unpolished, often perverse, men, called with the ordinary attributes of selfishness, yet controlled and directed by the few more intelligent and broader minds, at whose head for the early generations was the minister and, later, the wealthy and educated families, whose fortunes acquired elsewhere where supported them in ease and moderate affluence on the barren soil. When the throes of revolution came, it is a volume [illegible] who had little to lose, entered into it, and [illegible] more wealthy, how sought a portion of the new ones to war with the mother land; and how lightly the expense of the struggle was borne. The [illegible] change which took place when the money value of the ledges beneath the hard surface was developed, is shown; and finally, leading forward to [illegible] which forced the expansion of the town into the city of to-day, and [illegible] for incorporation, by and by, into the larger [illegible] of to-day.

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By George A. Gordon, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.

Year-Book of the New York Society of Sons of the Revolution. New York: Exchange Printing Company. 8vo. pp. 282.

This handsome specimen of the printer's and binder's skill surpasses the previous publications of this Society, the pioneer in arousing a worthy respect for the men who fought in the War of the Revolution.

Instituted in 1876, re-awakened and re-organized in 1883, since the later date by its example it has been the means of creating an interest throughout the Union and has extended the right hand of fellowship to societies organized in the states of Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Iowa, New Jersey, Georgia and Massachusetts, uniting with them and forming a National Society.

Lists of the officers of the different state societies are found in the pages of the book, the Constitution of the General Society and By-Laws of the New York Society.

The importance of the work to genealogists lies in an alphabetical list of the members' names, with their relationship to their Revolutionary ancestors and the active service of the ancestor through whom their claim for membership rests. As such claims are from authorized documentary evidence, the accuracy of the record can be readily appreciated by those who have been furnished traditionary evidence of by-gone days.

The prevalence of prominent names of the Revolutionary period is marked on a perusal of the record of its nine hundred and two members, a majority of whom have supplementary claims of descent from active participants in the struggle for freedom; that the energetic spirit which pervaded the soldiers and statesmen of those days has not deteriorated is evidenced by the fact that the New York Society includes in its membership men of high social standing and familiar to all the present generation by their national reputation in their different callings.

Incorporated in the work is the stirring address delivered by Prof. Henry P. Johnson on May 11, 1891, on "Ticonderoga, or the Defeat of the Old World in the New," and a poem on "The Name of Washington," by Geo. Parsons Lathrop.

Several illustrations specially engraved for this work are inserted, one of which is a portrait of Washington copied from Conder's picture.

By Walter K. Watkins, Esq., of Chelsea, Mass.

Year-Book of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for 1891; to which is prefixed a History of the Organization of the Society, set forth in Official Reports. Hartford, Conn.: Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company. 1892. Pp. 214. Price $1.00.

On the organization, March 7, 1889, of the New Jersey Sons of the American Revolution, by a few of the members of the New York Society of Sons of the Revolution, a circular was issued by the New Jersey Society for the formation of state societies.

Connecticut promptly responded in April, 1889, organizing a state society. Unlike the New Jersey and other of the state societies of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Connecticut Society's requirements for membership are more strict and similar to those of the Sons of the Revolution, with whom from a similarity of names it has often been confounded. That the parent name of Sons of the Revolution be taken is the desire of many members, and it can be readily appreciated by all as a simple solution to rectify an unfortunate choice of a name, and where a common interest demands union in words and deeds.

The history of the growth of the society shows the untiring efforts of its officers and members, which have culminated in producing a membership of over five hundred.

Added to a list of members is a valuable necrology of those who, having reverenced the deeds of their ancestors, have joined the great army as fellow members with them.

The typographical qualities of the book are enhanced by photo-mechanical reproductions of portraits of Jonathan Trumbull and Israel Putnam.

The work as a whole reflects great credit on the Committee of Publication, Messrs Joseph W. Woodward, Lucius F. Robinson, Jonathan F. Morris, Lucius P. Deming and Rufus W. Griswold.

By Walter K. Watkins, Esq., of Chelsea, Mass.

Town Records of Manchester, from 1718 to 1769, as contained in the "Commoners' Records," and the "Fourth Book of Town Records," 1736 to 1786. Volume II. Salem, Mass.: The Salem Press Publishing and Printing Co., 1891. 8vo. pp. 212.

The publication by the town of Manchester, Mass., of a printed volume containing all the general records of the town which have been preserved to us from the beginning down to the year 1736, comprised in the Second and Third Books of the Town Records, was noticed in the REGISTER for January, 1890 (xliv. 125), and the hope was expressed that the good work would not be allowed to stop there, but that steps should be taken to carry it on to completion.

At the annual town meeting held in March, 1890, the town voted to continue the printing of its ancient records, and the volume before us is the result. It contains the Fourth Book of the Records of the Town, from 1736 to 1786, with the exception of certain tax lists and constables' receipts. There are added also extracts from the volume entitled "Commoners' Records," beginning in 1718 and ending in 1769. These extracts were printed in accordance with another vote of the town passed at the same meeting. The volume is provided with an index of persons arranged by Christian and surnames, and an index of places and subjects.

To the able and efficient town clerk, Alfred S. Jewett, and the committee, Daniel Leach, D. L. Bingham and William H. Tappan, who have so cordially co-operated with him, the town is indebted for the success of this effort to preserve from destruction the fast-decaying records of one of the oldest towns in Massachusetts. It must be remembered that these ancient records concern not only those who now live within the narrow limits of the town, but the descendants, scattered all over the Union, of its early settlers, and indeed all antiquaries and historical scholars everywhere throughout the land, for they are part of the history of the Commonwealth, and that history cannot be properly written without a thorough study of the history of the towns that comprise it. The printing of such volumes as these is now for the first time making these town records accessible to the historian.

The hope is again expressed that long before the approaching celebration of the 250th anniversary of the town, all its records from the earliest times down to at least the beginning of the present century, if not later, may be put beyond the reach of destruction by the art of the printer. The printed page is a monument more lasting than brass, and it is the only monument which is imperishable.

By John T. Hassam, A.M., of Boston.

Young Folks' History of the United States. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. Boston: Lee & Shepard, Publishers. New York: Charles T. Dillingham. 1891. 8vo. pp. vi.+400+33. Price $1.50.

This very readable little history will be instructive to adults as well as to children. Col. Higginson treats his subject carefully, fairly, and in a way which ought to interest the young. The period of the civil war, perhaps the most difficult of any to the historian, especially to the writer of a "popular" work, is admirably portrayed. Col. Higginson is well qualified for his task, and has shown discretion not only in what he has so well arranged and condensed, but in what he has omitted altogether. The illustrations are numerous and pleasing, and the chronological table, and the questions, which latter fill thirty-three pages, will be of great assistance. The list of "Books for Consultation" contained in the appendix, and the statistics given, show excellent judgment in selection. The volume contains a map of what is now the United States, with data explaining the accessions of territory at different times. We have examined several "popular" state histories in the past few years which fail to serve the purpose for which they were intended, because the works are superficial and lacking in the very respects and characteristics which commend the volume before us. A "popular" history which does not contain the constitution of the state or nation which is its subject, and which devotes a few lines only to one important epoch, and many unnecessary pages to another, is a poor thing. We take pleasure in recommending Col. Higginson's book, and consider it a remarkably good Young Folks' History of the United States.

By George Kuhn Clarke, LL.B. of Needham, Mass.

The Original Mother Goose's Melody, as issued by John Newbery, London, circa *1760; Isaiah Thomas of Worcester,* circa *1785, and Monroe & Francis,* circa *1825. Reproduced in fac-simile from the first Worcester edition. With Introductory Notes.* By WILLIAM H. WHITMORE. *To which are added The Fairy Tales of Mother Goose, first collected by Perrault in 1696, reprinted from the original translation into English by R. Samber in 1729.* Damrell & Upham, The Old Corner Book Store, Boston. Griffith, Farran & Co., Limited, Newbery House, London, 1892. Price $1.50.

The first edition of Mr. Whitmore's monograph on Mother Goose was published in October, 1890, and was noticed by us in January, 1891. In that work Mr. Whitmore successfully showed the true nature of the fables about the authorship of Mother Goose's Melodies, which for a quarter of a century have been so industriously circulated; and he showed the true origin of the name and the melodies.

The present edition is much enlarged and improved. The author's positions have been fortified by new proofs. Among the newspapers of the second half of the last century he finds evidence that the booksellers and printers of Boston gave the children of New England a chance to become familiar with some of the characteristic melodies collected by Newbery. I have little doubt that copies of the whole book, Mother Goose's Melody, were imported and sold in Boston soon after Newbery issued it in London. The most important addition to this edition is a fac-simile reprint of a New York edition of 1795, of Mr. Charles Perrault's Tales, which Mr. Whitmore showed in his last edition gave popularity to the name, Mother Goose. A memoir and portrait of Perrault are given. Mr. Whitmore's research leaves little to be desired on the questions he discusses.

Montcalm and Wolfe. By FRANCIS PARKMAN. Fourteenth edition (being part seventh of his France and England in North America). Boston: published by Little, Brown & Company. University Press, John Wilson & Son. 1890. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. xvi.+514 and x.+502.

This is the fourteenth edition of a well-known standard work, which tells the story of the events that led to the capture of Quebec, and of its important and far-reaching results. As a historian we consider Mr. Parkman as able, accurate and happy in his style as any of the writers who by laborious research have presented to the world trustworthy accounts of the development of the American continent. What Bancroft has done to illumine the history of the United States, and Prescott to throw light upon the Spanish conquests in the new world, Parkman has to a large degree accomplished in his chosen domain, the struggle of France and Great Britain for supremacy in America. The second volume contains a likeness of Wolfe at the age of sixteen years, and is the only picture of him known to exist, as he never after sat for his portrait.

By George Kuhn Clarke, LL.B. of Needham, Mass.

Fragments of Revolutionary History. Being hitherto unpublished writings of the Men of the American Revolution, collected and edited under authority of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the Revolution. By GAILLARD HUNT, Registrar and Historian. Brooklyn, N. Y.: The Historical Printing Club. 1892. 8vo. pp. 200. Price in paper $2.00, in half leather $2.50.

The interest excited by the formation of Societies of Sons of the Revolution have led to the gathering and publication of much that is pertinent to that period of the nation's history.

In this collection of letters, which is mainly in the possession of some of the members of the District of Columbia Society of Sons of the Revolution, the historian and student will find new material and corroboration of previous publications on the Revolutionary War.

Especially can this be said regarding that part of the struggle when the operations were in the southern states. The correspondence of Morgan, Mercer and Lafayette are of special value. The interest is also quickened by the addition of Washington Letters, the appearance in print of which is always hailed with ardor by the student of American history, and which awaken envious dreams in the autograph collector.

By Walter K. Watkins, Esq., of Chelsea, Mass.

A Record, Genealogical, Biographical and Statistical of Thomas Stanton of Connecticut and His Descendants, 1635–1891. By WILLIAM A. STANTON, Ph.D., D.D. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell's Sons. 1891. 8vo. pp. 613. Price $7 in uncut boards, or $8 in leather binding.

The Beckwiths. By PAUL BECKWITH. Albany, N. Y. 1891. 8vo. pp. 384. Address the author, Paul Beckwith, Esq., St. Louis, Missouri.

Autumn Leaves from Family Trees: Historical, Biographical and Genealogical Materials relating to the Cauffman, Childsey, Churchman, Foster, Montgomery, Rodenbough, Shewell and affiliated families. Gathered and pressed for whom it may concern, by a kinsman, THOMAS FRANCIS RODENBOUGH. Illustrated. New York. 1892. 8vo. pp. 304. Edition 150 copies. A few copies remain unsold which can be obtained of Messrs. Clark & Zugalla, publishers, 33 Gold Street, New York, for $5 a copy postpaid.

Genealogy. Strobridge, Morrison or Morison, Strawbridge. By MARY STILES (PAUL) GUILD. Lowell, Mass.: Vox Populi Press, S. W. Huse & Co. 1891. 8vo. pp. xxix.+299. Edition 500 copies.

Forbes and Forbush Genealogy. The Descendants of Daniel Forbush who came from Scotland about the year 1665, and settled in Marlborough, Mass., in 1675. By FREDERICK CLIFTON PIERCE of Chicago, Ill. Published for the author. 1892. 8vo. pp. 199.

History of the Dudley Family. Number VI. By DEAN DUDLEY. Wakefield, Mass.: Dean Dudley, Publisher. 1892. 8vo. pp. 114. Price $1 per Number.

Genealogy of the Estabrook Family, including the Esterbrooks and Easterbrooks of the United States. By WILLIAM BOOTH ESTABROOK. Ithaca, N. Y.: Andrus & Church. 1891. 12mo. pp. 359. Price: cloth plain $3; cloth gilt edges $4; half morocco $5; full morocco $6. Postage 10 cts. extra.

Wheeler and Warren Families. Descendants of George Wheeler, Concord, Mass., 1630, through Deacon Thomas Wheeler, 1696, and of John Warren, Boston, Mass., 1630, through Ebenezer Warren, Leicester, Mass., 1744. Compiled by HENRY WARREN WHEELER. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell's Sons, Publishers. 1892. Fcp. 4to. pp. 121.

Clason, Clawson, Classon, Closson, Clanson. Stephen Clason of Stamford, Connecticut, in 1654, and some of his Descendants. Compiled and arranged from data chiefly collected by Oliver B. Clason of Gardiner, Maine. By WILLIAM B. LAPHAM. Augusta: Kennebec Journal Print. 1892. 8vo. pp. 144. Cloth. Price $2.

Historical Sketches of John Moses of Plymouth, a Settler of 1632 to 1640: John Moses of Windsor and Simsbury, a Settler prior to 1647; and John Moses of Portsmouth, a Settler prior to 1640, and a Genealogical Record of some of their Descendants. By ZEBINA MOSES. Hartford, Conn.: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company. 1890. 8vo. pp. 138.

Descendants of Aaron and Mary (Church) Magoun, Pembroke, Mass. With Illustrations and a Complete Index. Third Edition. By SAMUEL BRECK, U. S. A. Washington, D. C.: Rufus H. Darby, Book and Job Printer. 1891. 8vo. pp. 28+v.

Thones Kunders and his Children. Also a list of the Descendants for six generations of his youngest son, Henry Cunreds of Whitpain. By Henry C. CONRAD. Press of W. Costa, Wilmington. Fcp. 4to. pp. 105+23.

First Re-union of the Hills Family of Franklin, Mass., with Historical Notes. By EDWIN M. HILLS. Published for family purposes. C. A. Hack & Son, Taunton. 1891. 8vo. pp. 47.

A Brief History of the Sheppard Family, formerly seated at the Manors of Avening, Minchinhampton and Colesbourne, in the County of Gloucestershire, England. With Pedigrees of the Elder and Junior Branches of these Ancient Families. Compiled from Authentic Sources by WILLIAM ALBERT SHEPPARD. Calcutta: Printed by Thomas S. Smith, City Press, 12 Bentinck Street. 1891. 8vo. pp. 39. For private circulation only.

The Family of Merriam of Massachusetts. By W. S. APPLETON. Boston: David Clapp & Son. 1892. 8vo. pp. 15.

Notes on the Descendants of James Spencer (Junior) of Spencer Hall, Talbot County, Maryland. 1892. 8vo. pp. 26.

Lee of Virginia. 8vo. pp. 23.

We continue in this number our quarterly notices of genealogical publications.

The first book on our list is a bulky volume on the Stanton Family, descendants of Thomas Stanton, an early settler of New England, who was prominent in the affairs of the Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies. The author is the Rev. Dr. Stanton of Pittsburgh, Pa. He has evidently devoted great labor to the work, and has been very successful in the collection of biographical and genealogical facts. The book makes over six hundred pages, and contains over one thousand families and more than ten thousand names. Besides the Stanton genealogy proper, records of many other families who intermarried with the Stantons are here preserved, among which may be named those of Allen, Avery, Babcock, Baldwin, Barber, Brown, Bryant, Chesebrowe, Crandall, Denison, Frink, Gallup, Geer, Hewitt, Noyes, Palmer, Prentice, Rust, Smith, Thompson, West, Wheeler, Wilcox and Williams. The book is well compiled, clearly arranged and well indexed. It is printed on thick white paper, and is very creditable to the publishers, Messrs. Joel Munsell's Sons of Albany.

The next book is on the Beckwith family, and is compiled by Paul Beckwith of St. Louis, Mo., formerly of Washington, D. C. The earlier portion of the volume is devoted to the English Beckwiths, and the later to those of that name in this country. A "Roll of Honor" is given, recording the services of persons by the name in American wars from 1655 to 1865, evidently a work of much labor. The genealogy is very full and is well compiled. It has a good index. Mr. Beckwith wishes those interested to send him any records and facts which they may possess, and which are not found in this volume, as he wishes to continue his History of the American Beckwiths.

Mr. Rodenbough's "Autumn Leaves from Family Trees" contains genealogies of the seven families whose names are found on the title page, besides genealogical matter relating to other families connected with them. They are carefully compiled. The book is one of the most tasteful of recent additions to genealogical literature. It is handsomely printed and bound, and profusely illustrated with portraits and other engravings. It has a good index.

The next book is devoted to the genealogies of the families named on the title page. Part I. contains the descendants of William Strobridge, who came from Ireland early in the last century and settled in Middleborough, Mass., where he died Nov. 14, 1777, aged 87. Part II. contains the descendants of William Morrison, son of Robert, who settled at North Bridgewater, Mass., in 1740. A third part contains a partial genealogy of the Strawbridge family in America descended from various stocks. The book is compiled in a very thorough and satisfactory manner, is handsomely printed with numerous fine portraits and other engravings. It has full indexes.

The next volume gives the descendants of Daniel Forbush, who settled in Marlborough, Mass., in the latter part of the seventeenth century. In the REGISTER for April, 1853, the late Andrew H. Ward has an article on "Changes in Surnames," and cites numerous ways in which the surname of this settler and his descendants appear on the records and elsewhere, such as Farrabas, Forbush, Farrowbush and Forbes. The emigrant has many living descendants of prominence, many of whom spell their name Furbush, some Forbes, and others use various varieties of the surname. The author, Col. Pierce, has had much experience as a writer of local and family history, and this book is a good specimen of his work.

A new part of the Dudley genealogy has just been issued, filled with valuable matter relating to the Dudleys and their descendants. Some interesting matter relating to the English Dudleys, with a view of Dudley Castle and a plan of the grounds, is here found. A large portion of the number is devoted to families descended from Gov. Thomas Dudley, the Allens, the Appletons, the Atkinses, the Baileys, the Backuses, the Barbers, the Bartletts, the Beans, the Blaisdells, the Blakes, the Blunts, the Bradleys, the Bradstreets, the Brookses, and other

families whose names are found in the remaining letters of the alphabet. A full biography of Gov. Simon Bradstreet and Anne Dudley his wife, the first American poetess, adds much to the value of the work. Fine portraits embellish the work. We hope that the author will meet with encouragement enough to continue the work.

The Estabrook volume is a valuable book, and the author has laid those bearing his name under great obligations. There are various families of Estabrook in this country. The ancestor of the earliest appears to be Rev. Joseph Estabrook who came to New England in 1660, was graduated from Harvard College in 1664, and three years later was ordained as a colleague of Rev. Edward Bulkley over the church at Concord, Mass. The book is well compiled and has a good index.

The book devoted to the Wheeler and the Warren families descended from the persons named in the title page. The genealogical and biographical details are full and precise. The book is handsomely printed and well indexed.

Mr. Oliver B. Clason of Gardner, Maine, has been five years engaged in collecting materials for a genealogy of the descendants of Stephen Clason, an early settler of Stamford, Conn. He has placed his material in the hands of Dr. William B. Lapham, who has had much experience in compiling family and local histories, and who has arranged and compiled the book in a very satisfactory manner.

The book on the several families of Moses whose ancestors are named on the title page of the next book contains very satisfactory accounts of those families. The compiler, Mr. Moses, of Washington, D. C., has been very successful in researches. The book is well arranged, well indexed and well printed.

The Magoun volume is by Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Samuel Breck, U.S.A., of Washington, D. C., the author of the Breck genealogy noticed by us in January, 1891. It was prepared as a memorial of the author's grandmother, Mrs. Ruth Church (Magoun) Breck, and is a worthy memorial of her and her kindred.

The work on the Kunders, Cunreds or Conrad family is by Mr. Conrad, attorney at law, in Wilmington, Delaware. The emigrant ancestor was Thones Kunders, one of the little band of German emigrants who in 1683 settled at Germantown, Pa. His youngest son Henry, who spelt his surname Cunreds, settled at Whitpain, Montgomery County, and it is to his descendants that this book is chiefly devoted. The author has been very successful in obtaining materials, particularly biographical data relating to the emigrant and his sons. The book is well compiled, well indexed and well printed.

The next work is a report of the proceedings at the first gathering of the Hills family, which took place on Monday, Sept. 7, 1891, at the old homestead in Franklin, Mass. The historical address was by Mr. Edwin M. Hills of Taunton, Mass. It contains many interesting biographical sketches of persons of the name and blood. The book preserves much valuable historical and genealogical material.

The work on the Sheppard family is by Mr. William A. Sheppard of Calcutta, India, a nephew of John H. Sheppard, A.M., of Boston, Mass., a memoir of whom is printed in the REGISTER for October, 1873. Four years ago Mr. Sheppard traced the ancestry of his family to the latter part of the sixteenth century, and published a tabular pedigree giving the result of his labors, which pedigree was noticed by us in October, 1888. In the present pamphlet Mr. Sheppard furnishes much valuable and interesting matter relative to the various members of the family. Particularly interesting is the diary of his father, Mr. George Albert Sheppard, who was born in Hallowell, Maine, in 1792, and died in Calcutta in 1857. The earlier portion of the diary has references to many prominent New-England people of that day. The tabular pedigree published in 1887 has been reprinted in this work.

Mr. Appleton, the author of the next work, contributed to the REGISTER in April, 1868, and April, 1870, articles on the Merriam family. He has added other matter and revised the whole, and now presents his work on the Family of Mirriam of Massachusetts in a much improved form.

The Spencer notes are by Mr. Theodore F. Jewell of Newport, R. I. They contain in a condensed form the result of some years of research. A genealogical manuscript written in 1849 by Samuel W. Spencer, M.D., of Florida, has been used in compiling the pamphlet.

families whose names are found in the remaining letters of the alphabet. A full biography of Gov. Elmon Brastered and Anne Dudley his wife, the first American poetess, adds much to the value of the work. Fine portraits embellish the work. We hope that the author will meet with encouragement enough to continue the work.

The Estabrook volume is a valuable book, and the author has laid those bearing his name under great obligations. There are various families of Estabrook in this country. The ancestor of the earliest appears to be Rev. Joseph Estabrook who came to New England in 1680, was graduated from Harvard College in 1684, and three years later was ordained as a colleague of Rev. Edward Bulkley over the church at Concord, Mass. The book is well compiled and has a good index.

The book devoted to the Wheeler and the Warren families descended from the persons named in the title page. The genealogical and biographical details are full and precise. The book is handsomely printed and well indexed.

Mr. Oliver B. Mason of Gardner, Maine, has been five years engaged in collecting materials for a genealogy of the descendants of Stephen Closson, an early settler of Stamford, Conn. He has placed his material in the hands of Dr. William B. Lapham, who has had much experience in compiling family and local histories, and who has arranged and compiled the book in a very satisfactory manner.

The book on the several families of Moses whose ancestors are named on the title page of the next book contains very satisfactory accounts of those families. The compiler, Mr. Bigger, of Washington, D. C., has been very successful in researches. The book is well arranged, well indexed and well printed.

The Magoun volume is by Dr. Hiram Orcutt Beck, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., the author of the Beck genealogy noticed by us in January, 1891. It was prepared as a memorial of the author's grandmother, Alice Ruth Cutter (Magoun) Beck, and is a worthy memorial of her and her kindred.

The work on the Sanders, Curtis or Curtiss family is by Mr. Conrad, attorney at law, in Wilmington, Delaware. The emigrant ancestor was Thomas Sanders, one of the little band of German emigrants who in 1683 settled at Germantown, Pa. His youngest son Henry, who spelt his surname Curtis, settled at Whitpain, Montgomery County, and it is to his descendants that this book is chiefly devoted. The author has been very successful in obtaining materials, particularly biographical data relating to the emigrant and his sons. The book is well compiled, well indexed and well printed.

The next work is a report of the proceedings at the first gathering of the Hills family, which took place on Monday, Sept. 7, 1891, at the old homestead in Franklin, Mass. The historical address was by Mr. Edwin M. Hills of Taunton, Mass. It contains many interesting biographical sketches of persons of the name and blood. The book preserves much valuable historical and genealogical material.

The work on the Sheppard family is by Mr. William A. Sheppard of Calcutta, India, a nephew of John H. Sheppard, A.M., of Boston, Mass., a memoir of whom is printed in the Register for October, 1878. Many years ago Mr. Sheppard traced the ancestry of his family to the latter part of the eighteenth century, and published a tabular pedigree giving the result of his labors, which pedigree was noticed by us in October, 1885. In the present pamphlet Mr. Sheppard furnishes much valuable and interesting matter relative to the various members of the family. Particularly interesting is the diary of his father, Mr. George Albert Sheppard, who was born in Hallowell, Maine, in 1797, and died in Calcutta in 1827. The earlier portion of the diary has reference to the famous prominent New-England people of that day. The tabular pedigree published in 1857 has been reprinted in this work.

Mr. Appleton, the author of the next work, contributed to the Register in April, 1889, and April, 1870, articles on the Merriam family. He has added other matter and revised the whole, and now presents his work on the Family of Merriam of Massachusetts in a much improved form.

The Spencer notes are by Mr. Theodore F. Jewell of Newport, R. I. They contain in a condensed form the result of some years of research. A genealogical manuscript written in 1850 by Samuel W. Spencer, M.D., of Fairfield has been used in compiling the pamphlet.

The pamphlet entitled "Lee of Virginia" is a reprint to the valuable contribution of Mr. J. Henry Lea to the REGISTER for January and April, 1892.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY FROM DEC. 15, 1891, TO MARCH 22, 1892.

Prepared by the Librarian.

I. *Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.*

George Bancroft. By Andrew McFarland Davis. Pamphlet, pp. 17. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Vol xxvi.

The Church and Parish of Great Missenden (Bucks). By Charles Harold Evelyn White, Vicar of Christ Church, Chesham. Pamphlet, pp. 32.

Pemaquid; Its Forts. By Charles Levi Woodbury. Pamphlet, pp. 18. Reprinted from the Hyde Park Historical Record for 1891–92.

Genuine Letters of Mary Queen of Scots, to James, Earl of Bothwell. Edited and arranged by J. Watts de Peyster. Pamphlet, pp. 28.

The Rev. Joseph Sewall. His Youth and Early Manhood. By Hamilton A. Hill. Pamphlet, pp. 11. Reprinted from the New-England Historic Genealogical Register, January, 1892.

The First Congregational (Unitarian) Society of Burlington, Vt. Pages from the Church Records. Compiled by the pastor, Rev. H. L. Wheeler. Pamphlet, pp. 11.

Two Hundred and Fifty-third Annual Record of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Pamphlet, pp. 96.

Manual. Congregational Church, Plymouth, N. H. By Rev. Frank G. Clark. 1892. 8vo. pp. 97.

Mysteries and Masques. A paper read before the St. Nicholas Club (New York), on Twelfth Night, 1892. By William G. Davies. Pamphlet, pp. 19.

Charles Devens, Henry M. Dexter, Edward I. Thomas. } Extract from the report of the Council, read to the American Antiquarian Society, April 29, 1891. By George F. Hoar. Pamphlet, pp. 17.

II. *Other Publications.*

Charles Deane, LL.D. A Memoir. By Justin Winsor. Pamphlet, pp. 47.

Life and Works of Brasseur de Bourbourg. By Herbert B. Adams. Pamphlet, pp. 19. Reprint from Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, at the Semi-Annual Meeting, April 29, 1891.

The Archives of the Corporation of Andover. Part I. By the Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, Rector of Penton Mewsey. 12 mo. pp. 80. Reprinted from the Andover Advertiser.

In Memoriam. Dr. John Crowell, M.D., of Haverhill, Mass. 8vo. pp. 260.

Poem by Dr. John Crowell. Written for the 250th Anniversary of Haverhill. 1890. Pamphlet, pp. 26.

Centennial Day of the Presbyterian Church, New Hartford, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1891. Pamphlet, pp. 73.

The Clubs of Boston. A complete list of members. Published by N. Wilson & Co. 8vo. pp. 442.

Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society, Winnepeg:

Annual Report for 1890. Pamphlet, pp. 12.

A Paper read before it, May 4, 1890, by George Bryce, on "The First Recorder of Rupert's Land." Pamphlet, pp. 5.

A Paper read before it, January 22, 1891, by George Bryce, on "Surface Geology of the Red River and Assiniboine Valleys." Pamphlet, pp. 7.

DEATHS.

CAPT. FREDERIC FORSYTH of Portland, died in that city June 11, 1891, aged 72. His father, Thomas Forsyth, was a merchant of Portland. Frederic Forsyth married Harriette Marie, daughter of Maj. Gen. Joseph Jewett, and left

two sons, Frederic Gregory and Thomas Scott. In early life he was a member of the Portland Rifle Corps (1839). He was an officer in Capt. Thing's Pioneers, who started in 1849 from Boston overland for California, for gold and adventure. After his return from the Pacific, he was chosen captain of the Rifle Corps. He commanded the escort and body guard of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, when he visited Portland in July, 1860. He was an Odd Fellow and a member of the New-England Society of California Pioneers. He was a highly respected and honorable man.

Mrs. Hannah[6] (*Nehemiah*,[5] *Nehemiah*,[4] *Henry*,[3] *Josiah*,[2] *Moses*[1] of Woburn, 1640) (Cleveland) King, a centenarian, died at Otisco on Thursday evening, March 12, 1891. She "reached her 102d anniversary of her birth on the 16th of February previous. Mrs. King came of a long-lived family, the Clevelands, distantly related to the paternal ancestor of the ex-president. They emigrated from Williamsburg, Mass., to New York State a few years after the Tories were driven from the Mohawk Valley. Mrs. King was then a child, having been born in Williamsburg, Feb. 16, 1789. She recalled with distinctness her elders telling of the Revolution. The family set their rooftree in Skaneateles in 1817, where the deceased was married a year later to William King. There were twelve children in the Cleveland family, and the mother who bore them attained the age of 104 years, 7 months. Two sisters of Mrs. Cleveland lived to be 98 or 99 years respectively. That longevity was inherited may be imagined when it is stated that one of Mrs. King's sisters, Mrs. Olive Cleveland Clarke, died aged 101 years, 4 months and 21 days. Mrs. Clarke was able on her 100th birthday to write her autograph in a clear and legible hand. Mrs. King and her husband spent their lives on the farm at Otisco, excepting ten years which they took to reside in Homer, Cortland County, a change made to favor their children in the matter of an education. Their offspring consisted of six, of whom three are living, as follows: Caroline and Amelia King, spinsters, and Mrs. O. B. Stone* of Bloomington, Ill. The unmarried daughters still remain at the family hearthstone. Lewis W. Cleveland of Skaneateles is a surviving brother of Mrs. King, and is aged 95 years."—*Syracuse Standard, Saturday, March* 14, 1891.

Mr. William Gray Whelden. Died at West Barnstable, Friday, Oct. 23, 1891, at the ancestral home of the Wheldens and the Parkers, William Gray Whelden, youngest son of Isaac and Eliza Davis (Parker) Whelden,† aged 47 years. He was born in the house where he died. His paternal ancestors have lived in that part of the Old Plymouth Colony from the beginning of the settlements there, and his father is now living at the advanced age of 92 years. On the maternal side he was descended from the Hinckleys, Sturgises and Parkers. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Samuel Parker, born at West Barnstable 1742, settled over the First Parish in Provincetown Jan. 20, 1774, and there died in the ministry in the spring of 1811.

In early life Mr. Whelden came to Boston and entered the employ of Anderson, Heath & Co., wholesale dry goods, Winthrop Square; and soon, developing a good capacity as a salesman, he was placed in the responsible position of managing, as a commercial traveller, their trade in central and southern New York and northern Ohio. A close attention to business overtaxed a naturally delicate constitution, and he was obliged for a year or more to remain at his home in West Barnstable. With restored health he returned to Boston and joined the house of C. F. Hovey & Co., and renewed the acquaintance of his old customers, but hemorrhage of the lungs obliged him to abandon the flattering prospects which his capacity as a salesman insured him, and he retired in the prime of life to the happy home of his childhood. For twenty years he was an invalid, and the last ten of these was an unbroken contest with the disease which has at last obtained the victory. He was singularly pure in his life; patient in sickness, and bright and cheerful among his friends. All that the love and sympathy of his sisters and father could do for him were ever at his disposal. He never married. The funeral was on Monday, Oct. 27th, and they buried him by the side of his mother and brother Samuel, in the cemetery near the West Barnstable station.

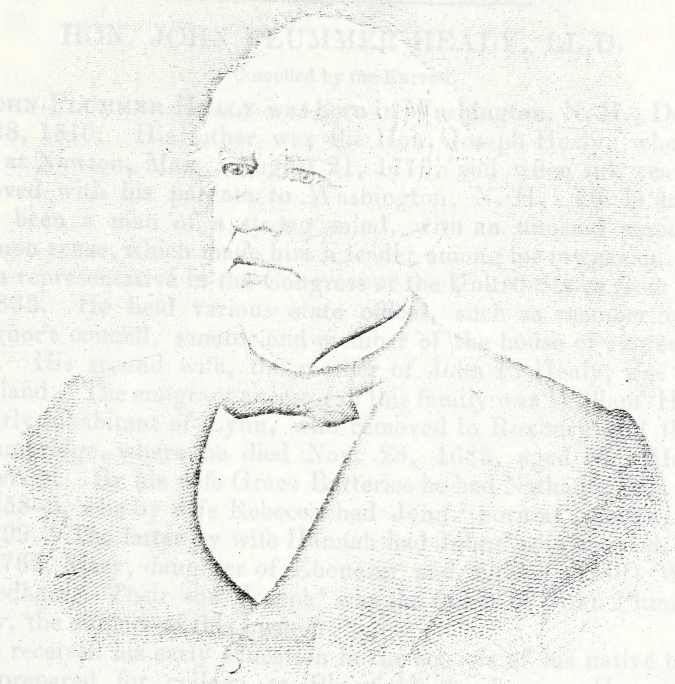
T. S.

* Mrs. Julia A. (King) Stone, widow of the late Rev. Orlando B. Stone.
† See her obituary, Register, vol. 27, page 112.

two sons, Frederic Gregory and Thomas Scott. In early life he was a member of the Portland Rifle Corps (1859). He was an officer in Capt. Thing's Pioneers, who started in 1860 from Boston overland for California, for gold and adventure. After his return from the Pacific, he was colonel organizer of the Rifle Corps. He commanded the escort and body guard of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, when he visited Portland in July, 1860. He was an Odd Fellow and a member of the Zeta Beta Society of California Pioneers. He was a highly respected and honorable man.

Mrs. HANNAH (Wadsworth) Mcdonald, Henry, Joseph, Silvey of Woburn, (1810) (Cranston) Knox, a centenarian, died at Ohio on Thursday evening, March 13, 1890. She reached her 102d anniversary of her birth on the 16th of February previous. Mrs. King came of a long-lived family, the Clevelands, distantly related to the paternal ancestor of the ex-president. They emigrated from Williamsburg, Mass., to New York State a few years after the Tories were driven from the Mohawk Valley. Silvey King was then a child, having been born in Williamsburg, Feb. 16, 1785. She recalled with distinctness her elders telling of the Revolution. The family was thirteen in Shenandoah in 1817, when she deceased was married a year later to William King. There were twelve children in the Cleveland family, and the mother who bore them attained the age of 101 years, 7 months. Two sisters of Mrs. Cleveland lived to be 93 or 95 years respectively. That longevity was inherited may be inferred when it is stated that one of Mrs. King's sisters, Mrs. Olive Cleveland Clark, died aged 101 years, 4 months and 21 days. Mrs. Clarke was able on her 100th birthday to write her autograph in a clear and legible hand. Mrs. King and her husband spent their lives on the farm at Orion, excepting ten years which they took to reside in Geauga County, a change made to favor their children in the matter of an education. Their offspring consisted of six, of whom three are living, as follows: Caroline and Amelia King, spinsters, and Mrs. O. B. Stone of Bloomington, Ill. The unmarried daughters still remain at the family homestead. Lewis W. Cleveland of

* Mrs. Julia A. (King) Stone, widow of the late Rev. Orlando B. Stone.
† See for obituary, Reverse, vol. 57, page 111.



J. P. Healy.

NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
REGISTER.

JULY, 1892.

HON. JOHN PLUMMER HEALY, LL.D.

Compiled by the EDITOR.

JOHN PLUMMER HEALY was born in Washington, N. H., December 28, 1810. His father was the Hon. Joseph Healy, who was born at Newton, Mass., August 21, 1776, and when two years old removed with his parents to Washington, N. H. He is said to have been a man of a strong mind, with an unusual amount of common sense, which made him a leader among his townsmen. He was a representative in the Congress of the United States from 1829 to 1832. He held various state offices, such as member of the governor's council, senator and member of the house of representatives. His second wife, the mother of John P. Healy, was Sally Copeland. The emigrant ancestor of this family was William[1] Healy, an early inhabitant of Lynn, who removed to Roxbury and thence to Cambridge, where he died Nov. 28, 1683, aged 70. He had five wives. By his wife Grace Butterice he had Nathaniel[2] bp. Feb. 6, 1658–9, who by wife Rebecca had John,[3] born at Newton, Jan. 8, 1699. The latter by wife Hannah had John,[4] who married, May 13, 1762, Mary, daughter of Ebenezer and Subiah (Hall) Wight of Dedham. Their son Joseph[5] was the father of John Plummer[6] Healy, the subject of this memoir.

He received his early education in the schools of his native town, and prepared for college at Plainfield Academy. He entered Dartmouth College in 1831, and was graduated in 1835. Soon after he left college he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Daniel Webster of Boston, then United States senator from Massachusetts. "Association with so great a man, in the greatness of his intellectual powers, must have had an effect on the mind of the young law student, and soon after his admission to the bar, in 1838, we find him assisting Mr. Webster in the preparation and trial of his great causes and following his political faith and fortunes."* Mr. Healy became the law partner of the great statesman, and "during the most of the years that the partnership continued Mr. Webster was almost constantly in Washington, either in the Senate or the Cabinet, and Mr. Healy was much relied on by his

* Memoir of John Plummer Healy, by Godfrey Morse, 1882, page 5.

senior for the laborious work of preparing the cases Mr. Webster had in charge, and for the business detail of their management."*

At the election in the fall of 1839, he was chosen by the city of Boston a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and took his seat in January, 1840. Nine years later he was again chosen a representative to the Massachusetts legislature from the city for the year 1849, and was reëlected for the year 1850. In 1854 he was a senator from the county of Suffolk, and as such was appointed chairman of the committee on railways and canals. He was also a member of the committees on towns and on education. He performed the duties of these offices with faithfulness and ability.

Through the influence of Mr. Webster while he was Secretary of State, Mr. Healy was appointed, by President Fillmore, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of California. His reasons for declining so flattering an appointment are stated in the following quotation from an obituary notice:

> Mr. Healy hesitated much as to accepting; but being warmly urged by friends in whom he reposed confidence, at length decided affirmatively in the matter, and made preparations to leave for the distant but promising field of professional opportunity thus opened to him. To tell how he came to recall that decision will be to present not only a biographical fact in its proper order, but will vividly illustrate a salient personal trait. Mr. Healy's father was the Hon. Joseph Healy, a man of distinction and influence in New Hampshire, and representative in Congress of that State during several terms. At the time referred to he was a man of venerable years, and withdrawn through decrepitude from all active pursuits. His son's appointment and his purpose to accept it had been made known to him, so that, when the son came to the ancestral home for the final leave-taking, he brought no surprising intelligence. The old man had decided upon it as a wise step for his son to take, and upon their meeting so advised him, saying: "My son, you must go; it is your duty to go." In giving utterance to the counsels of wisdom he could not restrain the promptings of affection, and burst into tears. It was the turning-point of the whole affair, for filial considerations instantly became dominant in the young man's mind, and the desire of Webster, the urging of professional friends, and the prospects of a career of the highest honor, ceased to have weight before the old man's involuntary appeal. Mr. Healy resolved to remain at Boston so long as his father should live. Much as he will be lamented by those with whom he has held professional and business relations, it is with those who have, in more intimate relations, come to know the tender sensibilities of the man, and that loveliness of personal character which this anecdote bespeaks, that his loss will most deeply be felt.†

Mr. Webster died in the autumn of 1852, and Mr. Healy continued a successful practice at the corner of Tremont and Court Streets, where they had long been located. In 1856 he was appointed City Solicitor, and held the office through all the political changes of the Boston city government for twenty-five years. In 1881, the office of Corporation Council was created especially for him.

* Morse's memoir of Healy, p. 5.
† Obituary in a Boston newspaper quoted by Mr. Morse, pp. 6–7.

There is but one opinion in the public mind as to his administration of the office of City Solicitor, and that is, that he discharged all its duties in a conspicuously wise, honest, able, and successful manner. His firmness and strong sense of right, and the faith in, and respect for, his unflinching honesty, conduced much to maintain the proud eminence of Boston for municipal integrity and honor among her sister cities on this continent. Twenty-five consecutive elections bear witness to the faith which many successive City Councils had in him.

He was most constant in his attendance in his office, and seldom even took a day's vacation, or absented himself from the city. He was most courteous to all who came in official relation with him; and no one ever left his presence without being impressed with his absolute honesty. He was kind to all his associates and subordinates, and was tender and forbearing to the young men connected with his office. His was one of those natures which never suspected wrong in any one. His mind was, however, thoroughly masculine, and, although not a lawyer who indulged in constant reading of law books or reports, he was thoroughly grounded in the underlying principles of the law, and had the faculty of applying these principles to his cases whether at *nisi prius* or in an argument on questions of law before the full bench. No man had a better knowledge of, or more experience on, questions of municipal law than he; and his opinions were sought and acquiesced in by many cities and towns outside of Boston. His arguments before court or jury were generally short, and he always took in and stated the salient points. His power before juries was remarkable; and, in the opinion of the Chief Justice of the highest court of this Commonwealth, was peculiarly effective. He used none of the devices of rhetoric; his address to the jury was plain, open, honest talk, as between neighbors. He thus gained their good-will and attention: and, as his integrity was known to all, their confidence and favorable verdicts followed. The courts all recognized the same traits of his character; and, as he was never known to argue frivolous exceptions, he was always listened to with closest attention and interest.*

Mr. Healy died at his residence in Temple Street, Boston, January 4, 1882, aged seventy-one years. Three days later the funeral was held at his house, the mayor (the Hon. Samuel A. Green) and other city officials, with members of the bar and prominent citizens, attending. His death was appropriately noticed by the City government, by the courts and by the bar.

Mr. Healy married in December, 1847, Miss Mary Stickney Barker, daughter of Mr. Jedidiah Barker of Boston, who survives him. Their only son Joseph, a young lawyer of great promise, died April 18, 1880. He was born August 6, 1849, was graduated at Harvard University in 1870, and at the Harvard Law School in 1873. His death was a severe blow to the hopes of his parents.

At a meeting of the Common Council of Boston, Jan. 5, 1882, a series of resolutions was adopted in which the City Council records "its appreciation of the great professional skill with which Mr. Healy protected the interests of the city, of his unceasing and courteous attention to his duties as legal adviser of the Council, and of the

* Morse's memoir of Healy, pp. 7–8.

many charming qualities of head and heart which made him the most agreeable of companions as well as the safest of counsellors." William H. Whitmore, Esq., who prepared and offered these resolutions, has furnished us with the following tribute which shows some striking characteristics of the man:

Having had considerable official business with Mr. Healy, I desire to express my remembrance of his unfailing courtesy and good-nature. He was often presented with questions largely political or personal. He listened with serenity to the most ridiculous suggestions, waived aside without ridicule the impossible ones, and gave consideration and assistance to every good project. He was invaluable to the city as an adviser in all emergencies, never hurried nor confused; and, as inaccessible to persuasion as to menace, his words seemed the embodiment of justice. His manners were courteous to all; and when he unbent to his friends, his recollections of men and events were charmingly told.

At the same meeting, the council voted that "the Joint Standing Committee on Rules and Orders be instructed to have prepared a suitable memoir of the late John P. Healy, and to insert the same in the Municipal Register for the current year." The memoir was prepared by Godfrey Morse, LL.B., and is an able tribute to Mr. Healy's memory. Besides being inserted in the Municipal Register, it was printed separately. From this pamphlet we have drawn freely.* We quote the following from an editorial in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, published the morning after his death, which Mr. Morse has reprinted in his appendix:

The roll of city solicitors is a memorable one, and John P. Healy leads them all in conspicuously able service. Pickering, Chandler, Ranney, Hillard, Healy, are bright names in the official life of the city. His mind was purely legal, and his tastes were for the law. He was thoroughly grounded in the principles of the law. He was not, as compared with mere bookworms, a great student of the books, either in the text-books or the reports; but he was well enough in both those lines of legal learning for all practical purposes. In all the law relating to towns and cities and municipal corporations he was thoroughly booked on authority and principle, and long experience therein made him a thorough adept. His opinions were sought on such matters from all parts of the State, and deservedly passed for oracles and models. He was a quiet, modest, and unpretentious man. He never pushed for place or prominence. The few official trusts which came to him came in every instance without seeking on his part, and were due solely to the fitness of the man for usefulness in the place. He more than once declined preferment, desiring to live and die a practising lawyer, and he has died in harness. He belonged to no rings and took part in no cabals. He belonged to no mutual admiration societies, and he had no lot with schemes and schemers. He was a downright, good-natured, true, and upright man.†

* Other authorities are The History of Washington, N. H., 1886; the Wight Family, by Danforth P. Wight, pp. 82-3; The Wights, by William Ward Wight, 1879, p. 43; the History of Newton, by Francis Jackson, p. 307; the History of Cambridge, by Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., pp. 579-80; Sketches of the Alumni of Dartmouth College, by Rev. George T. Chapman, D.D., p. 277; REGISTER, vol. 36, p. 338.

† Morse's memoir of Healy, p. 23.

OTIS FAMILY OF MONTREAL, CANADA.

By Isaac J. Greenwood, A.M., of New York City.

The following notes, drawn chiefly from Tanguay's Genealogical Dictionary of Canada, may serve to amplify the excellent account of the Otis Family which appears in the 4th and 5th volumes of the Register.

Richard Otis, a son or nephew of John Otis of Hingham, Mass., settled about 1655 in Dover, N. H., and was there killed by the Indians, towards the end of June, 1689, together with his son Stephen Otis, aged 37 years, who by his wife Mary Pitman left a daughter Mary, born about 1675, afterwards the wife of Ebenezer Varney of Dover, and two sons Stephen and Nathaniel, who were carried away and sold to the French in Canada.

The widow (and third wife) of Richard Otis, was Grizel (called by her descendants Grizet) Warren, born 1662, daughter of James and Margaret Warren. The Indians killed her daughter Hannah, a child of two years, and took her and her infant (female) of three months to Canada. Here the mother joined the Catholic church, was re-baptized. Tanguay, in his list of English captives, has: Warren, Jacques, de Berwick, en Ecosse. Irlandaise, Marguerite (sa femme). Marie-Madeleine, née le 6 mars 1662 à la Nouvelle-Angleterre; prise en guerre le 18 Juin 1689; bapt. 9 mai 1693; 1° m . . . à Richard (o) Theys; 2° m 15 octobre 1693, à Phillipe Robitaille, à Montréal; au service de M. De Maricour (or Lemoine). She was married as Madeleine Warren, veuve de Richard (O) Theys, de Douvres, Nouvelle-Angleterre, to Philippe Robitaille, son of Jean and Martine (Carmont) R. from Biencourt, province d'Artois, who was buried 5 Oct. 1740; Madeleine was buried 27 October, 1750, aged 89. Their children were:

1. *Philippe*, bpt. 5 February, 1695; visited his half-sister in New England and remained about a year; but returning to Canada, was buried 18 December, 1720.
2. *Jacques*, bpt. 29 January, 1695.
3. *Jean*, bpt. 10 March, 1699.
4. *George*, bpt. 19 April, 1701; bur. 19 February, 1703.
5. *Marguerite*, bpt. 2 April, 1703; m. 13 April, 1722, at Montreal to Jean Baptiste Biron, bpt. 23 March, 1702, son of Pierre and Jeanne (Dumouchel) Biron, from Peille, bishopric of Saintes.

The infant, which Mrs. Robitaille brought into Canada at the time of her capture in 1689, was educated in the Romish faith, baptized as Christine Hotesse, and married at Montreal, 14 June, 1707, to Louis Bau (or Le Beau), a joiner, as his second wife. Louis Bau was a son of Jean and Etiennette (Lory) Bau, and died 26 February, 1713, aged about 35. Their children were:

1. *Louis*, bpt. 20 November, 1708; bur. 25 January, 1709.
2. *Marie-Anne-Christine*, bpt. 14 June, 1710; m. 20 February, 1726. Pierre Trefflé, merchant of Montreal, as first wife: bur. at Quebec, 18 December, 1726, and her infant Pierre on 23 January, 1727, age 1 mo. 13 days.
3. *Marie-Madeleine*, bpt. 20 May, 1712.
4. *Louis*, m. 1745, Angélique Besset, and was bur. at Chamblay, 24 October, 1760.

Taking advantage of an exchange of prisoners in 1714, the widow Lebeau came to New England, but was not allowed to remove her young children from Canada. At Northampton she joined the Church, under the Rev. Solomon Stoddard, and taking the name of her grandmother Warren, that is Margaret (though she was usually called Christine), she soon married Capt. Thomas Baker of that place, afterwards of Brookfield, and settling in her native town of Dover in 1735, there died 23 February, 1773, aged about 84 years. Several of her children by the second marriage survived her, of whom were Col. Otis Archelaus Sharrington Baker, who died at Dover, 27 October, 1801, aged 75, and Mary, widow of Capt. Benjamin Bean of Epping, who died at Conway, N. H., 6 February, 1826, lacking but 10 days of her being one hundred years of age.

Stephen Otis, eldest son of Stephen who was killed at Dover in 1689, is not mentioned by Tanguay, but as Joseph-Marie-Autes of Quebec, he, in in October, 1710, conveyed to his brother Nathaniel (or Paul) of Montreal, all interest he might have to any estate in New England.

Nathaniel Otis, born 1684, was re-baptized in Montreal as Paul Hotesse, and in 1714 released to his brother-in-law Ebenezer Varney of Dover, all claim to any estate in New England. He was a cooper of Montreal, and was there buried, 26 December, 1730. He is styled "fils d'Etienne (Hotesse) et de Marie Pittman, de Douvres, Nouvelle-Angleterre;" by his first wife Elisabeth Ouabert (Hubbard?) he had:

1. *Paul-Nicholas*, bpt. 20 January, 1712; m. 12 October, 1744, Marie-Genevieve Truteau, and had several children.
2. *Ignace-Laurent*, bpt. 11 August; bur. 9 October, 1713.
3. *Marie-Louise*, bpt. 13 December, 1714; bur. 11 January, 1715.
4. *Louis*, bpt. 14 April, 1716; m. 20 October, 1749, Marie Francoise Martineau, b. 1728.
5. *Marie-Catherine*, bpt. 20 September, 1717; m. 1st, Feb. 8, 1740, Louis Pouget; 2d, January 9, 1748, Laurent Bertrand.
6. *Joseph*, bpt. 8 September, bur. 15 November, 1718.
7. *Philippe-Marie*, bpt. 10 September, bur. 9 December, 1719.

He married 2d, Oct. 20, 1721, Madeleine Toupin, who was buried Aug. 28, 1722, aged 26, with her infant.

THE GILL LINEAGE.

By Prof. James D. Butler, LL.D., of Madison, Wisconsin.

The history of genealogical inquiry in the Gill family has some points of special interest. Few families can show documentary proof of so early and continuous effort to trace their lineage. In few families have generations been so sundered by change of language, religion and nationality. A search begun without clues has seldom ended in such perfect success.

In 1768, three brothers, named Gill, born in Canada but of New-England descent, were anxious to ascertain their origin. Their father had been captivated in childhood by Indians, as was believed about eighty years before, and near Boston. The name of the captive's father was said to be Sam or Sagen. The three brothers, with others of their kinsfolk, chose one of their number who should go to Boston and its vicinity for genealogical research. This representative was furnished with a letter of recom-

mendation from Guy Carleton, Governor of Canada. He was furnished with a statement of the traditions then prevailing among the Canadian Gills, relating to the New England origin of their family, and the following letter of recommendation from the governor of Canada:

> Francis Robert Gill is recommended to all whom the above may concern and that can assist him to find out his relatives near Boston.
>
> GUY CARLETON.
>
> Castle of Quebec, Feb. 26, 1768.
>
> By the Lt. Governor's command.
>
> J. Goldpap, D'y Sec'y.

Whether the purposed journey was made is doubtful. At all events nothing was then discovered.

But curiosity concerning family lineage was inherited by the posterity of the fraternal trio. One of their grand-children, Ignace, born 1808, father of Judge Gill, paid sixteen dollars in New England for a book-rarity, which he loaned and lost before he had noted its contents narrowly. According to his remembrance he read in the first pages that Samuel Gill was carried off from Dover by the Abenakis. His impression was probably incorrect, as no book with such a statement has been discovered in the exhaustive bibliography of Dover, and since the proof is now conclusive that Samuel Gill was not made captive there. However this may be, the purchase by Ignace attests the transmission of genealogical zeal, and his false memory regarding Dover gave it a local direction which led at last to the truth.

In 1866, the Abbe Maurault published his voluminous work on the Abenakis,—the tribe by which the child Gill had been carried off. The Gill history, as there given, abounds in inventions pure and simple. It is there stated that the captive was taken in Gilltown, Mass., which had been founded by his father, son of a Corporal Gill, who had emigrated from England about 1670. The age of the abducted boy is set down as fourteen years, and the route of his captors is specified. This romancing of Maurault roused Charles, a son of Ignace Gill, born 1844, to renew the lineage hunt, or at least heightened his zeal in that quest. This gentleman, a lawyer by profession, and now a Judge of the Superior Court at Montreal, knew that the town of Gill is not yet a hundred years old, and he was every way more competent than his predecessors for the work he undertook.

The new investigator found conflicting testimonies concerning the era when his ancestor arrived in Canada. According to writings, connected with the Governor's commendatory letter, that coming was about the year 1688. But, as standard histories relate, in 1703 the Abenakis ravaged the New-England coast, from Maine to the gates of Boston; and so would pass by Dover—the only place there was any reason to consider to have been the home of the captive. Judge Gill was disposed to fix the date of captivity between 1700 and 1710. The name Sagen, given in the writing of 1768 to the father of the captive, the Judge became satisfied was a corruption, in Canadian pronunciation, of the title sergeant. He rejected the date 1688, which was indicated in the written document as the year of captivity, because the captive married young. But, if that date were correct, his age at marriage was thirty-four years at least, his first child being born in 1716. The tradition that the captive survived till 1758, Judge Gill also rejects. Had he been alive in 1754, he must have been mentioned in the detailed narrative of the captive Mrs. Johnson, who in that year abode for a month under the same roof where, if living, he must

have made his home, and would have spoken to her in her own language better than any others with whom she had intercourse.

In 1887, Judge Gill printed, in French, the processes and results of his research,—*Notes Historiques*—a booklet of ninety-six pages. In this work, he confesses a great lack of certitude as to the time when, and the place whence, his ancestor had entered Canada.

A year or two after issuing his Notes, Judge Gill became acquainted with Prof. J. D. Butler, of Madison, Wis., and Miss C. Alice Baker, of Cambridge, Mass. Through them he learned something of what he had desiderated. Thus it was shown, by those persons, that among the children of John Gill resident at Salisbury, Mass., there was a Samuel, born 1652, and that this Samuel became entitled to write himself "in any bill, warrant, quittance, or obligation,—Sergeant." It was also made manifest that among the nine children of Sergeant Samuel there was a son Samuel, born Sept. 16, 1687.

Moreover, the Salisbury records mention only the birth of Samuel, while chronicling the marriages and deaths of his eight brothers and sisters. But Miss Baker discovered that, in 1695, when Samuel was eight years old, nine captives were taken at Newbury, but were pursued by a rescuing party "who brought them all back save one boy that was killed"; or, as another account ran, "all the captives but one which they doubt is killed."

Though the Gills lived in Salisbury and this attack was made in Newbury, it seemed not incredible that the missing boy was Samuel Gill; since the towns lay side by side. The boy, too, might have been caught away from home. Dover also, only thirty miles away, was so near that the report of the captive's coming from there was nothing strange.

But Miss Baker further found, in the diary of Rev. John Pike, minister at Dover, a native ot Salisbury, this record: "June 10, 1697, John Young of Exiter slain by ye Indians his son wounded, Luke Wells & a lad at Salsbury the same day Carried away."* That lad, one would think, might well have been the young Samuel Gill.

On the whole, Judge Gill was so satisfied with the new particulars, thickening other proofs which did demonstrate thinly, that in 1889 he printed them in a pamphlet of thirty pages, as a second part of his family notes.

One link was still wanting to complete the genealogical chain, and turn its insensate metal into a thrilling electric circle. That link is now no longer missing. The Massachusetts Archives (vol. lxx. p. 469), as was learned through Miss Baker, show the petition on June 6, 1700, of Sergeant Samuel Gill, of Salisbury, to the Governor and Council, "that they will take effectual measures for the redemption of his son, Samuel Gill, carried captive by the Indians to Canada, about three years before." When the petition was read, three years wanting three days had elapsed. But effectual measures were not promptly taken, and hence a second petition, for action "with all speed," was presented by Sergeant Gill, May 29, 1701.

It had always been a family tradition, embodied in a written paper as early as 1768, that Sergeant Gill had more than once through agents sent to Canada a ransom for his son, but that the boy, preferring life among the aborigines, refused to return to his father's house. Adopted as the son of the tribal chief, he at length became the chief himself. His first wife, ancestress of the Judge, was a captive from Maine. Through her, and an Indian wife after her death, his offspring were so numerous that a large majority of the Abenakis now claim to have his blood in their veins. Thus

* P. 19. Quint's Edition. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, 1876.

receiving, thanks to the insight of Miss Baker, "his wish, exactly to his heart's desire," the culminating key-stone in his genealogical arch, Judge Gill has lost no time in committing his last discovery, rounding out all that had gone before into completeness, to the custody of the art which preserves all arts. In March, 1892, he published the third instalment of his lineage notes with the autograph of his new-found ancestor. He must have cried *eureka* with something of the rapture which ran through Archimedes.

His production in all its parts is full of minutiæ, curious and suggestive. But, in the present notice, the sole aim has been to trace in it the hunt of a Japhet in search of his father. The Gill chase is of such a nature as to encourage others, who have applied themselves to consider the days of old in their family annals; but whose way is hedged up, and who thus far, after endeavors oft-renewed but still baffled, find no end, in wandering mazes lost. It also adds an unexpected illustration to the legion already furnished, attesting the value of the Massachusetts Archives and the need of their publication.

PETITION OF PALMER GOULDING, 1741, WHO CLAIMED SKILL IN CURING RATTLESNAKE'S BITES.

Communicated by the Rev. JOHN L. R. TRASK, D.D., of Springfield Mass.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay }

To His Excellency the Governour the Hon^{ll} Counsell, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled September ye 23: 1741.

The memoriall of Palmer Goulding of Worcester Humbly Sheweth—— That your memoralist in his travills, has with a Considerable Cost attained to Such Skill and Knowledge, in the Curing the bite of a Ratle Snake that were he present when a person was bit he Could so soon Efectually Cure it, that ye person would never be Sensible of any hurt, and the Same medison if ritely aplyed has noles operation on ye Body of men to Cure any Enflamation of ye blood, or to prevent or Cure any breding Sore Whatsoever, a womans Sore brest or fever Sore,—it is allso an infallible medison to Cure or prevent the Coming of fistilow or pole Evill in horses, which Knolige he is Very willing to Comunicate for ye good of mankind. But inasmuch as he was Really at Considerable Cost in gaining ye Same, he most humbly prays your Excellency and Honers would upon his Sodoing be pleased to make him a grant of Sum of the wild and uncultivated Lands of the Province, and your memorilist will Cheerfully Submit, to such terms or Conditions Respecting the Setling as your Excellency and Honers in your Great Wisdon Shall think proper & as in Duty Bound Shall ever pray &c PALMER GOULDING.

NOTE.—In response to the above petition, the original of which will be found in the Massachusetts Archives, vol. 105 (Petitions, 1643-1775) p. 168, a tract of land was granted not exceeding two hundred acres on the conditions that "he shall subdue six acres thereof and bring the same too" fit for mowing and ploughing within three years of the time of the Grant, and "do in fact communicate this skill in the aforesaid Cures. And such a Description of the Said Medicine as it may publickly and infallibly be known. And that he bring credible proof of his having successfully applyed the same in these various Cases mentioned in his memorial whereof as yet there is no certain demonstration And performs the same within twelve months after the present sitting of the General Court."

A memorial of like character to the above, and nearly the same in phraseology, was presented to the General Court, by Mr. Goulding, several years prior, namely, Dec. 12, 1734, but it was dismissed.

The petitioner produced testimonials from Joseph Freson, of Brimfield, July 10, 1733, and Joseph Frost, of the same town, August 28th of that year, who had been, as they alleged, speedily and effectually cured of rattle-snake bites, on their own persons. Freson says, "in an hour or two I seemed to be well"; the remedy, "a small root, the bigness of a walnut." Jacob Holmes, John Gray, Jr. [?] John Durkin, all of Worcester, of the respective dates Nov. 24, 25, 26, 1734, testified to its successful application on the bodies of a horse, a heifer, and a steer.

Capt. Palmer Goulding, the 15th child of Peter and Sarah Goulding, was of Sudbury, Mass., July 17, 1722, when he made a conveyance to "John Biglo," of Marlboro', his interest in "land situated in the north part of Worcester, to which town he removed the next year." "and there carried on the business of tanning, shoemaking, making malt, curing hams &c. on an extended scale for his day." "Tradition represents him and his children to have been of extreme size, very ingenious, and 'capable of doing any thing.'" He was "on a committee to seat the meeting, and was included, with Adam Winthrop, Esq., Judge Thomas Palmer and 13 others of the aristocracy to whom pews were allowed. In 1726 and '29, he was chosen constable; selectman in 1730, '31, and '37; treasurer in '38, and assessor in '32, '33 and '36." "He was at the capture of Louisburg, June 17, 1745, in command of a company," was largely concerned in purchasing and disposing of real estate. He married at Concord, Dec. 4, 1722, Abigail Rice, who died at Holden, Feb. 17, 1773, aged 70; had 10 children, names given in Morse's Ancient Puritans, vol. i., page 209, from which work the above facts are gleaned. Mr. Goulding died "at Holden, Feb. 11, 1770, aged 75, and was interred at Worcester."

HENRY CRANE OF DORCHESTER, MASS., AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

Compiled by Miss EMILY WILDER LEAVITT, of Boston, Mass.

THE Braintree, Mass., Town Records of 1640, state that James Penniman, Thomas Matosan, Stephen Kinsley, Gregory Baxter, Samuel Crane and William Cheseborough were elected to administer town affairs. This is the first association in those records of the names of Kinsley and Crane, and here is all there is of Samuel Crane. Whence he came, whither he went, who can tell?

In 1654, Stephen Kinsley, who was at Mount Wollaston, Mass., in 1639, with his sons-in-law, Anthony Gulliver and Henry Crane, were settled on adjacent farms in that part of Dorchester which was, later, incorporated as Milton.

HENRY[1] CRANE, who was born about 1621, probably in England, had married Tabitha, a daughter of Stephen Kinsley, and had purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of land; with its house standing on the road which was, according to the selectmen's records of Dorchester, of 1. 7. 1654, "on a way laid out through Dorchester woods, from Braintree bounds to Roxbury bounds; beginning near Henrye Crane's house: the way to lie south west of it, on the old, beaten road waye." This was the first road over Milton Hill and was laid out from Braintree, now Quincy. By this we learn that Henry Crane had been settled there for some time; but the date of his marriage and the birth of his first two children were not entered on the town books; the first that we find being the birth of his third child, John, in 1658.

In Massachusetts Archives, vol. 30, p. 239, there is an autograph letter of Henry Crane dated May 7, 1677. It is written in fine, clear, flowing lines, and both composition and spelling show that he must have received some scholarly training. It was a reply to an order from the General Court. "Henery Crane hath three Indian Servants, one man, one woman and one child, which you have ordered to be sent away. The man has been at Noddle's Island for one month; and your petitioner hath not had any opportunity to dispose of them, unless he should give them away." He then pleads for two months' delay that he may make the best advantage of them.

Shortly after this the General Court summoned Henry Crane to show evidence why lands at "Blew Hills" should not be disposed of at its pleasure.

He was chiefly a husbandman; yet with a tendency to land speculation. In 1683, "Henry Crane, of Milton, bought land of Moses Payn, innholder, at the south end of Boston, which said Moses Payn bought of Henry Phillips, butcher, and was bounded, east by the highway to Roxbury, south by Thomas Smith's land, now Andrew Belcher's, northerly, by the land belonging to Theophilus Frary's heirs; together with the beach, and the flats to the seaward;" whilst his later years were much employed in giving and reducing mortgages on his possessions. He was one of the selectmen of Milton in 1679, 1680 and 1681, and was one of the trustees of the first meeting-house built in Milton.

His first wife, Tabitha (Kinsley) Crane, died shortly after 1681, and he married, second, about 1683, Elizabeth ———, who survived him; he died at Milton, March 21, 1709. His children were:

i. BENJAMIN, b. about 1656; who, when but eighteen years old, enlisted in Captain Johnson's company, in King Philip's war, and was severely wounded in the battle of Narragansett Swamp, Dec. 19, 1675.
2. ii. STEPHEN, b. about 1657.
iii. HENRY, JR.
iv. JOHN, b. at Dorchester, 30. 11. 1658; m. Dec. 13, 1686, Hannah, dau. of James and Hannah Leonard; lived in Taunton, Mass.
v. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 14, 1663; m. 1st in Milton, May 23, 1682, Eleazer Gilbert, of Taunton; he d. March 29, 1701; she m. 2d, April 27, 1705, George Townsend of Taunton.
3. vi. EBENEZER, b. Aug. 6 (10), 1665.
vii. MARY, b. Nov. 22, 1666; m. March 28, 1690, Samuel Hackett of Taunton.
viii. MERCY, b. Jan. 1, 1668.
ix. SAMUEL, b. June 8, 1669.
x. ANNA C. M., b. 1687; removed to Taunton.

2. ii. STEPHEN[2] CRANE (*Henry*[1]), born about 1657; married 1st, July 2, 1676, Mary Denison, who was born 1660; died June 17, 1721; he married 2d, Aug. 13, 1723, Comfort, widow of Samuel Belcher, of Braintree, Mass.; he died July 20, 1738; "widow Comfort Crane died at Milton, Dec. 21, 1745. Children, all by 1st wife:

i. MARY, b. July, 1680.
ii. TABITHA, b. Oct. 7, 1682; d. Nov. 13, 1682.
iii. ELIZABETH, b. March 14, 1684; m. Jan. 15, 1718, Samuel Fuller.
iv. SAMUEL, b. May 23, 1687.
v. ZERVIAH, b. Nov. 30, 1690.
4. vi. BENJAMIN, b. Dec. 17, 1692; m. Abigail Houghton.

3. EBENEZER[2] (*Henry*[1]) CRANE, born Aug. 6, 1665; married Nov. 13, 1689, Mary, a daughter of Thomas, Jr., and Elizabeth (Johnson)

Tolman and a grand-daughter of the Thomas Tolman, senior, who came from England in 1635, and was one of the first settlers of Dorchester; both her father and grandfather were prominent and influential citizens in Dorchester, where she was born Nov. 26, 1671.

Ebenezer Crane enlisted in the company which went with Sir William Phips's expedition to Quebec, August, 1690, under the command of Colonel John Withington; and he was one of the twenty-nine men who returned, out of the seventy-five sent by his native town. The Great and General Court granted, to all who enlisted in this war, shares in the northern part of Worcester County, Mass., which was then called "Dorchester Canada," now the town of Ashburnham. "There are many families by the name of Crane in that vicinity who claim descent from an unknown Ebenezer Crane,"* but he himself remained in that part of Braintree which was, later, incorporated as the town of Quincy, and all of his children were born there. These were:

i. EBENEZER, b. Nov. 21, 1692; m. Nov. 9, 1716, Elizabeth Cock.
ii. EZEKIEL, b. Nov. 28, 1694.
iii. DANIEL, b. February, d. March, 1696.
iv. TABITHA, b. Dec. 27, 1697.
v. MARY, b. July 11, 1699; m. Robert Swan.
vi. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 17, 1702; m. Elisha Faxon.
vii. LYDIA, b. April 2, 1703; m. Zachariah Alden of Boston.
viii. EDWARD, b. Aug. 12, 1705.
ix. HENRY, b. Feb. 29, 1708.
5. x. THOMAS, b. May 12, 1710.
xi. BENJAMIN, b. Oct. 22, 1712; m. May 12, 1737, Anna Brackett.
6. xii. ABIJAH, b. Nov. 2, 1714; m. 1st, Sarah Field; 2d, Sarah Beverley.

4. BENJAMIN[3] CRANE (*Stephen*,[2] *Henry*[1]), born Dec. 17, 1692; married Dec. 27, 1722, Abigail Houghton. They had children:

i. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 28, 1724.
ii. MARY, b. Jan. 23, 1727.
iii. BENJAMIN, b. June 4, 1728.
iv. ABIGAIL, b. Aug. 16, 1729.
v. AMARIAH, b. March 1, 1731.
vi. SETH, b. July 22, 1732.
7. vii. STEPHEN, b. May 19, 1734.
viii. ABIJAH, b. Aug. 11, 1736; d. July 4, 1737.

5. THOMAS[3] CRANE (*Ebenezer*,[2] *Henry*[1]), born in Braintree, Mass., May 12, 1710; married Jan. 13, 1732, Deborah, daughter of Nathaniel and Deborah (Parmenter) Owen; they were both admitted to the church at Braintree, August, 1732. They had children:

i. EBENEZER, b. Nov. 12, 1732.
8. ii. THOMAS, b. Feb. 16, 1735.
9. iii. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 11, 1737.
iv. ELISHA, b. Sept. 21, 1740.
v. DOROTHY, b. March 6, 1743.

6. ABIJAH[3] CRANE (*Ebenezer*,[2] *Henry*[1]), born Nov. 2, 1714; married 1st, March 3 (or May 4), 1738, Sarah Field, who died Sept. 3, 1742; he married 2d, Jan 7, 1743, Sarah Beverley. They had children:

i. WILLIAM, bapt. at Braintree, May 27, 1737.
ii. SARAH, bapt. at Braintree, May 27, 1737.
iii. ABIJAH, JR., b. ——
10. iv. JOHN, b. Dec. 7, 1744.
v. MIRIAM, bapt. Jan. 19, 1750.

[To be continued.]

* From a monograph by Phineas M. Crane.

THE FIRST CHURCH FOUNDED BY NEW-ENGLAND PEOPLE IN KINGS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

By Rev. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton, of New York City.

The first settlers in Kings County, Nova Scotia, after the expulsion of the Acadians, landed at the mouth of the Gaspereau sometime in 1760, and the first settlers in the township of Cornwallis, so tradition says, anchored near Starr's Point, June 4th of the same year. It is said that the latter came in a fleet of twenty-two vessels, attended by a brig of war, mounting sixteen guns, captain Pigot. They were principally Congregationalists, from Connecticut, with the accumulated traditions of at least five generations of Puritan ancestors, and the strict religious training of New England's most Calvinistic colony. The lands they received lay on both sides of the Habitant, now the Cornwallis river, which they made the dividing line between the two townships of Horton and Cornwallis.

For five years after their coming the people of Cornwallis were without a church or a minister, and their religious destitution is very clearly indicated by the following important minute of the Council of the Colony of Connecticut, under date of New Haven, October 11, 1771. "Upon the memorial of the Reverend Solomon Williams of Lebanon, in behalf of the Congregational Church in the town of Cornwallis in the Province of Nova Scotia, shewing to this Board that the inhabitants of said town were settled there in the year 1760, and continued five years almost destitute of gospel administration; that they have since by the general desire of the people settled the Rev. Mr. Benajah Phelps in the gospel ministry in that town with the pleasing prospect of a sufficient support, since which their circumstances are become very difficult and distressing, chiefly by means of the fruits of the earth being cut short in 1767 and 1768, and by extraordinary expense in building a meeting house, and especially in repairing their dykes to the amount of near 2000 (£), which has involved them so deeply in debt that except they can obtain relief by the charity of their christian brethren and friends in Connecticut, the cause of religion will greatly suffer; praying for a Brief &c as per memorial on file:

"Resolved by this Board that the said Rev. Solomon Williams, in behalf of the church and town of Cornwallis, have liberty to ask the charitable contributions of the inhabitants of the several religious societies in the towns of New London, Norwich, Windham, Lebanon, Colchester, Canterbury and Lyme; and said church and inhabitants of said Cornwallis are hereby recommended to their christian liberality."

The Rev. Solomon Williams was doubtless the former pastor of many of the Cornwallis people, for not a few of them have recorded themselves as having came from Lebanon.

It would be interesting to trace the growth of this earliest religious movement in Cornwallis, but we have no facts or even traditions by which we may be guided. A quotation from some ancient document of the church says that they had a strong desire to build "a House for the worship of Almighty God." But the early records of the church have disappeared, and much of what follows in this paper has been obtained with great difficulty, from many widely different sources. The subject is

of great interest, especially to those whose ancestors (like some of my own) were adherents of this earliest Congregational Church of Kings County. Of interest, because as Carlyle says "the chief thing about a man is his religion—a man or a nation of men;" and because, to one who knows the people of this prosperous county, many of the religious characteristics of their sturdy Puritan ancestors are still apparent in them; although Congregationalism, in name, has almost disappeared, and in its place have come Presbyterianism, Episcopacy, Methodism, and the Baptist denomination.

The first religious work in the county, after Nova Scotia became an English province, was done by clergymen of the English Church, acting under the direction of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. In 1762 the Rev. Thomas Wood visited the "interior parts of Nova Scotia," going twice to East and West Falmouth, Cornwallis, Horton, Granville and Annapolis; and received a kindly welcome at each place. The Rev. Joseph Bennett, however, was the first missionary regularly appointed to the townships of Horton, Cornwallis, Falmouth and Newport; he took up his residence at Fort Edward (Windsor) in January, 1763, and at once began his laborious work in his widely scattered missionary field. The population of the four townships at that time did not exceed 1717 persons.

In 1763 a subscription was opened among the church people of Horton for a church building, but there was none built until 1776, when John Burbidge and William Best, esquires, both of whom had formerly lived in Halifax, at their own expense built a small wooden church at Fox Hill, near Starr's Point, whose foundation is still visible among the old graves in the "Fox Hill Burying Ground."

The visits of the Church missionary to Horton and Cornwallis, by reason of the distance and badness of the roads, did not exceed four or five a year, so for some time the Congregational minister was the only settled clergyman in the township. This minister was, as has been stated, the Rev. Benaiah Phelps, and the meeting house in which he preached, erected in 1767 and 1768, was at Chipman's Corner, near Kentville, on a corner of the Parade and very near the site of the old French church of "River Canard." It was from the beginning the law that all births, marriages and deaths should be faithfully recorded in the office of the Town Clerk, a law not very well obeyed and never enforced, and in the case of marriage registrations the name of the officiating cleygyman was frequently given. In the Cornwallis Town Register, the name of Benaiah Phelps often occurs, spelt there however as in the minute of the Connecticut council, above given, and in the Cornwallis Land Records, with a j instead of an i.

Mr. Phelps was from Hebron, Connecticut, as the record of his marriage states; and it has been ascertained that he was graduated at Yale College in 1761, was settled at Manchester, Connecticut, in 1780, and was dismissed from that church in 1795, after which he went to Nova Scotia, where he died in 1817, aged about 76 years. If he was 76 years old when he died, he was born in 1741, and Hebron was probably his birthplace.

The exact time of his coming to Nova Scotia I have not ascertained, but the Town Book, for many years kept by William Allen Chipman, then by Ward Eaton, and now by Stanley Eaton, states that Phelps performed the marriage of Nathan Longfellow and Margaret Bigelow on the 10th of October, 1765. This is the first mention of his name I find, and my impression is that he had come to Cornwallis a very short time before, an impression strengthened by the fact that the Rev. Joseph Bennett, the first missionary

of the English Church appointed to the townships of Horton, Cornwallis, Falmouth and Newport, in a letter dated 27th of January, 1766, informs the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts that "notwithstanding the arrival of a Dissenting minister at Cornwallis, a spirit of benevolence and harmony was kept up among the people of all persuasions who assemble together for public worship." This would seem to indicate that he had only lately arrived. The following record is taken verbatim from the Town Book:

"The Rev. Benaiah Phelps son of Nathaniel Phelps of Hebron in the Colony of Connecticut in New England and Mary his wife, was married to Phebe Dennison daughter of Col. Robert Dennison of Horton and Prudence his wife, November the 19th, 1766, by Rev. Joseph Bennett."

Among the births are to be found the names of their children: Elizabeth Phelps, born 30th of August, 1768; Phebe, born 7th of October, 1770; Dennison, born 24th of September, 1772. Among the marriages at which Mr. Phelps officiated were those of George Smith and Lucy Rude, Oct. 1765; Jonathan Rand and Lydia Strong, Nov. 12th, 1766; Perry Borden and Mary Ells, Oct. 22d, 1767; Moses Gore and Molly Newcomb, Jan. 26th, 1769; Cyrus Peck and Mary English, Oct. 11th, 1770; John English and Christina Cogswell, Oct. 31st, 1771; Mason Cogswell and Lydia Huntington, Oct. 31st, 1771; Ezra Pride and Lydia Bigelow, Jan. 30th, 1772; Peter Pineo and Eunice Bentley, May 14th, 1772; Ahira Calkin and Irena Porter, Dec. 24th, 1772; Dan Pineo and Anna Bentley, Oct. 21st, 1773; Oliver Cogswell and Abigail Ells, Dec. 23d, 1773; William Pineo and Phebe Bentley, July 18th, 1766; William Allen Chipman and Ann Osborn, Nov. 20th, 1777.

This is the latest date at which I can be certain of Phelps having been in the province. He had formally received from Lord William Campbell, acting for the crown, his grant of land, the 26th of Sept., 1769, and he conveyed it to John Robinson July 1st, 1775. This grant of 666⅔ acres was one of the original 69⅔ shares granted by government July 21st, 1761, and was made to the first minister of the township, whoever he might be. The location of the lands can at any time be ascertained by consulting the land records in the office of the Registry of Deeds, where there is a full description of them.

Mr. Phelps' ministry ended unpleasantly. At this interval of time it is impossible to know just what the trouble was which dissolved his pastoral relations, but the name is known of at least one of the adherents of the church, Mr. Samuel Starr, who was instrumental in having him removed. With the proceeds from the sale of his property he went back to New England, and according to the record of his life found in the United States, was settled at Manchester, Connecticut, in 1780. It is very probable, as that record also states, that he returned to Nova Scotia, after 1795, and died there, as that was his wife's home. There seems to have existed some natural feeling, in Nova Scotia, against his taking with him the proceeds of the land he had received from government as first minister, and while tradition concerning his ministry has almost died out, a little tinge of bitterness still remains in what recollections there are of the Rev. Benaiah Phelps.

Rev. J. W. Cox of Noel, Hants Co., a Congregational minister, says: "Rev. Mr. Phelps left the church about the time of the outbreak of the Rebellion. He sympathized deeply with the revolting colonies, and was poorly supported, which with other reasons doubtless caused him to return

to New England. Some of the people went with him, among them my ancestor on my mother's side, John Bigelow, who had built a large dyke along the Canard River, which bears his name to this day. He left one son, Amasa, in possession of his mountain property, who it is supposed built one of the first saw mills, if not the first in the county." If Mr. Phelps really died and is buried in Nova Scotia, his grave is most probably in the old burying-ground at Lower Horton, in the rear of the Methodist Church, near which the Dennisons (his wife's family) lived.

In 1770 Mr. Phelps took part in the ordination of Mr. Bruin R. Comingo in the Protestant Dissenting Meeting House in Halifax, known as Mather's, later St. Matthew's. The Rev. James Murdoch was at that time preaching in Horton, Kings County, and also at other places across the Bay. The church to which Mr. Phelps preached had its meeting house at Chipman's Corner, a building used for worship until about twenty years ago, when it was bought by the Hon. Samuel Chipman and torn down. It was a large square edifice, unpainted, and with no claim to architectural grace or beauty. It contained four tiers of pews, beside the wall pews, and would seat perhaps a thousand persons. It had a high square pulpit and a canopy sounding board; the frame of the building was brought somewhere from New England, possibly from Machias, Maine, whence the frames of the old gambrel-roofed houses on Church Street are said to have been brought.

It stood, as has been said, on a corner of the Parade, near the site of the old French Church of River Canard; on land originally laid out to Samuel Starr, and probably given by him to the town for a Parade. The burying ground and church lot were taken from this Parade ground.

Whether Mr. Phelps at first preached in Horton as well as Cornwallis, we cannot tell. His church was called the "Church at Horton and Cornwallis," but that may have been only because the western boundary between the two townships was not very well defined, or because the people settled near Horton Corner (afterward Kentville) were naturally adherents of the Cornwallis church. It is very likely that he did occasionally preach in Lower Horton, to the people who in 1767 became members of the congregation of the Rev. James Murdoch, the first Presbyterian minister in the county, for in that part of the township of Horton Mr. Phelps got his wife. The people of Horton were not, however, as were the people of Cornwallis, entirely without preaching. Dr. Cramp, in his unpublished History of the Baptists, tells us that in 1763 the Rev. Ebenezer Moulton, an eminent Baptist minister of South Brimfield, Mass., came from Yarmouth, where he had been for two years previously, to Horton, where he remained some time, probably a few years, later returning to New England, and dying there in 1783. Mr. Bill, in his History of the Baptists, says that during Mr. Moulton's time a church was formed in Horton, consisting of Baptists and Congregationalists, but that the church had little prosperity until it was revived under the preaching of Mr. Alline. The organization of a Baptist church in Horton, with Mr. Alline's assistance, is a matter of history, and is a subject of sufficient interest to be treated in a separate paper. The meeting house in which Mr. Murdoch preached was situated at Grand Pré, almost on the site of the present Methodist church, in the rear of which are the graves of some of the first settlers. It was removed, and a new one built about the year 1817. The meeting house of Elder Moulton's church was built at what is now Wolfville, very near where the Rev. Theodore Harding's grave was afterward made, in the old burying-ground beside the main street of the village. It was used in the week for secular

meetings, and on Sundays for worship, and was replaced in 1820 by a better one on the same spot, which in its turn gave way to another at the foot of the College Hill. The distance between these two places of worship was about four miles.

For some time after the departure of the Rev. Benaiah Phelps from Cornwallis, the Congregational church was vacant, hardly knowing where to look for a minister, and no doubt greatly distressed at the absence of regular religious services. Communication was broken with the revolting colonies, and there had never been any connection with the English Independents. It is possible that there may have been some Presbyterians among the Cornwallis people, as there were probably some in Horton. At any rate, the difference between the two bodies was not deemed sufficient to prevent the Cornwallis church, with other churches in the Province, from applying to the Associate Synod for Presbyterian missionaries to labor with them. It was, however, rather the scarcity of ministers than, as is sometime stated, the predominance of Presbyterian sentiment, that led these Congregational churches to invite Scotch Presbyterian ministers to become their pastors. The first application made by a Nova Scotia church to the Secession Church of Scotland for a missionary was presented to the Associate Synod at their meeting in May, 1765, and it came from the church at Truro. The Rev. Samuel Kinloch and the Rev. James Lyon, the former of whom had preached in Pennsylvania and the latter in New Jersey, had for some time, although possibly not contemporaneously, labored at various places in Nova Scotia, but had left the Province. With these exceptions the Rev. James Murdoch was the first Presbyterian minister settled in Nova Scotia. He was ordained by the Presbytery of New Town, Limavady, Ireland, in September, 1776, and sent directly to Nova Scotia. He arrived at Halifax the same autumn, and for a short time preached to the Congregational Mather's (St. Matthew's) church there. In 1767 he removed to Horton and preached there and at Windsor, as also at Parrsboro', Fort Lawrence, Amherst, Cumberland, Economy and other places, until a few years before 1799, when he removed to Musquodoboit. He was drowned the 21st of September, 1799, at Meagher's Grant. When Mr. Phelps left Cornwallis Mr. Murdoch was still in Horton, and among his adherents were many of the leading Horton families: the Dennisons, Reeds, Fullers, Woodworths, Frames, DeWolfs, Martins, Dicksons, Davisons, Pecks, Currys, Whitneys, Calkins, Godfreys, Averys, Cranes, &c. &c. &c. From this period, therefore, we may regard the Cornwallis church as entirely separated from the church in Horton. The immediate successor of Mr. Phelps in its pastorate was the Rev. Hugh Graham, who came to it in August, 1785, and remained with it until 1799, a period of fourteen years.

There seem to have been repeated applications from Nova Scotia to the Glasgow Associate Synod, for ministers, and the Rev. Hugh Graham was sent in response to an urgent call from the Cornwallis church. There were at that time, besides Mr. Murdoch, only two Presbyterian ministers in Nova Scotia—the Rev. Daniel Cock at Truro, and the Rev. David Smith at Londonderry. Mr. Graham was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1781; he at once received a call to South Shields, in the north of England, but the Synod thought best that he should go to Nova Scotia, and accordingly he sailed from Greenock the 22d of June, 1785, and arrived at Halifax about two months after. Thence he proceeded to Cornwallis, and preached his first sermon there to a large audience on Sun-

day, August 29th. His ministry of fourteen years is said to have been, on the whole, a successful and happy one. The Cornwallis Town Records contain the notices of many marriages performed by him, among others those of Prince Coffin and Experience Ells, January 8, 1788; Andrew Newcomb and Sarah Chase, December 22, 1791; George Cummings and Rebecca Dickie, January 22, 1795.

He was himself married to Elizabeth Whidden, daughter of John and Elizabeth Whidden, by the Rev. Daniel Cock of Truro, December 15, 1791; they had children, Hugh, born November 21, 1792; John Whidden, born February 22, 1795; Elizabeth, born June 18, 1798.

Before Mr. Graham's departure from Scotland, the Synod had issued an injunction that so soon as he should reach his destination, the two ministers who were already in Nova Scotia, Mr. Cock and Mr. Smith, should constitute themselves into a Presbytery along with Mr. Graham. This was done at Truro in August, 1786, and the Presbytery was called the "Associate Presbytery of Truro." Their standards were the same as those of the Presbyterian churches of Scotland, and at a subsequent meeting they declared themselves "subordinate to the Burgher Associate Synod in North Britain." This date, August, 1786, was therefore the date of the formal change of the Cornwallis church from Congregationalism to Presbyterianism, and one elderly Presbyterian lady tells me that long afterward some members of the church are reported to have said that they hardly knew what they were, Presbyterians or Congregationalists.

In an old pamphlet written by the late Rev. William Somerville, in which he severely censures the church and its then minister, I find this charge made, which to any reader of my sketch of the Congregational origin of the church will not seem strange, nor, unlikely, true. The church, he says, "up till late days, refused to know any distinction among Presbyterians; to testify their disapprobation of division stood divided from every Presbyterian body in the empire; and conducted their affairs more upon Congregational than Presbyterian principles."

Mr. Graham's work in Cornwallis ended in 1799, when he received and accepted a call from the united congregations of Stewiacke and Musquodoboit. He died in April, 1829, in his 75th year, having labored in Nova Scotia for the long period of 44 years. The cause of his leaving the church in Cornwallis was its unwillingness to use the Presbyterian version of the Psalms, instead of Watts's Psalms and Hymns. He made several attempts to introduce the Scotch book, but the people were inflexible, and although they were attached to their minister, they loved better their old Congregational Hymn Book, and preferred to lose the former rather than the latter.

Mr. Graham's successor in the pastorate was the Rev. William Forsyth, whom he introduced to the congregation before he left. Mr. Forsyth was a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, ordained by a college of lay elders in the United States, and was the minister of the Cornwallis church from 1799 till his death in 1840. The first marriage I find recorded as having been celebrated by him is that of Peter Bentley Pineo and Olive Comstock, September 2, 1802. He was himself married to Mary Beckwith, daughter of Asa and Mary Beckwith, born February 6, 1781, by whom he had seven children: Mary, who became the first wife of Rev. George Struthers; William, who became a physician and died unmarried; Jean, who became the second wife of the late Mr. Thomas Lydiard; John, who became a physician, and married Miss Martha Ann Morton, daughter of the Hon.

John Morton; Margaret, who was still living unmarried in1885; Bezaleel, who married first Miss Tupper, second Miss Oakes; Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

In the agreement made with Mr. Forsyth, it was expressly stated that the people should still continue to use Watts's hymns, which they did during his whole pastorate. He was not only the minister of the church, but the teacher of many of the sons of the Cornwallis men, and his school was the leading grammar school in the western part of the Province. The Cornwallis people tell of him, that once he said to a prominent farmer, whose dull son he had been trying unsuccessfully to teach: "Your boy cannot learn; it is no use for him to try." "Manure (inure) him to it," said the father, "manure him to it." "Alack, alas, man!" said the old Scotch minister, "if I were to put all the manure in your barnyard on him he could not learn."

Among those who were educated by "Parson Forsyth" were the three sons of Dr. Isaac Webster—Dr. William, Dr. Frederick, and Henry B.; John and William Robertson of Annapolis County, Dr. Samuel Bayard, H. N. Chipman, J. Hosterman DeWolf, Peter Delancey, Edward Beckwith, George E. Morton and others.

Mr. Forsyth's active ministry ended some four or five years before his death, although he still remained, nominally, pastor of the church. In 1827 the Rev. George Struthers—who was afterward married to his eldest daughter, Mary, by the Rev. John Martin, of Halifax, January 28, 1830—were sent from Scotland by the Lay Association, and the Rev. ——— Morrison, as missionaries to Nova Scotia. Mr. Struthers came at once to Horton, and Mr. Morrison went to Dartmouth and later to Bermuda. Mr. Forsyth needing assistance, Mr. Struthers preached for some time, once a month, in Cornwallis, but shortly after his marriage went to Demerara, whence he returned by an invitation from the Cornwallis church, sent him through Dr. Isaac Webster, to become its pastor. In the meantime the Rev. William Somerville, ordained May 31, 1831, by the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland, was settled over the Horton church, and was at the same time engaged to give a quarter of his time to the church in Cornwallis. He had been previously settled in Amherst, but, in response to the call from these two churches, he began work in his new field April 1, 1833. In August, 1835, Mr. Struthers returned from Demerara, and took Mr. Somerville's place in Cornwallis, becoming sole pastor on the death of Mr. Forsyth in 1840. His second wife was Eliza Ann Davidson, to whom he was married by the Rev. Donald Fraser of Lunenburg. His ministry lasted, as his tombstone records, for twenty-one years, and his death occurred March 17, 1857. During the brief pastorate of Mr. Somerville the Watts's Hymn Book was finally supplanted by the Presbyterian version of the Psalms. It it said that this minister was on his wedding tour when he first preached in Cornwallis, in 1833, and that in his first service he spoke against their use of "uninspired hymns," which was the only thing about him that displeased the congregation. However, they at length yielded to his wish, and forever after, until the congregation broke up, the Psalms of David and the Scriptural Paraphrases in the Presbyterian version were exclusively used. The manse or parsonage, during Mr. Forsyth's ministry, was the house which for many years has been occupied as a Baptist parsonage, and is now the residence of the Rev. S. B. Kempton. It was sold in 1847, and a new house built near Kentville for the Rev. Mr. Struthers. Among the earliest elders of the church whom

living residents remember, were Elkanah Morton, Abram Webster, Robert Kinsman, and Abram Newcomb. The oldest records of the church yet found are in the hands of Edwin Dickey, clerk of session for the North Cornwallis church, and extend back to May 1, 1843. They relate the facts of the next pastorate of the church, that of the Rev. William Murray; and record that a call was issued to the congregation of the old church to meet on Monday, December 27, 1858, at 2 P. M., in reference to a proposed division of the church.

An act of legislature dated March 30, 1859, authorizes a threefold division of the dyke lands owned by the church, most of which were bequests, and the division is minutely described in the records.

Henceforth the history of the oldest church in Kings County, or at least in Cornwallis, becomes the history of three separate congregations,—the Northern, Southern, and Western; the Northern worshipping at Canard, the Southern at Kentville, and the Western at Lakeville.

To this original church and congregation belonged the ancestors of the best known Cornwallis families, the Starrs, Woodworths, Eatons, Chipmans, Newcombs, Harrises, Wellses, Kinsmans, &c. &c. In process of time some became Episcopalians, some Presbyterians, some Baptists; while a few, like the Cox family of Kingsport, remained as they have always been, staunch Congregationalists.

LETTERS OF COL. THOMAS WESTBROOK AND OTHERS,

RELATIVE TO INDIAN AFFAIRS IN MAINE.

Communicated by WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK, A.M., of Dorchester, Mass.

[Continued from page 144.]

Boston N. E. Jan^{ry} 19, 1724.

S^{r}. Your Letter, Dated Quebec, Octob^{r} 29th, p^{r} Henry Edgar, one of the English Captives, came safe to me, on perusall whereof I am greatly surprised at the matters contained therein, which are so unjustly represented that I cannot satisfy myself to pass them by unanswered. In the first place, as to what you say relating to the Death of Mr. Ralle, the Jesuit, which you set forth as so inhuman & barbarous, I seriously acknowledge that he was slain, amongst others of our Enemies, at Narrigwalk, And if he had confin'd himself to the professed Duty of his Function, vizt to instruct the Indians in the Christian Religion, had kept himself within the Bounds of the French Dominions, & had not instigated the Indians to War & Rapine, there might then have been some ground for complaint, But when, instead of preaching peace, Love & Friendship, agreeable to the Doctrines of the Christian Religion, he has been a constant & Notorious Fomenter & Incendiary to the Indians to kill, burn, & destroy, as flagrantly appears by many originall Letters & Manuscripts I have of his by me, and where in open violation of an Act of Parliament of Great Britain & ye Lawes of this Province, strictly forbidding Jesuits to reside or teach within the British Dominions, he has not only resided, but also once & again

appeared at the head of great Numbers of Indians in an hostile manner, threatning & insulting, but as also publicking [publickly] assaulting the Subjects of His British Majesty, I say, if, after all, such an Incendiary has happen'd to be slain in the heat of Action among our open and declared Enemies, surely none can be blamed therefor but himself, nor can any safe guard from you, or any other, in such proceedings, Justify him: And I think I have much greater cause to complain that Mr Willard, the Minister of Rutland, (who never had been guilty of the Facts chargeable upon Mr Ralle, who applied himself solely to the Preaching of the Gospel), was by the Indians you sent to attack that Town, assaulted, slain & scalpt & his scalp carried in Triumph to Quebec.

As to the next Article you mentioned, That St Georges "River was in the year 1700, by order of the Two Crowns mark'd as the bounds of the English & French Lands, whereby it appeared that Penobscot was given to you, & that one Lafevre had a right to the Land thereabouts, & that all vessells paid a Duty to him, & that Mr Capon, Envoy of Engl^d^ when K. George came upon the Throne, went to ask the Penobscot Indians to Submit themselves to England, which they refused," I have no difficulty to answer to each of the afores^d^ Points, & as to the Last, relating to Mr Capon, you labour under a very great mistake, to mention him as an Envoy of England, he being far below any such Character, & only an Inferiour Officer, Comissary or Victualler to the Garrison of Annapolis, & some time after that was taken & yielded up to the English sent by the Lieut Govr of that place to visit the French Settlements within that district & to require the Oath of Allegiance & Fidelity from them to Queen Anne, but he had no occasion to come and entice the Penobscot Indians to Submit themselves to England, for they, as well as the Narigwalk Indians & many other Tribes had done that long before, even in the year 1693, at a Treaty with Sr Wm Phips, Govr of this Province, by which Treaty, I can make it appear that they not only submitted themselves as Subjects to the Crown of England but also renounced the French Interest & quitted claims to the Lands bought & possessed by the English. But Since King George came to the Throne Mr Capon has not been in those parts at all, as I am inform'd by the People of that Countrey.

As to St Georges River being the Bounds & Lefevres pretended Right, it seems very wonderfull you should make any mention of those things, or lay any weight upon them at this time, when, if the Case were formerly as you now represent it, which I do not allow, all such Claim & protection is wholly superceded & at an end, whereof you may soon & easily satisfy yourself by consulting the Treaty of Peace at Utrecht concluded between the Two Crown[s] in the Year 1713, by the twe[l]fth Article whereof it is provided, "That all Nova Scotia or L'Acadie with its antient Boundaries &c. together with the Dominion, property, & possession of the s^d^ Isl^ds^ lands & places & all Right which the most Christian King, the Crown of France or any the Subjects thereof have hitherto had to the Isl^ds^ Lands & places & the Inhabitants of the same are yielded & made over to the Queen of Great Brittain & to her Crown forever." Now, by the afores^d^ Resignation, the French King quitted all Right not only to the Lands but also the Inhabitants, whether French or Indians or whatsoever they were, & transferr'd the same to the Crown of Great Brittain for ever, whereby you are entirely cut off from any claim to the Subjection of the s^d^ Indians from thence forward.

And We are not ignorant how far the French King understood the

Countrey of L'Accadie to extend Westward by the Patent granted to * * * * * * though you seem to be a Stranger to it.

"As to the whole Nation of the Indians exclaiming against some of their Tribe as pretending they were suborned to give Deeds for their Lands, if it be matter of Fact that they do so, which is hard to be conceded, it is a most unjust Imputation & must argue a wonderful deceitfulness & self contradiction in them, since they have upon all Treaties, when the whole Tribe were together, constantly acknowledged & submitted to the English Titles & possessions which they had by honor & lawfull Purchase acquired.

As to the building of Forts any where within the Brittish Dominions, I suppose you will not Scruple to acknowledge that the King of Great Brittain has as good a Right to erect Fortresses or places of Defence within his Dominions as the French King has in his, & therefore when you shall please to give me Instances of the French King applying himself to the Indians for leave to build a Fort or Forts for the Defence of his Subjects, I shall then give you a further answer to that Argument.

And in the mean Time I must tell you, We have alwaies treated the Indians with Sincerity, & never thought it proper to make Apologies for Building Forts within our own Jurisdiction (as you insinuate), but on the Contrary, in all our Treaties with them have asserted our undoubted Right so to do.

You likewise signify that we must blame no Body but our selves for the Violence & Hostilities committed against our Nation by the Indians, but Sir, if the Blame must ly where it ought, I must impute their Outrages, falseness & Ill Conduct towards us not so much to their own Inclinations as to the Instigations of the Jesuit Ralle & others under your Government, whereof We have had sufficient information from time to time, as also of your own forcing the Indians, against their Wills, upon our Fronteirs to destroy & cut off our people, which cannot be otherwise lookt upon than as a Direct notorious violation of the Treaty of Peace at Utretcht. Nevertheless, Sir, after all, I have much greater Inclination to live in Amity & good Correspondence with you than otherwise, & therefore I have sent Col° Sam^ll^ Thaxter, one of His Maj^ties^ Councill & Col° William Dudley, Speaker of the House of Represent^ies^, who are commissionated to confer with you Pursuant to such Instructions as they have rec^d^ from me. And I desire you will give Credence to them accordingly.

I am S^r^ y^r^ most humble & most Obed^t^ Servt

Endorsed: Lett^r^ from the [WILLIAM DUMMER.]
Lt Govr to Monsr Vaudreuil, Jan^y^: 19. 1724–[5].

Mass. Arch. 52: 106–109.

Sir, I rec^d^ your Letter of the 17th Currant. I observe that you have sent out the Parties upon the sev^ll^ Marches I order'd when you left Boston, And that you are getting the Forces in Readiness for the other March. I desire you would see that there be no Delay in the Preparations for the March to Penobscot, But that you have 150 of your best Men, or more if y^y^ can be spared, ready at Richmond with Provisions, Ammunition & Snow Shooes, by the eighth of Febr^y^ at furthest, & if you have no Intelligence of Saccamactens Return with any Indians to solicit for a Peace. Let the Forces march precisely by the eleventh of Feb., which is the Day that Saccamachtens Time will expire, allowing his fifty Days to begin from his Setting out from St Georges (W^ch^ was the 2^d^ Instant;) Let the

March be up Kennebeck River to the River you proposed, I think (near Tecanock*) & from thence directly a Cross the Countrey to Penobscot: Send a Party with Provisions to meet them at their return at the Place you mentioned to me. If you cann't conveniently go upon this March your self, Let Coll. Harman have the Offer of the Command, & if he declines it I think it best that Cpt. Heath sh^d^ command & Cpt. Moulton next under him. Let them be very exact in their Journals in observing the Nature & Scituation of the Country, wch will be of great Service for future Marches.

If Saccamacten sh^d^ bring in any Indians in Order to treat of a Peace; I would not have this Motion proceeded in, But the Forces employ'd in Scouting on this Side Kennebeck River, in such places as you shall think most for the service. Give Strict Orders to the Commander to receive Saccamacten kindly if he sh^d^ meet him coming in, & that he & his Friends be not hurt by any Neglect, or thro' Ignorance of the Soldiers, & therefore it will be necessary that all y^r^ Parties should know of his Intention to come in & have orders to receive kindly, Accordingly.

You must forthwith Order a Guard to assist Cpt. Gyles in Wooding, & fill up his Complim^t^ out of y^r^ Men.

Jan. 25, 1724–[5].

Orders to Coll. Westbrook.

Mass. Arch. 72: 215.

Fort Mary, Jan 25th 1724–5.

May it Please your Hon^r^

This comes with my Dutie & humble Service, and may acquaint your Hon^r^ That Corr^ll^ Westbrook with all ye Rest off the Officers Called in here, & are passed forward; & according to y^r^ Hon^rs^ Direction, ye Corr^l^ Says, I shall haue men as soon as possible, but am not backward in my Endevours, having Sent a man on purpose to New Hampsh^re^ for the men. My misfortune in this affair Lyes in Conception that if they inlist in the Kings fort they can't be Cleared in a years, or I could have Enough if your Hon^r^: Sees Cause I may Discharge them in 12 months. I would not trouble y^r^ Honour for men, which Hetherto I have found the fort mostly with, at my charge.

Capt Heath has taken a Rough sceam of My fort & well, which cost so much money & Labour), & all that's Necessary, Except Cape Porpus & Cape Elizabeth, between two which bayes I Lie in sight, & will send forward to m^r^ Pell (Dedicated to y^r^ Hon^r^), & in order to be Lanskipped, as he informes me, I must pay 30 shillins, so I have ordered the money to m^r^ Pell.

What news offers Corr^l^ wrote y^r^ Hon^r^ from hence; he is now at Casco & Corn^l^ Harmon. If any thing new offers I shall Dutiefully acquaint y^r^ Hon^r^.

One Benjamin Downer, a Soldier of mine, Came from Nowich, west off Boston, & while I was at Boston he run from the fort, he carryed of Six pounds, & gave order to Capt Jordan & to me to take his pay, but m^r^ Jordan gott it out of my Role. I must pitty my selfe that other men take away my poor priviledge.

* Teconnet Falls is in the present town of Winslow. The latter was incorporated April 26, 1771, and named in honor of Gen. John Winslow. It is 17 miles from Augusta, and 80 from Portland, on the Maine Central Railroad. "On the point of land above the confluence of the two rivers," Kennebec and Sebasticook, "and below the falls, was the old Teconnet fort of the Indians and afterwards *fort Halifax* of the English, built in 1754." Williamson's Maine, i. 50. Varney's Gazetter of Maine, 595; Coolidge and Mansfield's "History and Description of New England," 360.

Downer has forged a Discharge, & shown it, also my Name in severall papers, some have by me as furloes, & I hope your Hon^{r} will give orders to Comanding officers to Secure him, for the Service. I heard of him being at Newberry & Capt Kent can Secure him, he was born their & his friends are at Norwich.

I hope y^{r} Hon^{r} will forgiue my Tediousness, & giue me leave to se my family for 15 Dayes, for I have been Sick a season & was all the time at Boston. So I am y^{r} Hon^{rs} Humble Servt

Capt Samuel Hinks Fort, SAM^{ll} HINCKES.

Jannu^{y} 25th, 1724–5.

Mass. Arch. 52: 110, 111.

May it please Your Honour,

Yesterday Capt Bane returned from his March, he has made no Discovery of the Enemy Since last Fall, in any part of his March. He informs me, that Persumscot River and Sebagook Pond was so open that it very Much hindred him from getting to Madumbessuck and the hunting Ground thereabout. I have sent for about twenty five Men who are to meet me at Saco Falls on the eleventh Instant, in Order to make ye Second attempt, Whom I design shall march away light, so that they may get there if possible. I design, likewise, another Party to follow them up Saco River to carry Provision with Sleds in order for their return. I Judge it is Your Honours desire to Search that Ground Well, in order to Intercept & Destroy those Fellows. Notwithstanding Persumscot River and Sebagook Pond was so open, the other Ponds and Rivers are generally fast. I am Your Honours most Obedient Servant,

Falmth: Feby 8th, 1724–5. THO^{s} WESTBROOK.

Mass. Arch. 52: 117.

Fort Mary, Feb^{r} 16, 1724–5.

May itt Please y^{r} Honour,

I Beleive Cap^{tt} Heath Marched Exact to ye Time y^{r} Honour ordered; on his Return I shall emply the men on This Side off Cannebick River, persuant to y^{r} Hon^{rs} orders.

Leiut Brown marched for pigwoket, the 13th off this instant, with twenty nine men. I Rec^{d} the inclosed* the 15th of this month, about nine a Clock at Night. I am y^{r} Hon^{rs} most Dutifull Serv^{tt},

THO^{s} WESTBROOK.

Post. I haue advised the frontteer's to be on their gaurds untill ye Return off Those Indians.

The Place where the indian sto'ped, That Did not Come into the Fort, is about seven miles Distant.

I am Dispatching Cap^{tt} Slocum, immediately, with Cap^{tt} Bean, for georges, Their Being an interpreter wanting.

Mass. Arch. 52: 121.

[From a letter without date, superscription or direction, but evidently in the hand-writing of Secretary Joseph Willard, we copy the following, in

* The "inclosed" matter in this letter, and in that of April the 4th following, seems to be wanting.

regard to Capt. Heath: "Cpt. Heath is returned from Penobscot, having met with no Indians there, but about fifty Houses in the old & new Town which he has burnt."]

Mass. Arch. 52: 125.

[John Hunt* and Hannah Hunt, his wife, of "Almsbury," March 30, 1725, petition Gov. Dummer to release their son Jacob Hunt, then "att Richman fort, for I am in grate wont of him, I being uary Lame, and haue no help, and allso Liue uary Remote."]

Mass. Arch. 52: 129.

May it Please your Hon^{r},

Capt Bourn will be able to acquaint your Hon^{r} relating what I wrote from Spurwink the twenty eighth of last April, I sending him and Lt Dominicus Jordan to make Discovery. I have Enquir'd into the Affair of Mr Benj^{a} York, mention'd in your Hon^{rs} Letter, Dated April ye 5th, and by Examining your Hon^{rs} Orders to me, from time to time, there is no men Allow'd him, neither did the General Court vote him any in the Year 1723. Six men had been Allow'd at the Ferry Place, and upon Enquiry I find, by the Coll^{o} of the Regiment and the Select men of the Town, that Mr Sawyers is the Establisht Garrison, Their houses standing not above two or three hundred Yards Distant. I thought it best to put part of the men in one house and part in the other, and Mr Sawyer having five, and York but three, York is thereupon uneasy. I posted five men at Mr Sawyers, because the Capt and Doct^{r} are there, and the Doct^{r} has Occasion very Often to cross the River to visit the Sick.

I am Your Hon^{rs} most Dutifull Servt

Falm^{o} April ye 4th, 1725. THO^{s} WESTBROOK.

P.S. The Enclosed is the List of the ineffective men which I omitted to send with the other Account.

Mass. Arch. 52: 130.

Aprill 5th, 1725.

Coll^{o} Westbrook,

I have two of yours of the 17th past & one of the 27th, receiv'd yesterday. The Council have voted £12 & no More, towards the Repairs of Georges Fort, wch you are to husband to the best advantage In making y^{r} Lodgings Comfortable for the People; & having visited your Familyes, lett the next of the Sloop in the Countryes Service, that goes eastward, take in the Boxes & Nailes At Saco Mills, & You may go down with them to See the Repairs p'formed, as you proposed, & as farr as £12 you may draw on the Treasurer for the D. Service, Rendring an Acc^{o} thereof. Capt Canada acquaints me, that Hee had Made the Wharfe all ready, which you Spake off, where for his good Service, in gallantly defending that Fort, I have given a Commission for the Same.

Gett all your Whaleboats mended that are Capable of it (for it Will take time to gett New ones), & order say forty or about fifty Men, under a dilligent, prudent officer, downe to Penobscott Bay, & as much further

* John Hunt, of Amesbury, Mass., son of Edward, married Hannah Clough, Dec. 5, 1705. Their eldest son and child was Jacob, born Sept. 8, 1706. See Genealogy of the Hunt family, by Thomas B. Wyman, page 11.

regard to Cape Heath: "Capt. Heath is returned from Penobscot, having met with no Indians there, but about fifty Houses in the old & new Town which he has burnt."]
Mass. Arch. 82: 123.

[John Hunt* and Hannah Hunt, his wife, of "Almsbury," March 30, 1725, petition Gov. Dummer to release their son Jacob Hunt, then "att Richman forte, for I am in great want of him, I being very Lame, and have no help, and also Like very Remote."]
Mass. Arch. 82: 129.

May it Please your Hon^r,

Capt Bourn will be able to acquaint your Hon^r relating what I wrote from Spurwink the twenty eighth of last April. I sending him and Dominicus Jordan to make Discovery. I have Enquir'd into the Affair of Mr Hen^y York, mention'd in your Hon^r Letter Dated April ye 30, by Examining your Hon^r Orders to me from time to time, there is no mea Allow'd him, neither did the General Court vote him any at the Year 1723. Six men had been Allow'd at the Ferry Place, and upon Enquiry I find, by the Cons^r of the Regiment and the Select men of the Town, that Mr Sawyer is the Establish Garrison. Their Houses standing not above two or three hundred Yards Distant. I thought it best to put part of the men in one house and part in the other, and Mr Sawyer having five, and York but three, York is therefore uneasy. I posted five men at Occasion very Often to come the River to visit the Sick.

I am Your Hon^rs most Humble Servt

Kittery April ye 4th 1723. Thos Westbrook.

P.S. The Enclosed is the List of the Inefficative men which I omitted to send with the other Accounts.
Mass. Arch. 82: 130.

Col^o Westbrook,

I have two of yours of the 17th past & one of the 27th recev'd yester day. The Council have voted £12 & no More, towards the Repairs of Georges Fort, wch you are to Instruct to the best advantage by making ye Lodgings Comfortable for the People & having veiled your Pinns in the rest of the Sloop in the Countreys Service, that your Gunners may take in the Boxes & Nailes At Saco Mills, & You may go down with them to See the Ingeins p'formed, as you proposed, & re Jar as £12 you may draw on the Treasurer for the 18 Barrils. Heading as Abo^ thereof Capt Cunads acquaints me, that He had Already the Wheele all ready which you Spake of, where for his good Service, in gallantly defending that Fort, I have given a Commission for the Same.

Gett all your Valuables mended that are Capable of it (for it will a Dilligent prudent Officer, drawn to Pocketfull Day, & as much Time

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[John Hunt, of Amesbury, Mass., son of Richard, married Hannah Clough. He d. [illegible]. Their eldest son and child was Jacob, born Sept. 8, 1708. See Hassam, op. cit. Hunt Family, by Thomas E. Wyman, pp. 11.

as you shall think for the Service, especially at Passamaquady, whereof y^rr Letter informs the Indians have bin ye last Winter, under such orders, as if well Executed, they May, by Gods blessing, surprise some of the Enimye, if there bee any of them there. I have wrote a Letter to all the Coll^onells in y^r E. & W. to warn the People to be on their gaurd & to go out in Companys to their Work well Armed. I finde you have Sent out divers Parties of above 14 Men to ambuscade the Indians in their lurking Places, it will be well if they p'form it patiently & faithfully which I recomend to you to inspect well into, & that they be releived, from time to time, by fresh Parties, so as these ambuscades bee Continued, without intermission, untill you have further orders, & that you Require of the Several officers an Account of what passes in their turnes, & minute down every thing any do worth notice. You shall hear further from Me very soon. I shall be glad when Cap^n Ca: [Kennedy?] with the Indian he promises to bring with [him] are Come to Penobscott. You shall hear further from Me in a short time; pray do every thing that is Possible to keep up the Terror of ye Enemy.

I am S^r y^r friend *

Benj^a Yorkshire, of papoodock, having Complain'd to Me that he has not an equal proportion of the soldiers at his house, you are to inquire into that Matter, & See Justice done him.

Capt Dwight,

I rece'd yours of the 22^d, & Since Jon^a James's Case is as you Mention pray Keep Him, for I Will give no presidency of that Sort that shall tend to Weaken or deade[n] a Strict discipline in the Garrisons, but will Encourage the officers in a due execution of their Authority. Lett me have the Survey Mentioned as soon as you Can handsomely Compleat it.

I am y^r Friend & S^t [ ]

Endorsed—Letters to Col^o Westbrook & Capt Dwight, April 5th 1725.

Mass. Arch. 52: 131–133.

Fort George, April 14, 1725.

Col^lo Westbrook,

An Indian Dogg appeared on ye North side of ye Riuer, a Gainst fort Georges, Which my People shott, and by ye Carkes of it is not Long since it straid from ye Indians, Whear vpon, I ordred A Larom to Notify ye a ietant [adjacent] Garriconc to be on thier Guard, for, in my Opinion, ye huntars, or a small scout of Indians, ar sulking aboutt, & Came Down this Riuer, if it might Pleas, a small Party of Men to Reng [Range] Might.

is from your humble sar^t to Command,

JOHN GYLES.

Sr Since I Wrote ye aboue, I Rece'd an accompt from maquaitt,† y^t a soldiar is missing, & suppos'd to be taken. a Copy.

Mass. Arch. 52: 139.

This Comes by m^r Moses Markam, your Clerk, Who informes me, that Hee has On divers Occations been Imploy'd by you in Affairs relating to

* The initials at the close of this letter to Col. Westbrook bear some resemblance to the letters T. and D., but the internal evidence is, we think, that the document emanated from Gov. Dummer.

† Maquoit Bay is in the southwest part of Brunswick, in the county of Cumberland, Me.

the Service, wherein there has been no allowance for his expences, which Seems not reasonable. & I think Hee should make out a Just account thereof, Which being Avouched by you will doubtless bee allowed him by the Government, & if we have supply'd the Birth Hee had with you by any other p'son, & there be any other vacancy Sutable for Him, Lett Him have it. I am Y^r [ ]

[To Col Thos Westbrook.]

Mass. Arch. 52: 140.

York 16th April 1725.

May it Please Your Hon^r

We have no Account of the Enemy at present, but fear they [are] endavouring to be reveng'd on us for their Brethren. I hope our constant putting Your Hon^rs Orders in practice will prevent them. I have no Sloop yet arriv'd here with Stores to send down to the Eastward, according to Your Hon^rs Orders, to distress them, which I was in hopes I shou'd have had sometime ago. Lieu^t Jaques has been for some considerable time past very desiring, with me, to write to your Hon^r for his Dismission, which at last has prevail'd, he assuring me of his great necessity to be with his business, and what damages he shall sustain if not granted. Lt Coll^o Harmon tells me, he had Your Hon^rs word to dismiss him when his business earnestly call'd for him, which it doth at this time. Both of them thankfully Acknowledge Your Hon^rs favours to them, from time to time. If Your Hon^r shou'd be pleas'd to Dismiss Lieut Jaquesh and Commissionate En^s Carlile in his room, Lieut Coll^o Harmon informs me, he will be very agreeable to him, and I do assure your Hon^r I have known him ever since I have been in the Service, and have always found him a modest and sober Young man and very ready & faithfull on all Commands. The last Orders I rec^d from Your Hon^r were dated the 16th of last Month. Having nothing more that offers worth Your Hon^rs notice,

I remain, Your Hon^rs most Dutifull Servt

THO^s WESTBROOK.

P.S. Lieu^t Coll^o Harmon is very desirous, if Your Hon^r shou'd order any Sloop to guard the Fishery, that he may Command her. I have ask'd leave some time ago, to go home for a few days, my business there being very urgent, but have not yet rec^d Your Hon^rs Smiles.

Mass. Arch. 52: 142.

[To be continued.]

THE EXHIBITIONS OF HARVARD COLLEGE PRIOR TO 1800.

By ANDREW MCFARLAND DAVIS, of Cambridge, Mass.

THE histories of Harvard College all furnish information concerning the several funds given to the College for the purpose of establishing exhibitions at Cambridge. Eliot gives a tabulated statement which purports to contain all the gifts received by the College down

to the year 1848. This statement was also published in pamphlet form. The exhibitions are not, however, separately collated in any of these publications. There is enough of historical interest connected with the early exhibitions to justify the publication of a list composed exclusively of beneficiary trusts for students received by the College prior to 1800, showing the sources whence they came and the specific purposes to which their founders dedicated them, even if such a list should contain but little information that is new.

Lady Mowlson Gift. The first scholarship at Harvard was founded in 1643 by Ann Mowlson of London. The money was received by Thomas Weld, Pastor of the Roxbury Church, whose authority in this behalf was derived from the General Court of Massachusetts Bay. The amount of the gift was £100, and payment was made by Weld to the Country Treasurer. Interest on this fund was paid to the College by the Colony until 1685, when for some reason it lapsed; but in 1713 payment of principal and interest was made to the College Treasurer.

The College is in possession of a document setting forth over the signature of the founder of this scholarship her purpose in establishing it. By the terms of this document it appears that the yearly revenue of this fund was "according to her good and pious intention" "to be and to remain a perpetual stipend for and towards the perpetual maintenance of some poor scholar who shall be admitted into the said College by the said trustees or the major part of them, which poor scholar is to enjoy the said yearly stipend only until such time as such poor scholar doth attain the degree of a Master of Arts and no longer, and then the said yearly stipend shall by the said trustees be bestowed upon another poor scholar of the said College whom the said trustees shall think best deserving, so the said stipend to go in succession from one poor scholar to another, therefor and towards their yearly maintenance in perpetuum in manner and form as aforesaid." Such facts as are known relative to the history of this scholarship are published in the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society for October, 1887. It is unquestionably the oldest and most interesting foundation of the kind in this country. Its age would entitle it to respect even in England.* It is unfortunate that no information as to the founder

* Since the publication of the paper in the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, entitled "The first Scholarship at Harvard College," I have been watchful for anything which might help me in identifying Lady Mowlson. I found in Brown's Genesis of the United States that Thomas Moulson was present, April 15, 1614, at the Court of Assistants of the Grocers' Company. The fact that the name is not a common one, and that it occured in connection with American ventures, led me to the conclusion that the reference was worth preserving. Mr. John Ward Dean has kindly called my attention to the fact that Sir Thomas Moulson, Lord Mayor of London in 1634, was knighted at Greenwich on the 1st of June in that year. Through his assistance I am able to trace in the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1633-6, enough of the career of Sir Thomas to disclose the following facts. In March, 1634, the Lord Mayor of London died. Thomas Moulson, at that time an alderman, was chosen "to succeed in that government." After his term of office as Lord Mayor was completed, he again served as alderman. His name appears in reports to the Council, and communications to him are to be found, from the hands of the Commissioners of Pious Uses and from the King.

In Fuller's Worthies of England, Nuttall's Edition, 1840, vol. i., p. 282, Moulson is classified as a native of Cheshire and it is there stated that "this Thomas Moulson founded a fair school in the town where he was born," and in a note Nuttall states that "he founded a chapel at Hargrave-Stubbs and endowed it with 40 l. a year. He also endowed a school adjoining with 20 l." Nuttall refers to Lyson's Cheshire for his authority. Turning to this volume, which is the second part of the second volume of Lyson's Magna Britannia, we find references to Sir Thomas on pages 400 and 798. The school which he founded was "for the government, education, and instruction of youth in grammar and virtue." He

has been obtained; and it must be regarded as somewhat remarkable that from the day of its foundation to the present time, fate seems to have determined that the Lady Mowlson scholarship should not have an independent existence.*

JOHN GLOVER FUND. In 1653, John Glover of Boston left to "Harvard College at Cambridge for and towards the maintenance of a Fellow there, five pounds a year forever." It is stated in the Treasurer's Report that this annuity is accumulating.

EDWARD HOPKINS BEQUEST. In 1657, Edward Hopkins, Governor of Connecticut, left a sum of money "for the breeding up of hopeful youths both at the Grammar School and College for the public service of the Colony in future times." This bequest has figured in the courts, both sides of the ocean, but is now in the hands of trustees and the College receives a part of the income from it.† Its history has been repeatedly published.

JOHN DODERIDGE ANNUITY. In 1659, John Doderidge by will, duly proved at London, England, left an annuity to the College. The clause in the will relating to the exhibition is as follows:

"Also I give and bequeath unto ye College in New England towards ye maintenance of scholars there, ye yearly sum of ten pounds to be forever offering and going forth out of my said Rectory of Fremington in ye County of Devon."

This annuity was paid until 1685. In 1720, steps were taken to test the legal rights of the College. This was the cause of considerable expenditure of money without return of any sort. In 1737, the quest was abandoned as hopeless by advice of Counsel.

ROBERT KEYNE HOUSE. In 1659, Robert Keyne of Boston left to the College a legacy of £100 and "also the one moiety or halfe part of a house situate in Boston near to the old meeting house vallued at one hundred and forty five pound ten shillings." This house was sold to Col.

directed "the overplus of rents arising from certain lands, then by him given, to be applied to the relief of such poor persons as the majority of the feoffees shall think fit."

The name is generally spelt Moulson, but it occurs once in the Calendar of State Papers "Mowlson."

It appears in the list of Sheriffs for London and Middlesex, given in Fuller's Worthies, vol. ii., p. 407. 21. James I.

These facts bring before us a successful merchant and a public-spirited man, whom his fellow citizens delighted to honor. His interest in American affairs which led him to be present at the meeting of the Court of Assistants of the Grocers' Company has brought his name into an American book published nearly three centuries after the meeting in question. He recognized his obligations to his fellow men and sought to provide for the welfare of posterity out of the fortune which he had accumulated.

Is there any connection between Lady Ann Mowlson, the London widow, who in 1643 founded the first scholarship at Harvard, and Sir Thomas Moulson, Lord Mayor of London and founder of the school at Hargrave-Stubbs? This question can be easily answered by British antiquaries.

* NEWGATE ANNUITY. An annuity left by John Newgate in 1650, although by its terms not an exhibition, was often treated as such by the College authorities.

† Allusions to this Bequest, more or less elaborate, will be found in many of the general histories. Quincy gives some details in his History of Harvard College. For further particulars see:

N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., vol. 38, pp. 315, 316.

A Brief Account of the Funds that came from the Estate of Edward Hopkins from the Report of the School Committee of Cambridge for the year 1885. Cambridge, 1886. [Prepared by John Lewis Hildreth.]

An Account of the Trust administered by the Trustees of the Charity of Edward Hopkins, by Charles Pickering Bowditch. Privately printed, 1889.

Trumbull's Connecticut. Vol. I. Appendix.

Paige, July 8, 1696, for £100. The testator's desire was that the bequest should be "improved and used for the use and help of poor and hopeful scholars"; but he left the disposal of the property to the discretion of the "President, Trustees and Overseers." The income was frequently distributed among poor scholars.

HENRY WEBB LEGACY. In 1660, Henry Webb left the College by will a house in Boston, "the rent to be forever for the maintenance of some poor scholars or otherwise for the best good of the College." He also left £50 to be invested in pasture ground or a house, the yearly income of which was to be applied to the same ends.

The house stood where Little, Brown & Co.'s book store now stands. The property still belongs to the College. The liberal character of the foundation leaves the application of the income of the fund entirely under the control of the College authorities. It may be that more useful application can be made of this income than in the establishment of ordinary scholarships; yet it would seem that a suitable recognition of the liberal founder of this trust wonld require the association of his name with some scholarship, so that it might be spread upon the pages of the Catalogue each year as a permanent record of the gratitude of the College.

WILLIAM PENNOYER SCHOLARSHIPS. The will of William Pennoyer, through which the College was put in possession of an annuity, of which it still receives the benefit, was executed in 1670. The income is for the benefit of "two fellows and two scholars," one of them to be of the posterity of Robert Pennoyer as often as occasion shall present; the other to be of New Haven Colony if conveniently may be. When the clause in the will containing these provisions was transcribed for the aid of the College authorities in assigning these scholarships, an error of chirography served to puzzle the College fathers for nearly fifty years. The phrase in the original will, "the other the Colony of now or of late called New Haven," became when transcribed "the other the Colony of Nox or of late called New Haven." The history of this curious error, so far as it may be gathered from the records of the College, may be found in the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society for April, 1887. A description of the scholarship will be found in the College catalogue.

ELDER PEN ANNUITY. In 1671, Elder Pen left an annuity of £10 per annum for poor scholars at the College, but neither the funds nor the distribution were under the control of the Corporation.

RICHARD BELLINGHAM REVERSIONARY INTEREST. In 1672, Richard Bellingham left a reversionary interest which was to be administered "to be an annual encouragement to some godly ministers who may be such who shall be by my trustees judged faithful to those principles in Chh. discipline which are owned and pracitzed in ye first chh of Christ in Boston of which I am a member, a main one whereof is that all ecclesiasticall jurisdiction is comitted by Christ to each particular organical Chh., from which there is no appeal, visible saintship being the matter, and express covenanting ye form of ye Chh." The third instruction which he gave to the trustees was as follows:

"That four or six, more or less, young students be brought up for ye ministry as the estate will bear."

A copy of this will has been preserved; but no mention of the College having reaped any benefit from its provisions appears in the records.

Richard Russell Bequest. In 1679, Richard Russell of Charlestown executed a will which contained the following clause: "To Harvard College in Cambridge I do give and bequeath one hundred pounds and my last will is that it shall be improved for (the) purchase of some real estate or otherwise so as to bring in an annual revenue and the principal revenue shall be allowed to two poor students that may need the same, for their furtherance in good literature, and before payment thereof, security shall be given my executors for the fulfilling my will in this relation to the content of my overseers." Of this legacy £31 13s. 4d. was received in provisions, and for many years the balance figured in the College accounts as a debt due the College. No mention is made in the records of knowledge of any trust being attached to this partial payment.

Samuel Ward Legacy. In 1681, Samuel Ward left Bumkin Island to the College. "His mind" was, according to the will, that the income derived from the island should be applied "for the easement of the charges of the dyet of the students that are in commons." This island, which is situated in Boston Harbor, is still owned by the College.

Browne Scholarship. In 1681, William Brown of Salem bequeathed £100 to the College for the bringing up of poor scholars. William Brown is described in the Catalogue as the founder of this scholarship to which subsequent contributions were made by Benjamin Brown, Major William Brown and Col. Samuel Brown. These will be referred to in detail in chronological sequence.

Nathaniel Hulton Gift. In 1691, Nathaniel Hulton of Newington Greene wrote to Increase Mather as follows:

"It is my resolution to give one hundred pounds, I say £100, which is as much as I can do considering my estate and the many poor relations I have, and this £100 I do wholly and absolutely leave to you to lay it out upon something that will bring in a yearly revenue forever, and that upon a true title that will last, and as soon as you have found a place you may charge me with £100 sterling money, and I shall pay it if I be alive, or if I be dead I will take care to leave order that it be paid when you charge it." * * * "I leave it wholly to you to lay it out and have ye income shall be bestowed so as may do most good." Hulton executed a codicil to his will to the following effect: "I give and bequeath to Mr. Increase Mather Minister of ye Gospel in New England ye sum of one hundred pounds lawful money of England for ye use of ye College of which he is President." At a meeting of the Corporation held June 1, 1709, it was proposed by Mr. Increase Mather that one of his son Walter's children might have the benefit of the above legacy while at the College, which was assented to. The fund was treated for many years as an exhibition fund.*

Sewall Scholarships. In 1696, Hon. Samuel Sewall of Boston, and his wife, gave the College a farm in the Naragansett Country, the income thereof to be appropriated to the support and education of youths of insufficient means, those from Petaquamscot, if any, to be preferred. These scholarships are described in the Catalogue.

* Major John Richards Bequest. In 1694, Major John Richards bequeathed to Harvard College £100 "the yearly profit to be towards the maintenance of poor scholars at the discretion of the President and Fellows for the time being." In Treasurer Brattle's statement for 1696 this legacy appears as a debt due the College, but inasmuch as no mention is ever made of the bequest among the annual exhibitions it is not probable that it was ever collected.

STOUGHTON SCHOLARSHIP. In 1703, William Stoughton left to the College by will twenty-three acres of pasture land and four acres of marsh land in Dorchester, the yearly income to be for the benefit of some Dorchester scholars; if none such are at the College, then to some Milton scholar, and in want of such to any well deserving that is needy. This scholarship is described in the Catalogue.

CAPTAIN RICHARD SPRAGUE BEQUEST. In 1703, Captain Richard Sprague of Charlestown left £400 to Harvard College, to be disposed of for the benefit and advantage of the Corporation, according to the direction of Vice President Willard, John Leverett, Rev. William Brattle and Rev. Simon Bradstreet. In 1726, Bradstreet, being then the only survivor of the trustees, resigned his power of disposing of the donation, into the hands of the honored and reverend Corporation of Harvard College. This bequest, although not specifically an exhibition, was so administered for many years.

BENJAMIN BROWN BEQUEST. In 1708, Benjamin Brown bequeathed two hundred pounds for the support of poor scholars, preference to be given to Salem scholars. This bequest is included in the Catalogue under the scholarship described as the Browne scholarship.

THOMAS BRATTLE BEQUEST. In 1713, Thomas Brattle bequeathed £200 "towards the maintenance of some Master of Arts and especially of such a one as is best skilled in mathematics and shall by all proper methods endeavor the improvement thereof; as by reading and teaching the same and making observations and communicating them to the learned abroad as in some manner I have done, respect and preference being evermore given to such as shall be akin by blood unto me above and before all others."*

MAJOR WILLIAM BROWN BEQUEST. In 1716, Major William Brown, second brother to Benjamin Brown, bequeathed £100, the income to be used to help support his descendants while students at the College; if none there, then to help maintain poor scholars from Salem. This bequest is included under the scholarship described in the Catalogue as the Browne scholarship.

REV. WILLIAM BRATTLE BEQUEST. In 1717, William Brattle bequeathed £250 "with this proviso and in expectation and confidence that said President and Fellows and whosoever shall succeed or come in their stead and room for the improvement and use of said money, do, will and shall take effectual care forever that £15 annually be disposed of to one or more of students at ye discretion and pleasure of said President and Fellows unless said student or students be nominated and appointed by some of my kindred related to me by blood." There is another clause in the will in which he gives to the College £250, "with the same purpose and proviso that are before mentioned in this will with respect to my former legacy to said College." The College apparently received £250 under this will.†

* THOMAS RICHARDS LEGACY. Quincy (Vol. II. p. 526) classifies a legacy of Thomas Richards in 1714 among the exhibitions. The following is the language of the will: "Item I give to Harvard Colledge Thirty Pounds."

† MRS. HUTCHINSON GIFT AND JOHN WALLEY LEGACY. Quincy [Vol. II. p. 526] classifies a gift of £10 by the widow of Eliakim Hutchinson and a legacy of £100 by John Walley among the exhibitions. Hutchinson died in 1717. For several years previous to his death he had annually given the College £10. In 1718 the same amount was received

Col. Samuel Brown Gift. In 1720, Col. Samuel Brown gave £150 to be used for the support of poor students. This gift is included in the "Browne Scholarship" described in the Catalogue.

Hollis Scholarship. The remittances of Thomas Hollis to Harvard College began in 1719. By his correspondence it appears that his sole purpose at first was to assist poor and pious young men in their studies for the ministry. When in February, 1720–21, he founded the Professorship of Divinity, he provided in the same instrument for one exhibition of ten pounds a year for a student for the ministry and for the division of the surplus income into as many more exhibitions of ten pounds each as the annual income would bear.

The details concerning these scholarships were more thoroughly fixed in 1722 and are given in the Hollis Statute, recorded in the Hollis Book. "Dunces, Rakes and persons reasonably judged able to maintain themselves" are there declared "not fit to partake of this bounty." The scholarship is described in the Catalogue.

Rev. Henry Gibbs Legacy. In 1722, Rev. Henry Gibbs of Watertown left a legacy of £100 to the College, "The yearly interest to be exhibited to such members of the College as need it, firstly to my children's posterity if they desire it."

Capt. Ephraim Flynt Bequest. In 1723, Capt. Ephraim Flynt bequeathed £100 to Harvard College "to be applied at the discretion of ye Corporation yt is to say ye income thereof to ye benefit of ye scholars there who are studious, well disposed and want help."

Thomas Danforth Gift. In 1724, Thomas Danforth made the following communication to the Corporation: "To Harvard College on the condition hereafter named I do give, and when they have a President settled will confirm by deed, these three tenements at Framingham etc. etc. to have and hold ye same forever to their only use and behoof. The conditions are as followeth: i.e.

1. That the Annual Rents shall be for the support of such students as shall from time to time use and improve one of the studies in ye new lodgings erected by Mr. Stoughton.
2. That ye nomination of said person shall be by my heirs resident in ye Province.
3. That such student shall be exempt from paying study rent and detriment.
4. If such lodgings shall not be from time to time got and kept in good repair, or if any prelatical injunction shall be imposed on said Society, yt in such case my gift shall revert to my heirs.

I shall advise of a meet form for such an instrument as soon as a College is gathered." In a codicil to his will Danforth left these leases to the College "on such conditions as I shall name."

Beginning with the year 1730, the Danforth or Framingham leases figure regularly in the list of exhibitions. For many years no single exhibition on the list equalled this in value. In 1806 in a list of exhibitions

from his widow. Leverett records the fact that "the President asked her whether she was pleased to give him any directions about the disposition of it, she said no, and so left it with him." The terms prescribed for the disposition of Walley's legacy were "for the use of two scholars £15 per annum for three years after taking their first degree, £10 towards the charge of their second degree." Of course these assignments could not be made from the income of this bequest.

for sundry legacies and donations amounting to $5,016.66, this appears as one.

ANNE MILLS LEGACY. In 1725, Mrs. Anne Mills left the College a legacy of £50, "which fifty pounds my will is should be improved towards ye bringing up of such scholars as shall most need it." This fund figured as an exhibition for many years.

SALTONSTALL SCHOLARSHIPS. In 1730, Madam Mary Saltonstall, widow of Gov. Gurdon Saltonstall of Connecticut, bequeathed to the College £1000, the income of which was to be given to two persons without means, of bright parts and good diligence (always dissenters) to fit them for the Church of Christ; those related to the giver by consanguinity to be preferred. These scholarships are described in the Catalogue.

COL. SAMUEL BROWN BEQUEST. In 1731, Col. Samuel Brown, the same who in 1720 gave £150 for an exhibition, bequeathed his estate in Hopkinton, the income thereof to be used for bringing up poor scholars, those recommended by his posterity to be preferred. This bequest is included in the scholarship described in the Catalogue as the Browne Scholarship.

NATHANIEL HOLLIS GIFT. January 27, 1731–2, Nathaniel Hollis transmitted £350 in Province Bills to give an exhibition for two more scholarships subject to the same rules and orders as the ten established by his late brother, Thomas Hollis. "What I chiefly intend is yt they be both Indian students, now and at all times if they can be had; but if not I leave yt to ye College to fill up with such persons as they judge piously inclined, useful to ye ministry." Described in the Catalogue under Hollis Scholarship.

DOROTHY SALTONSTALL SCHOLARSHIPS. In 1733, Dorothy Saltonstall bequeathed £300, the interest thereof to be employed yearly for the benefit of two poor scholars according to the discretion of the President and Fellows of said College for the time being. These scholarships are described in the Catalogue.

THOMAS FITCH LEGACY. In 1737, the College received a legacy of £300 from Hon. Thomas Fitch "for the education of scholars of good capacity for the work of the ministry." This was treated as an exhibition.

PRESIDENT WADSWORTH'S CHARITY BAG. In 1737, President Wadsworth bequeathed out of the money in his charity bag £110, "six pounds of the annual income thereof to be for the support of some poor scholar or scholars residing at the College (tho to no dunce or rake) at the discretion of the Corporation. And if any relative to me by blood should be at the College and need, I would have such one preferred."

JOHN ELLERY BEQUEST. In 1738, £150, old tenor, was left by John Ellery "for the maintenance of any of the students that may stand in need of such help." This legacy was treated as an exhibition and appears upon the annual lists in the records for many years.

DANIEL HENCHMAN GIFTS. In April, 1742, Daniel Henchman gave the College 100 oz. of silver, the annual income to be added to the salary of the Hollisian Professor of Divinity. In October of the same year, he gave £150 for the same purpose. It was to be applied in this way so long as the Professor should be a man of the Congregational or Presbyterian

Church and would profess and teach the principles of the Christian religion, according to the well known confession of faith drawn up by a synod of the churches in New England. Failing either of these points, it was to be used for the benefit of some deserving student of said College whose parents should not be able to bear the charges of his public education and who should also be approved by the pastor of the Old South Church in Boston, for the time being, preference being given to a child of Boston. In 1758, Henchman also gave £66 13s. 4d., the interest of which was to be given to the Hollis Professor of Mathematics.

President Holyoke Gift and Legacy. In 1743, President Holyoke gave £100 old tenor to the College, the income to be for the use of the College until further directions were given for the disposal of the same. By his will he left £13 6s. 8d. lawful money, "the income at present as the Corporation shall see meet, but my will is that when at any time hereafter there shall be one or more related to me by consanguinity, shall be a member or members of said College, the income of this my bequest as also of that gift which I gave the College about two and twenty years ago, viz. one hundred pounds O. T. shall be given to such relative or relatives of mine, if they shall stand in need or want thereof, such want to be judged by the corporation of said College."

Henry Flynt Bequest. In 1760, Henry Flynt, the venerable tutor, bequeathed £700 old tenor, or £93 6s. 8d. lawful money, the annual income to be for the four senior tutors as an addition to their salaries. He also left a legacy of £112 10s. old tenor or fifty Spanish dollars, "the yearly interest to be paid to one or more needy scholars who are diligent and virtuous at the discretion of the Corporation. My relatives of the blood to have the preference." These bequests are recognized in the Treasurer's report.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Sewall Gift. In 1765, Rev. Dr. Joseph Sewall gave £20 lawful money. Mr. Hubbard informed the Corporation that Dr. Sewall signified to him that he desired the income of this donation should be disposed of to needy scholars.

Rev. Dr. Appleton Gift. In 1772, Rev. Dr. Appleton gave to the President and Fellows of Harvard College £30 lawful money, "desiring and expecting the annual interest thereof be every year exhibited to some well deserving student at the College, whose circumstances shall need such charitable assistance; and whenever any of my posterity shall be at the College that they shall have the benefit of this donation if their parents or guardians shall desire it; and this donation is instead of ye legacy given to said College in my last will and testament."

Notwithstanding this last clause, the College received in 1784, £26 from the estate of Dr. Appleton for the same purpose. The clause under which this was taken was as follows: "I give to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the interest thereof to be by them given to some poor but well deserving scholar agreeable to my directions with respect to a former donation to said corporation."

Mary Lindall Legacy. Mary Lindall by will, proved June 17, 1776, left the College £100, "the interest to be by them applied and annually exhibited to such scholar or scholars at said College of good character whose circumstances call for such charitable assistance, and that the preference be always to such who shall be related to me by blood, and

in want of such to some scholar or scholars of the town of Salem." This legacy was paid in 1812.

ALFORD SCHOLARSHIP. Joanna Alford in 1785 bequeathed £100 sterling to the College, the income to be appropriated for the education of those students who are under low and indigent circumstances. This scholarship is described in the Catalogue.*

It would be interesting to pursue the study of these exhibitions to a later date; but the beginning of a new century nearly coincident with a change in the form of government of the country furnishes a suitable stopping place. When the College was founded, and for nearly a century and a half thereafter, the accounts were kept in single entry. During this period, annual assignments were made of the specific income of the several scholarships, and the lives of these scholarships can be traced through the records. When the system of double entry book-keeping was adopted, the existing exhibitions of which the Treasurer has any knowledge were bunched in a single account termed the "Exhibition Account"; and thereafter their history was consigned to the oblivion of that account. Some of them have since been rescued and re-instated upon separate bases. The majority survive only in the general account.

It is a satisfaction to be able to state that I have been able to trace into the exhibition account all the gifts or legacies mentioned in the foregoing list which can properly be defined as exhibitions, and payment of which to the College can clearly be shown, with the exception of the Lady Mowlson Scholarship and the Richard Russell Bequest.† In the case of the former, the fact that the College treasurer was not made the custodian of the fund until seventy years after the foundation of the scholarship furnishes an explanation for the evident ignorance of the College officers of the conditions attached to the gift.‡ In the latter case, it may be inferred from the

* WEST BOSTON BRIDGE APPROPRIATION. When the West Boston Bridge was established the Legislature provided that the annuity granted the College for the revocation of its vested rights in the Charlestown ferry should be appropriated towards "defraying the tuition of indigent scholars, or for the reducing the expense of tuition to all the other scholars." The terms of this enactment were altered a few years thereafter.

† I ought perhaps to add that I have made no effort to follow the Mary Lindall legacy, as it was not paid till 1812.

‡ An examination of the paper on the Lady Mowlson Scholarship, printed in the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, to which reference has been made, will show that the College fund amounting to £162 16. 4. in the hands of the Treasurer of the Province, was, in the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century, invariably spoken of as consisting of gifts to the College. It is evident that the Overseers did not then have knowledge of the existence of the document from which quotation has been made in the text, nor were they conscious that the Magistrates of the Colony had in 1655 dissented from the conclusion of the Deputies to pay the same over to the College, on the express ground that the Lady Mowlson gift was for the establishment of scholarships. Both these points will appear from an examination of the record of an Overseers' meeting held at Cambridge, July 25, 1712, taken from the Leverett Book, in which record the fund is spoken of as a donation, and in which it is stated that two memorials, referring probably to recent petitions, had been preferred to the General Court. The following is Leverett's account of the meeting in question:

"The President represented to the Overseers that there was the sum of £162. 16. 4. due being the donation of the Lady Moulson &c. to the College, due from the Countrey; that the Countrey had oblig'd themselves to pay the College £15 P. annum in Countrey pay for ye Interest of the sd sum of £162. 16. 4 so long as it remained in the Publick Treasury,

absence of any allusion in the records to the intention of Russell to found an exhibition, that the College treasurer was ignorant of the terms of the will. The partial payment of which we have knowledge was apparently the only payment made to the College. If it is unfortunate that the titles of any of these foundations should be lost from sight, still it must be a source of congratulation that the funds have survived the extraordinary fluctuations to which investments of that period were exposed. Eliot, in a memorandum following his entry of Thomas Brattle's bequest, referring to his attempt at expressing the value of the gifts in sterling and in currency, says: "At this period began the depreciation of the currency of the Province, in consequence of the issue of bills of credit by the government. Specie disappeared, and the bills increased in number and diminished in value till after 1750, when a large sum in silver was received from England to reimburse the expenses of the colony in the French War, and formed a sufficient basis of circulation till the Revolution. The rate of depreciation is adopted generally on the authority of Mr. Felt; though memoranda in the College records and some private sources of information have been consulted, and occasionally followed. Probably prices in the money market were not so definite as they would have been in a larger and more wealthy community; and the rates here given must be considered as generally rather than universally correct."

This crisis was by no means the most perilous of the hazards which current investments of that day had to meet. After having passed through the time when they were tested as to value by examining whether they were payable in bills of old or new tenor, in lawful money or in sterling, they were exposed to the conditions of a currency which may be measured by the titles of the following accounts coexistent on the books of the Harvard College Treasurer: Paper Currency, Continental Loan Certificates, Bills on France, Difference of Exchange, Depreciation Notes, Bills of New Emission and Bills of Old Emission. As if to add to the confusion of affairs, it is difficult to say what was the real currency unit in use in the country. Contributions to a subscription circulated in 1766 were made payable in Guineas, Dollars, Joannes, Spanners, Pounds and Shillings.

The Exhibition Account still figures in the Treasurer's report. The amount to the credit of the Account in recent reports is between nine and ten thousand dollars. It is an open question whether it

that ye sum of £15 had been so paid unto the year 1685. That the Principal and Interest had bin detained from the College unto this day, and that thô the Treasurer of the College by the order of the Corporation had twice prefer'd a memorial in behalf of the College to the General Court of the Province, and moved that the Overseers wil be pleased to take the matter into their consideration and advise what is to be done in the premisses.

The Overseers were pleased to view the College records, by which it seemed to be evid't that such a sum was due, and they were of opinion that the Countrey w'd be obliged in Justice to produce a discharge for the said sum or to pay the principall with the Interest in arrear. But the Secretary was desired to search the Countrey records that what light they afford might be produced, if further sh'd be demanded, w'ch he was pleased to undertake."

would not be more in accordance with the general policy of the College with reference to gifts, if it should distribute this fund, or the greater part of it, crediting such exhibitions as may be supposed to have lost their identity through its establishment with proportionate amounts, and leaving them to accumulate until they can be used for beneficiary purposes. It would seem as if some of these accounts have a right to separate existence on the books of the College. If, for instance, it should be concluded that the Lady Mowlson Scholarship is to be found in the Exhibition Account, it would be an easy matter to revive it by name. If, however, it should be determined that this Scholarship was never covered into that Account, then an appeal might be made to some of the wealthy alumni to furnish the funds for the establishment of a scholarship of that name.

WILL OF HENRY POOLE, 1643.

Communicated by JOHN S. H. FOGG, M.D., of South Boston, Mass.

I Henry Poole Late of the Citye of London, Girdler, and now resident in Boston in New England Being willing to prouide for my departure out of this p^{e}sent Liffe though weake & sicke of body yet of good and pfect memory Thanckes be giuen to God for the same; doe now make ordaine & declare this my Last will and testament in manner and forme following.

IMPRIMIS, I will that all such debts and dutyes I am of right owing to any pson or psons be well and truly paid and contented by my Executor heere affter named, and affter my debts are paid and funerall expences pformed I will that all my goods, chattells and debts shal be Deuided into three Equall parts, Whereof I will that my deare & Loueing wiffe Elizabeth Poole shall haue one Equall part to her owne proper vse, of all my said goods Chattells and debts affter the Laudable Custome of the City of London: and the second equall part of all my said goods, chattells and debts whatsoeuer I bequeath to my three sonns to be deuided amongst them; That is to say, to my Eldest sonne Henry one hundred pounds and my second sonne Robert ffitye pounds (more) then my will is shall be giuen and bequeathed to my Yongest sonne Edmond Poole. And yf my said deare & Loueing wiffe shall happen to bee wth child I bequeath vnto him or her an equall portion wth my sonne Edmond, To be paid and deliuered to them and euery of them according to the proportion before mentioned when they shall accomplish and come to there Lawfull ages of one & twenty yeeres or else to bee marryed, and yf any of my said children shall decease before they accomplish said ages and before that tyme bee not married that then I bequeath his or her part (of the soe deceased) to the other of them then suruiving to be deliuered to them as aforesaid.

And the third equall part of all my said goods Chattells and debts I reserue vnto my Executor or Executrix heereaffter expressed therewth to pforme my Legacies and bequests, heereaffter specifyed, That is to say the residue of all my goods Chattells and debts affter my debts bee paid my funerall expences pformed and these my Legacyes contained in this my present testament fullfild I Wholy Liue and bequeath to my said Children to be deuided among them and deliu'd vnto them as I haue aboue Willed and declared.

Item, I giue and bequeath vnto my ffather Rowland Poole for a ring twenty shillings and to my Sister Martha Castle twenty shillings for the same vse.

Item, I bequeath to Robert Castle, Thomas Bendish Esquire and M^{r} —— Peter each of them twenty fiue shillings for the aforesaid vse. Item, I bequeath to my Brother Randall Poole and his children the summe of ten pounds and to Anna Paullmoore forty shillings. Item, I giue and bequeath to the Colledge of Cambredg in New England ten pounds, and to William Bartholemew fforty shillings. And I will and my mynd and intent is that my wiffe or any whom she shall ordaine and appointe shall haue the keeping gouernance & bringing vp of my said Children during there nonages, and alsoe the disposall and imployment of there and euery of there portions (bequeathed and shalbe comeing to them or any of them as aforesaid) too and for the vse beniffet and behoofe of them & euery of them as is before expresed. And of this my present testament I make and ordaine my said deare Wiffe Elizabeth Poole my sole Executrix. And of the execution of the same I make and ordaine Robert Castle and Thomas Bendish Esquires Ouerseers in England, and for the Mannaging and composing of my affaires in New England and the better obtaining and pcuring all my goods chattles & debts heere I doe alsoe constitute and ordaine Nehemiah Bourne William Dauis Robert Cooke and Thomas Dayton Overseers of this my Last will & Testament, And do giue & grannt vnto them and euery of them full power and authority to psecute any pson or psons for euery debt or debts duty appertainnige to me by specialtie or otherwayes & to pcure and receiue the same and dispose thereof for the best aduantage of my wiffe & children according to my trust committed vnto them. And for There Labour and paynes therein I giue & bequeath to my Ouerseers twenty Nobles a peece. And I Vtterly reuoke & disanull euery other former Testaments wills Legacies bequeasts Executors & Ouerseers by mee in any wise before this tyme named willed & bequeathed. In Wittnese whereof I haue heerevnto set my hand & Seale, Dated at Boston in New England the twentyth day of August Annoq. Dom̃. 1643.

Sealed Signed & deliu'd in pesents of vs. HEN: POOLE.

Richard Shearman
Thomas Bartholmew
Jo Wakelin
George Story.

[The original of the above will of Henry Poole is in the possession of Dr. Fogg, who has kindly copied it for the REGISTER. The original contains no memorandum of its being probated, and there is no entry relative to the will on the records of the Suffolk Probate Court. It is probable that Mr. Poole did not live long after the date of his will, as the Hon. Josiah Quincy in his History of Harvard University, vol. i., page 458, quotes from College Book No. III. an entry of a cash receipt by the college "as of the year 1642" of ten pounds from "Henry Pool." If the amount was paid under the will, it must have been received later than 1642, for the will is dated 1643. What more is known of this Henry Poole?—EDITOR].

REV. STEPHEN BACHILER.

By the Hon. CHARLES E. BATCHELDER, of Portsmouth, N. H.

[Continued from page 161.]

IN 1639 Rev. Timothy Dalton became teacher of the church at Hampton, Mr. Bachiler remaining as pastor. From his arrival dates the fierce conflicts in the church, which must have prevented either minister from accomplishing any good in the community. The larger portion of the worshippers sided with Mr. Dalton, having been his parishioners in England at Woolverstone, Ipswich, in Suffolk.*

This gave Dalton an advantage in the contest, though his opponent, educated in the most famous English university, of excellent natural abilities, a keen disputant, quick to attack the weak point in his enemy's armor, courageous and unyielding, was no mean antagonist. Bachiler was positive, earnest and convincing. He spoke as one having authority and from knowledge of the truth. Dalton was younger, more active, and perhaps more vehement, than his elder colleague. He was mo e politic than Bachiler, but fully as tenacious of his opinions. By his residence in Dedham he had learned the plans and desires of Massachusetts and earnestly espoused them. He had the powerful support of the Bay Colony and was perhaps made teacher of the Hampton church in order to combat the pastor's independent influence.

The history of this three-years contest between the pastor and teacher of the church at Hampton has nearly passed into obscurity. The town records show nothing concerning it. The church records of that date have disappeared. The only thing remaining is Winthrop's relation of the utterly improbable story that Mr. Bachiler, evidently esteemed of pure life to that time, at the age of four-score years solicited the chastity of his neighbor's wife.† Winthrop adds, apparently as a circumstance of aggravation, that Mr. Bachiler then had "a lusty, comely woman to his wife." This was evidently one of "the provoking matters" which Rev. Thomas Shepard advised Winthrop might be left to the judgment of others to publish when the copy of his history was privately examined. That Winthrop himself would have struck out this record, if he had been alive at its publication, is extremely probable. Consider for a moment the evidence against this accusation.

1. The advanced age of the accused and his previous good character almost certainly prove the story a fabrication.

* REGISTER for 1885, page 288.
† Winthrop's N. E., ii. *44, 45.

2. The immorality of the settlers east of the Merrimack was urged as a reason why that region should come under Massachusetts rule. To support that statement numerous people in the two eastern colonies were charged with sexual crimes. It is doubtful if any of them were true, except in the case of Underhill, who was forgiven as soon as he had transferred his allegiance to the Bay, and perhaps Burdett, minister at Agamenticus, who was indicted for adultery.

3. Such solicitation was a criminal offence in those days, punishable with severe penalities.* No indictment was ever found against Mr. Bachiler and no charge ever made against him to any magistrate. On the contrary he charged his accusers with the crime of slander before the magistrates.

4. Early in 1644 Mr. Bachiler had a call to settle at Exeter. The path between Hampton and Exeter was short and easily travelled. Hampton gossip was repeated in Exeter in a few days. If the highly respectable people of Exeter had supposed there was a scintilla of truth in the charges they would not have called the offender to be their pastor. Moreover the prohibition of the General Court of Massachusetts against Bachiler's settling at Exeter was based, not on his unfitness, but on the divided state of the Exeter church.† If he had been supposed guilty of impurity it would have been a conclusive reason against his settlement at Exeter, and we can hardly suspect the General Court of dissembling and basing their action upon a weaker reason when a stronger existed. Such was not their usual custom.

5. But it is said that he confessed the crime, though he afterwards denied it. If true, that would end all controversy. All writers on evidence declare that admissions or confessions are worthy of little credence unless made in the plainest terms and with the clearest understanding of the facts of the case. An examination of Winthrop's History would induce us to believe that New England was then full of all kinds of sexual crimes, and that nearly every person accused confessed his guilt. A slight examination of the acts, which were deemed confessions in those days, show their utter untrustworthiness as evidence. To refuse to plead either guilty or not guilty was wrested into a confession.‡ It is evident that Bachiler never confessed in words. The charge was based on some alleged admission by conduct. The representation of Bachiler as a whiffling, inconstant man is entirely foreign to his character. Winthrop's words, "He stiffly denied it," clearly represent his disposition. He was a positive, obstinate, tenacious, unyielding man. When he made a statement he stood by his words and did not contradict them shortly after. It is almost impossible to believe that any excitement arising from the outrageousness of the charge, any indignation aroused by his innocence, or any fear caused by knowledge of guilt, could make him on a single occasion only in the course of his long and contentious life, uncertain and vaccilating. He was evidently misunderstood or misrepresented. Probably the latter. The so-called confession had this basis and no more. Bachiler's project had failed. The Bay Colony had succeeded in its design against New Hampshire. The opposition to Bachiler in the church at Hampton, previously a majority, was greatly strengthened by the union of the provinces in 1641. Dalton

* Hugh Peter's letter to Winthrop, Mass. Hist. Coll. Fourth Series. Vol. VI. 40. Winthrop's N. E. I. *292 note. Id. I. *60. Mss. Court Records, Rockingham Co., N. H., *passim.*

† Register, Vol. I. 152.

‡ Mass. Hist. Coll. Fourth Series, Vol. VII. 585.

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5. But it is said that he confessed the crime, though he afterwards denied it. If true, that would end all controversy. All writers on syllogism declare that admissions or confession are worthy of little credence in law made in the plainest terms and with the clearest understanding of the facts of the case. An examination of Winthrop's History would induce us to believe that New England was then full of all kinds of sexual crimes, and that nearly every person accused confessed his guilt. A slight examination of the acts, which were declared confessions in those days, show their utter untrustworthiness as evidence. To refuse to plead either guilty or not guilty was wrested into a confession.‡ It is evident that Bachiler never confessed in words. The charge was based on some alleged admission by conduct. The representation of Winthrop is a withering, uncharitable, entirely foreign to his character. Winthrop's words, "He stiffly denied it," clearly represent his disposition. He was a positive, obstinate, tenacious, unyielding man. When he made a statement he stood by his words and did not countenance their shortly after. It is almost impossible to believe that any confidence arising from the mere consciousness of the charge, any indignation aroused by his innocence, or any fear caused by knowledge of it, could make him on a single occasion only in the course of his long and contentious life, nonchalant and vacillating. He was evidently misunderstood or misrepresented. Probably the latter. The so-called confession had this basis and no more. Bachiler's project had failed. The Bay Colony had succeeded in its design against New Hampshire. The opposition to Bachiler in the church at Hampton, previously a majority was greatly strengthened by the union of the provinces in 1641. Certain

* Rev. Peter's letter to Winthrop, Mass. Hist. Coll. 4th Series, Vol. VI. p. 555.

† Massachusetts Records, Vol. I. 122.

‡ Mass. Hist. Coll. 4th Series, Vol. VII. 466.

had succeeded in excommunicating him. At last, wearied with the contest, Bachiler accepted the inevitable and agreed to remove "for peace's sake," as he wrote Winthrop. In order to justify to Winthrop their unlawful act in excommunicating Bachiler, Dalton and his adherents told Winthrop that Bachiler had confessed the truth of the charge and claimed that his offer to remove voluntarily was a confession of guilt. That this act was a confession was indignantly denied by the pastor, and so arose the charge that he confessed and then retracted his confession. What absurd constructions were given to words in those days in order to allege that a confession had been made can be seen by examining Wheelwright's letter in connection with the statement of the Massachusetts General Court in 1644, that Mr. Wheelwright had made "a particular, solemn and serious acknowledgment and confession of his evil carriages and of the Court's justice upon him for them."

Winthrop accepted as true the word of Bachiler's enemies, and neglected to give the aged pastor a hearing for his vindication, though urgently demanded.

6. The Hampton town records of this date are silent in regard to this matter, and the church records have been missing for many years. They can give no testimony either way.

7. No tradition exists in Hampton or, so far as can be learned, has ever existed, giving the name of this woman or her husband, and no written evidence of any kind has ever been produced, except the story as preserved by Winthrop. Who was this woman? Was the complaint made promptly? Was her word worthy of credence? Was she of pure life? Did she persist in her declaration? Did she afterwards retract the charge? Did she live in Hampton many years afterwards, and was she during this time on friendly terms with the accused until his removal from town? We cannot test the truth of the charge by answers to these questions, for we have no evidence on these points.

8. During all this time Bachiler was carrying on a correspondence with Gov. Winthrop and members of his family. If he had confessed the crime Dalton would have promptly notified Winthrop of that fact, and Bachiler would soon have found that Winthrop knew it. On the contrary, at the end of the year 1643 we find him writing to the church at Boston that he does not see how he can leave Hampton until he has cleared and vindicated the wrongs he has suffered in the church of which he was still a member. He demands a trial of his allegations against Mr. Dalton and of Dalton's defence. He says that divers elders and brethren have looked slightly into the troubles, but there has never been a judicial trial of them.

He affirms that his excommunication was the foulest matter, both for the cause alleged and the real cause (even wrath and revenge). The proceedings of Dalton against him he declares to be monstrous and fearful.

Brook says "the supposition that the charges of immorality against Hugh Peter were true is inconsistent with the intimate relations which he is known to have sustained to many eminent men of unquestionable worth."*

Would Winthrop and his family have been friends and correspondents of one whom they knew to be immoral?

9. It must be remembered that no charge is so easily made, so readily believed without proof, and so difficult to disprove. The allegation alone is frequently considered full proof. It was not incumbent on the accused to prove the negative, that he was not guilty. The burden of proof was

* Sprague's Am. Pulpit, Vol. I. 75.

on the complainant to make out a case, and it certainly never was proven. The testimony of the woman, aided by confession, would have made a strong case for the Colony in a criminal prosecution, and as the respondent could not testify it would have been impossible to produce any legal evidence in his behalf. This fact clearly indicates that no confession that could have been received in court was ever made.

In a like case in 1642, supported by similar evidence, Rev. James Parker, then of Portsmouth, thought the matter not worthy of complaint for lack of evidence, and did not report it to the Massachusetts magistrates.*

10. Nearly two years after his excommunication the matter was referred to some magistrates and elders, and through their mediation he was released of his excommunication, but not received to his pastor's office. It is undoubtedly to this half undoing of the great wrong done him that Bachiler refers in his letter to the church in Boston in 1643, when he says, "Whiles my cause (tho looked sleitly into by diverse Elders & brethren) could never come to a judiciall searching forth of things, & an impartiall tryall of my allegations & his defence."† Was not reversal of the punishment a vindication of the accused? That the mediators refused to restore him to his office of pastor was due to the divided state of the Hampton church, not to any delinquency on the pastor's part.

11. The year he was excommunicated he was chosen umpire in the important suit of Cleeve vs. Winter and Winter vs. Cleeve, involving title to the land now occupied by the city of Portland, Me. It is possible that this appointment was prior to his excommunication, but in 1643 he received a call to Casco. They must then have known the slander. Did they discredit it, or did they consider it no wrong?

12. Even Gov. Winthrop was evidently ashamed of the means used by Dalton to destroy the good name of Mr. Bachiler, as he adds to his account of the trouble, "his fellow elder Mr. Dalton (who indeed had not carried himself in this cause so well as became him and was brought to see his failing and acknowledged it to the elders of the other churches, who had taken much pains about this matter)." How unjustifiable must have been Dalton's conduct to induce Gov. Winthrop to censure him in this manner, when Dalton was his friend, perhaps his relative, certainly a relative of his son John Winthrop, and an orthodox Puritan, for acts done in interest of the Bay Colony.

The penitence of Dalton, however, could not undo the wrong to Bachiler. Was not the gift of most of her property to Nathaniel Bachiler, Senior, the grandson of Rev. Stephen, by the widow Ruth, relict of Rev. Timothy Dalton, evidence of an attempt on her part to atone as far as possible for the wrong done by her husband to Nathaniel's grandfather?‡

We have thus briefly indicated a few of the improbabilities of the story as it has come down to us. It seems utterly unworthy of belief, and it may safely be charged to the bitterness of the disputes which then existed in religious and secular matters. The call to Casco, already mentioned, was received in the latter part of 1643. George Cleeve wrote Gov. Winthrop the 27th of the 11th month 1643 that "They (the inhabitants of Lygonia) seeing vs about to settle our selues vndar the ministry, and that the Lord will gather a Church amongst vs."§ Bachiler communicated with the

* Mass. Hist. Coll., Fourth Series, Vol. VII. 441, 444.
† Mass. Hist. Coll. Fourth Series, VII. 102.
‡ Will of Ruth Dalton, Family MSS.
§ Willis's Hist. Portland, 881.

on the complainant to make out a case, and it certainly never was proven. The testimony of the woman, aided by confession, would have made a strong case for the Colony in a criminal prosecution, and as the respondent could not testify it would have been impossible to produce any legal evidence in his behalf. This fact clearly indicates that no confession that could have been received in court was ever made.

In a like case in 1642, supported by similar evidence, Rev. James Parker, then of Portsmouth, though the matter not worthy of complaint for lack of evidence, and did not report it to the Massachusetts magistrates.*

10. Nearly two years after his excommunication the matter was referred to some magistrates and elders, and through their mediation he was released of his excommunication, but not received to his pastor's office. It is undoubtedly to this halt making of the great wrong done him that Bachiler refers in his letter to the church in Boston in 1643, when he says: "Whilst my cause (the foolish clamly into by diverse Elders & Brethren) could never come to a judicial unraveling forth of things, & an impartial tryall of my allegations & his pretenses." It was not reversal of the proceedings, a vindication of the accused. That the magistrates refused to restore him to his office of pastor was due to the divided state of the Hampton church, not to any delinquency on the pastor's part.

11. The year he was excommunicated he was chosen umpire in the important suit of Cleeve vs. Winter and Winter vs. Cleeve, involving title to the land now occupied by the city of Portland, Me. It is possible that this appointment was given to his accommodation, but in 1643 he received a call to Casco. They must then have known the claimants. Did they discredit it, or did they consider it no wrong?

12. Even Gov. Winthrop was evidently ashamed of the course used by Dalton to destroy the good name of Mr. Bachiler, as he says to his account of the trouble, "his fellow elder Mr. Dalton (who indeed had put himself himself in this cause as well as became him and was brought to see his failing and acknowledged it to the elders of the other churches, who had taken much pains about this matter)." How unfortunate must have been Dalton's conduct to induce Gov. Winthrop to remove him to this position when Dalton was his friend, perhaps his relative, certainly a relative of his son John Winthrop, and an orthodox Puritan, for was done to injure of the Bay Colony.

The penitence of Dalton, however, could not undo the wrong to Bachiler. Was not the gift of most of her property to National benefactor, the grandson of Rev. Stephen, by the widow Ruth, relic of Rev. Timothy Dalton, evidence of an attempt on her part to atone as far as possible for the wrong done by her husband to Bachiler's grandchildren?

We have thus briefly indicated some of the improbabilities of the story it has come down to us. It seems utterly unworthy of belief, and it may safely be charged to the bitterness of the disputes which then existed in religious and secular matters. The call to Casco, already mentioned, was received in the latter part of 1643. George Cleeve wrote Gov. Winthrop the 27th of the 11th month 1643 that "They (the inhabitants of Lygonia) were seeing vs about to settle our selues vnder the ministry, and that the Lord will gather a Church amongst vs."‡ Bachiler commenced with the

* Mass. Hist. Coll., Fourth Series, Vol. VII. 101, 102.
† Mass. Hist. Coll., Fourth Series, VII. 102.
‡ Will of Ruth Dalton, Family Mss.
§ Willis's Hist. Portland, 69.

church at Boston and received from the magistrates and elders a letter of advice urging the acceptance of the call, presumably because they were weary of the bickering at Hampton and thought it would be ended by the removal of Mr. Bachiler.

He replied to this letter of advice, under date of the "26th of this last m. 1643," objecting that his removal from Hampton to Casco was forced byeunjust proceedings, as well as by an honorable calling from Casco and liks honorable advice from the church in Boston. He states his unwillingnesl to accept the call before he has a hearing of his allegations against Da ton and asks for a full trial of the same. He said he had promised to go to Casco and confer with them in regard to the call about the last week of March, 1643–4. This call probably came from Cleeve, who had recently returned from England with a commission from Rigby as deputy president of Lygonia. While the call to Casco was under consideration, and very early in 1644, Mr. Bachiler received a call to Exeter.

By a letter, dated the 18th or 19th of this 3 m. 1644, written by Mr. Bachiler, we learn that the Massachusetts magistrates and elders had considered this last call and had simply advised Mr. Bachiler to remove from Hampton, leaving him apparently free to choose whichever settlement he pleased. As he had not accepted the call to Casco he chose to settle at Exeter, and notified the Exeter church of his acceptance. He also voluntarily suggested to the Exeter people that they could not expect to maintain a church and minister long unless they made provision for a parsonage, and offered to contribute forty pounds, nearly the whole of his annual salary, toward the purchase of Mr. Wheelwright's house for that purpose. The day of the helper's meeting was agreed upon, and the persons and materials of their intended church. An unexpected event however was to prevent his settlement. The Bay Colony, discovering the intended settlement at Exeter, then within their jurisdiction, promptly forbade the gathering of a church there. Just ten days after receiving notice of the proposed settlement at Exeter, the General Court of Massachusetts, held at Boston May 29, 1644, adopted the following order:

"Whereas it appears to this Co^rt that some of the inhabitants of Exceter do intend shortly to gather a church, & call Mr Bachiler to be their minister, & forasmuch as the divisions & contentions wch are amonge the inhabitants there are iudged by this Co^rt to bee such as for the p̃snt they cannot comfortably & wth appbation pceed in so weightly & sacred affaires, it is therefore ordered, that direction shalbe fourthw^th sent to the said inhabitants to deferr the gathering of any church, or other such pceeding untill this Co^rt or the Co^rt at Ipswich (upon further satisfaction of their reconciliation & fitnes) shall give allowance thereunto."*

That the true reason for the prohibition was stated in this order is evident because that reason could be inquired into by the Ipswich court, and upon evidence of their reconciliation and fitness the order of the General Court could be revoked. Winthrop gives the same reason and adds, "and beside Mr. Batchellor had been in three places before, and through his means, as was supposed, the churches fell to such divisions, as no peace could be till he was removed."† The General Court evidently did not care to put its opposition on that ground. Accepting the inevitable Mr. Bachiler settled down at Hampton again. He was a church member, but probably did not preach.

* Mass. Colony Records [52.]
† Winthrop's N. E. ii. *177, see also ii. 211, 212.

church at Boston and received from the magistrates and elders a letter of advice urging the acceptance of the call, presumably because they were weary of the bickering at Hampton and thought it would be ended by the removal of Mr. Bachiler.

He replied to this letter of advice, under date of the "28th of this 1st m. 1643," objecting that his removal from Hampton to Casco was forced by unjust proceedings, as well as by an honorable calling from Casco and his honorable advice from the church in Boston. He states his unwillingness to accept the call before he has a hearing of his allegations against Dalton and asks for a full trial of the same. He said he had promised to go to Casco and confer with them in regard to the call about the last week of March, 1643–4. This call probably came from Cleeve, who had recently returned from England with a commission from Rigby as deputy president of Lygonia. While the call to Casco was under consideration, and very early in 1644, Mr. Bachiler received a call to Exeter.

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"Whereas it appears to this Court that some of the inhabitants of Exeter do intend shortly to gather a church, & call Mr. Bachiler to be their teacher, & forasmuch as the divisions & contentions w[ch] are among the said inhabitants there are judged by this Court to be such as that they cannot comfortably & wth edification attend to so weighty & sacred affairs, it is therefore ordered, that direction should forthwith be sent to the said inhabitants to defer the gathering of any church or other such proceeding until this Court or the Court at Ipswich (upon further agitation of the reconciliation & things) shall give advisance thereunto."*

That the true reason for the prohibition was stated in this order is evident because that reason could be inquired into by the Ipswich court, and upon evidence of their reconciliation and desire the order of the General Court could be revoked. Winthrop gives the same reason and says, "and beside Mr. Bachelor had been in three places before, and through his means, as was supposed, the Churches fell to such divisions, as no peace could be till he was removed."† The General Court evidently did not care to put its opposition on that ground. Accepting the inevitable Mr. Bachiler settled down at Hampton again. He was a church member but probably did not preach.

* Mass. Colony Records (32.)
† Winthrop's S. E. II. 171, see also II. 211, 212.

At a General Court of election, held at Boston, May 29th, 1644, it was ordered that "Mr Bellingham, Mr Saltonstall & Mr Symonds are appointed a committee & have full power to heer & determine all businesses at Hampton both about their differences, offences & a new plantation according to their several petitions."*

On the 11th day of June, 1644, on petition of Xp̃ofer Hussie & 18 others of ye inhabitants of Hampton, "Mr Bellingham Mr Soltonstall & Mr Broadstreet are a coñittee to examine and judge the differences between the inhabitants."†

This was undoubtedly a petition of the adherents of Bachiler, as Hussey was his son-in-law. It will be noticed that the commissioners are the same as previously appointed, except that Mr. Bradstreet takes the place of Mr. Symonds. The first order was adopted the very day the Exeter settlement was prohibited. The latter was nearly a fortnight later. Very likely the appointment of Mr. Symonds was offensive to Mr. Bachiler.

The same year, Nov. 12, 1644, "It is ordered by the Massachusetts General Court that Mr Samuell Dudley, Mr Carlton, & Mr. John Saunders of Salsberry shalbe coñissionrs to here & examine all matters concerning Mr. Bachiler & Hampton: & they have power to examine witnesses upon oath, wherby they may returne the truth of the case to the next Genrall Cort of Election."‡

Under date of July 15, 1644, Winthrop says, "The contentions in Hampton were grown to a great height, the whole town was divided into two factions, one with Mr. Batcheller, their late pastor, and the other with Mr. Dalton, their teacher, both men very passionate, and wanting discretion and moderation. Their differences were not in matters of opinion, but of practise. Mr. Dalton's party being the most of the church, and so freemen, had great advantage of the other, though a considerable party, and some of them of the church also, whereby they carried all affairs both in church and town according to their own minds, and not with that respect to their brethren and neighbors which had been fit. Divers meetings had been both of magistrates and elders, and parties had been reconciled, but brake out presently again, each side being apt to take fire upon any provocation. Whereupon Mr. Batchellor was advised to remove. * * * And at this court there came petition against petition both from Hampton and Exeter: whereupon the court ordered two or three magistrates to be sent to Hampton with full power to hear and determine all differences there."‖

May 14, 1635, "In answr to Mr. Batchilers petiĉon, ye Howse of Depties conceave it not meete to allowe him anything, but leave hime at his liberty to seeke his remedy at any of ye Courts of Salem or Ipswich.§ This was probably a petition to the General Court to make him some allowance for his services at Hampton.

About this time, probably, his second wife, Hellen, died at Hampton, aged about sixty years. He sold his farm Hampton to William Howard and Thomas Ward in 1644, and they sold it to the town, who afterwards granted it to Rev. John Wheelwright.

[To be continued.]

* Mass. Colony Records [51].
† Mass. Colony Records, Vol. III. 367.
‡ Mass. Colony Records [62].
‖ Winthrop's N. E. ii. *177.
§ Mass. Colony Records, Vol. III.

At a General Court of election, held at Boston, May 29th, 1644, it was ordered that "Mr Bellingham, Mr Saltonstall & Mr Symonds are appointed a committee & have full power to hear & determine all buisness at Hampton both about their differences, offences & a new plantation according to their several petitions."*

On the 11th day of June, 1644, on petition of Tyler Dalie & 18 others of ye inhabitants of Hampton, "Mr Bellingham Mr Saltonstall & Mr Broadstreet are a committee to examine and judge the differences between the inhabitants."†

This was undoubtedly a petition of the adherents of Bachiler, as Dalie was his son-in-law. It will be noticed that the commissioners are the same as previously appointed, except that Mr Dudley takes the place of Mr Symonds. The first order was adopted the very day the Dexter settlement was published. The latter was nearly a fortnight later. Very likely the appointment of Mr Symonds was offensive to Mr Bachiler.

The same year, Nov. 12, 1644, "It is ordered by the Massachusetts General Court that Mr Samuel Dudley, Mr Cariton, & Mr John Saunders of Salisbery shalbe comissioners to here & examine all matters concerning Mr. Bachiler & Hampton & they have power to examine witnesses upon oath, whereby they may returne the truth at the case to the next Generall Crt of Election."‡

Under date of July 13, 1644, Winthrop says, "The contentions in Hampton were grown to a great height, the whole town was divided into two factions, one with Mr. Bachiler, their late pastor, and the other with Mr. Dalton, their teacher, both men very pasionate, and wanting discretion and moderation. Their differences were not in debates of opinion, but of practise. Mr. Dalton's party being the most of the church, and all freemen, had great advantage of the other, though a considerable party, and some of them of the church also, wherefor they carried all affairs both in church and town according to their own minds, and not with that respect to their brethren and neighbors which had been fit. Divers meetings had been both of magistrates and elders, and pretis had been used, but could not presently appease each side being apt to take fire upon any provocation. Whereupon Mr Bachiler was advised to remove, * * * And at this court there came petition against petition both from Hampton and Exeter wherepon the court ordered two or three magistrates to be sent to Hampton with full power to hear and determine all differences (these, I conceave it not meete to allowe him anything, but leave him at his liberty to seeke his remedy at any of ye Courts of Salem or Ipswich.) This was probably a petition to the General Court to make him some allowance for his services at Hampton.

About this time, probably, his second wife, Hellen, died at Hampton, aged about sixty years. He sold his farm Hampton to William Hersel and Thomas Ward in 1644, and they sold it to the town, who afterwards granted it to Rev. John Wheelwright.

[To be continued.]

* Mass. Colony Records (23).
† Mass. Colony Records, Vol. III, 83.
‡ Mass. Colony Records (32).
§ Winthrop's N. E. ii. 127.
‖ Mass. Colony Records, Vol. III.

THE FRIENDS IN BRENTWOOD, N. H.

Communicated by the Rev. BENJAMIN A. DEAN, A.B., of Medford, Mass.

THE following extracts are from the Records of Friends Society in Amesbury, Mass.

Almsbury 1751: 5: 18 Benjamin Scribner James Beane and Samuel Dudley requested liberty at this meeting to hold a meeting at Brentwood * * * the last first day of every month * * * which request was granted them so long as they behave themselves orderly &c. Also David Clifford desired the care of this meeting: which was granted.

Hampton 1752: 6: 18 James Beane Samuel Dudley Benjamin Scribner and David Clifford desired that their meeting may be held at Brentwood on every first day of the week which was granted.

Hampton 1752: 8: 20 It being reported that there are disorders amongst the people of Brentwood, this meeting appoints B. Hoag and Robert Rogers to visit said meeting and make inquiry into the affair and report to our next Monthly Meeting how they find things amongst them.

1752: 9: 28. Almsbury The Report of those appointed to visit the people of Brentwood is that there is disorder amongst them: two speaking at a time in their meetings. * * This meeting appointed Obadiah Johnson John Peaslee and Abraham Dow to labor with those of the meeting at Brentwood that desired Friends care if possible to persuade them to comply with the good order practised amongst [Friends]; also that the Friends let them know the minutes that are made amongst Friends relating discipline.

Hampton 1753: 2: 15: To James Beane Samuel Dudley Benjamin Scribner and David Clifford. You having desired the care of our Monthly Meeting * * * also requested, with said liberty, to hold a meeting at Brentwood which we allow was granted so long as you behaved orderly and according to the practices of Friends in general: now it publicly appearing to several of our Friends that your behavior is disorderly and the meetings you say are appointed for the worship of God * * * In several particulars as followeth viz: Firstly in several persons men and women speaking at one time in your meetings, which is to be condemned by all Christian people that pretend to worship God * * Secondly as to your saluting each other men and women old and young pretending it to be a kiss of charity, is not to be commended in the way and manner it is practised in your meetings: its to be feared will prove of ill consequence if you continue therein. Thirdly as to your holding meetings at unseasonable Friends' days or nights is contrary to the practice of Friends and not to be justified amongst us. And for the before mentioned practices with other disorderly behavior and speeches not becoming the profession of truth its expected you will give an answer to any reasonable question that shall be asked any of you and that you will conform to the good order and discipline used amongst us as a people, and condemn all such behavior and speeches that you have been in the practice of in the time past that are contrary to the principles and practices of Friends in general. Now we desire your answer in writing to

the particulars before mentioned; the which if you refuse or neglect, we judge ourselves obliged to publicly declare to the world that you are not of us. Signed by order and on behalf of our monthly meeting holden at Hampton the 15th day of the 2d month 1753 or at adjournment of said meeting on 21st of said month by PHILIP ROWELL, Clerk.

Hampton 1753: 4: 19 Also received from Brentwood in writing an answer to them signed by Benjamin Scribner and David Clifford. James Bean and Samuel Dudley refused to sign it. Said writing was not to Friends satisfaction therefore not recorded here.

Almsbury 1753: 5: 17 House of Jacob Rowell. Upon consideration of the practices of the people of Brentwood it is the mind of this meeting that whereas Friends give liberty to hold a meeting at Brentwood, that they hold a meeting there no more from this time in the unity of Friends until they condemn the disorders that has been in their meetings for worship at Brentwood.

The Almsbury & Hampton meeting withdrew fellowship from James Beane 1753: 6: 21; from Samuel Dudley 9: 20; from Benjamin Scribner David Clifford and Jonathan Glidden 1756: 10: 21.

The following paper is from the original MS. preserved in Brentwood, N. H.:

To the friends or people called Quakers belonging to Hampton. Dearly beloved wee having receaved your Letter Dated ye 15th of ye 2 month 1753 signed by order of the Monthly meeting in said hampton as sayeth Philip Rowel Clerk. wherein you. or therein you take notice of severall misdomeanors or disorders practised amongst ye friends-att-Brintwood; and desired an answer to the said Letter in writing but wee take notice in your said Letter that you have not Fixt any sett time for our returning our said answer for which wee give you our thanks and take it as a feavour. for that we have had time for a more acute observation & mature Consideration as to the matters of fact alledged against us the Friends at Brintwood. and upon the serious consideration of the whole: dearly beloved wee think that the articles aledged against us as the substance of them are groundles; for as to the first objection in your Letter of severall spaking at a time: in time of divine service or worship it is not common neither do wee approve of it; as to the seccond objection of saluteing one another there is so many Instances of it in scripture that we are astonished that you should stumble at that; But as to Itts being practised in time of worship wee deny; and as to ye 3 objection of unseasonable meetings wee think that there is no time unseasonable for praying or Preaching Iff the Lord dispose us to itt by his spirit; and as to the many more disorders you hint at it is impossible wee should answer to them, as you have been so unkind as not to mention particulars. and so dearly Beloved Brethren wee submit the matter to your serious consideration And if wee are weak treat us as babes as brethren and as friends; and let us not Bite and devour one another. but let us Bear one anothers burdens and so fullfil the Law of Christ. so no more but we Remain your Loving christian Brethren and Friends as wee think wee are in duty Bound Farewell. Dated at Brentwood ye 3d day of ye 4th month Called April 1753.

BENJAMIN SCRIBNER
DAVID CLIFORD

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO BOSTON, MASS.

[Communicated by JOHN S. H. FOGG, M.D., of South Boston, Mass.]

[Continued from page 122.]

Thomas Jones Desires Liberty to Digg up part of the highway or street in Prince street in order to Lay a Dreain to his celler y^{t} he is Digging there: ffor the Dowing of which provided he take the Method the Law Dericts he has the Approbation of

Boston, Feby 11th. 1714–15.

Joseph Wadsworth
Edw: Hutchinson
John Ruck
Wm. Welsteed
} Select men of s^{d} Town

Layd out for the town

	l	s	d
One galen of Oyl	— 00	— 2	— 8
A Lamp . . .	— 00	— 1	— 10
A jarr	— 00	— 0	— 09
Weeke yarn . .	— 00	— 0	— 01
2 pound of Candle	— 00	— 02	— 00
	00	— 07	— 04
ye oyl below . .	0	— 0	— 8
			£. 0. 8. 0.

By me, Exercise Conant

Sens that one quart of oyl—8^{d}.

Town of Boston to Saml: Kneeland Dr:

1754 May 15	To Paper and printing 1500 Tickets for Mr Blake, Sealer of Weights and Measures, notifying the Inhabitants to bring in their Weights and Measures to be sealed &c	£1.—0—0
Dec. 30.	To Paper and printing 1800 Tickets for a Town Meeting on the 3^{d} of January, relating to the Excise Act	£1.—4—0
1755 Jany: 17.	To Paper and printing 1800 Tickets for a Town Meeting to Chuse a Representative in the Room of the Hon. James Allen, Esq: deceased	£1.—4—0
May 1st	To Paper and printing 1500 Tickets for Mr Blake, Sealer of Weights and Measures, notifying the Inhabitants to bring in their Weights and Measures to be sealed &c.	£1.—0—0
		£4—8—0

Errors Excepted

p. Saml Kneeland.

1755
May 26th Allow'd.

October 1th. 1714

Boston ss.

To Joseph Prout Gent. Treasurer for the Town of Boston.

Sr.

Pursuant to the Grants of the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston regularly Assembled on the 8th. day of March, Anno 1713–4 & Continued by Adjournment to the 17th. day of the Same. And at another meeting the 4th. Day of June Anno. 1714. Wee the Assessors of Said Town have apportioned the Sums on the Inhabitants & Estates of Said Town, According to the Directions in the Law viz: £2935 : 14 : 8d for the necessary Charges of the Town, & £375 : — : — for the support of the Watch for this present year, & have committed the Lists thereof to the Constables of Said Town, & Together therewith a warrant to each of them, to Collect & pay the Same into the Town Treasury, One Moiety or half part on or before the Twentieth Day of November next ensuing the date hereof, & the other half part on or before the first day of April next following viz:

		Watch.
To Constable Daniel Berry	298 : 11 : 2	51 : 4 : —
Nathl. Coney	347 : 8 : 5	53 : 13 : —
Solomon Blake	367 : 7 : “½	51 : 6 : —
James Pemberton	337 : 3 : “½	42 : 19 : —
Benjª. Bird	523 : 6 : 1½	53 : 18 : —
John Lathrop	404 : 5 : 2¾	39 : 8 : —
Francis Wainwright	356 : 17 : 5¼	45 : 14 . —
James Blair	225 : 18 : 11½	36 : 18 :
Edward Tuthill	74 : 17 : 3	375 : — :
	2935 : 14 : 8	
	375 : 0 : 0	
	3310 : 14 : 5	

Samll Greenwood
Giles ffifield
Jonathan Loring
Nathl Green
David Farnum
Will: Antram

Assessors for the Town of Boston.

Proposals for Less'ning the Town Charge.

1. That the Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor Advice what may be done for the better Regulation of the Alm'shouse.
2. That the Vote of the Town in May 13th 1713 be observed. Abt. forming an Act to prevent Forraign Poorª Obtruding on this Town.
3. That it be considered what Lands may be Sold for the Towns Advantage.
4. That the Justices and Selectmen Visit the Poor ffamily's of the Town in its Several parts Once a quarter Annually.

Propos'd for the better preventing desolation by Fire.

1. That the Town Orders relating thereto be put in Execution.
2. That some Suitable person or persons be appointed to inspect the Chimney's of the Town and to be allowed for the same.

Jnº. Marion.

July 26th. 1714.

RICHARD STREET=..... of Stogumber, Somst., clothier. Will da. 10 Sept., 1591; pr. 30 Sept. 1592. Will Reg. Arch. Taunton. | Deceased in 1591.

- **Michael Street**=..... called "the younger," of Stogumber; died 1597. Inventory filed that year, but lost. Arch. Taunton, file 8.
  - Elizabeth Street, living 1591.
- **Robert Street**=..... living and had issue in 1591.
  - George Street, liv. 1591.
- **Thomas Street**=..... living and had issue in 1591.
- **John Street**, living 1591.
- **Nicholas Street.** *Qu. if not identical with*

  Nicholas Street, Sen. gent.=**Mary** ..... of Bridgwater, co. Somst.: occurs in Cal. of Taunton Manor, 1593; will dated 5 Nov. 1606; pr. 3 May, 1610. P. C. C. Wingfield 45. | living 1609, and then a widow.

  - **Susanna Gilberd**=**Nicholas Street, Jr.,**=**Mary** ....., 2d wife. mar. at Bridgwater, 16 January 1602: was still living in 1604, but deceased in 1607. 1st wife. | gent. of Bridgwater. Will da. 1 Nov. 1616; pro. 13 Feb., 1616-17. P. C. C. Weldon 10. | Will da. 16 July, 1625; pro. 6 Feb. 1625-26. P. C. C. Hele 20.
    - **Rev. Nicholas Street,** bapt. at Bridgwater, 29 Jan. 1603; matric. at Oxford Univ. 2 Nov. 1621, æt. 18; B. A., 21 Feb. 1624-25. Emigrated to America before 1648; of Taunton, Mass., 1638: New Haven, 1659; married 3 wives and left issue; died 22 April, 1674.
      - =
        - See REGISTER, Apr., 1890, p. 183.
    - **Edward Street,** bapt. at Bridgwater 1 May, 1607; 2d son, of Ash Priors, Somerset, by father's will. Deceased in 1616. L. of Ad. gr. to mother Mary, 13 Feb. 1616-7. P. C. C, Act. Bk. fo. 105.
    - **John Street,** 3d son; liv. in 1616.

      Matthew Street, 4th son; liv. in 1616.
    - **William Street,** 5th son; liv. in 1616.

      Francis Street, 6th son; liv. in 1616. *Qu. if Francis Street of Taunton, Mass.*, 1640?
    - **Mary Street,** bapt. at Bridgwater 10 June, 1614.
    - **Philip Street,** 7th son; bapt. at Bridgwater, 23 June, 1616; dec'd in 1616-7. L. of Ad. gr. to mother Mary 13 Feb. 1616-7. P. C. C. Act. Bk. fo. 105.
  - **Mary Street.** *Qu. bapt. at Taunton 22 March*, 1578? mar. at Bridgwater 17 Jan. 1602, to John Gilberd.
  - **Thomas Street.** *Qu. bapt. at Taunton 28 March*, 1581? Of Stogumber, Bicknoller and Bawdripp by gift of his father; living 1606-10.
  - **Jane Street,** bapt. 22 Jan. 1583; buried 29 Aug. 1585, at Bridgwater.

Jone Street, bapt. at Bridgwater, 16 May, 1567.

Susan Street, bapt. at Bridgwater, 29 July, 1576.

Anne Street, buried at Bridgwater, 18 Oct. 1577.

Query, if daughters or sisters of Nicholas Street, Sen., of Bridgwater?

PARENTAGE OF REV. NICHOLAS STREET, OF NEW HAVEN, CT.

Communicated by Mr. J. Henry Lea, of Cedarhurst, Fairhaven, Mass.

The writer being engaged, in the summer of 1890, in a genealogical quest in the County of Somerset, particularly Taunton and its neighborhood, made an extensive collection of Street items under the mistaken impression that that family was connected with one in which he was then interested, and his attention being called to the article in the Register (April, 1890, page 183), on Rev. Nicholas Street, it at once occurred to him to endeavor to solve the mystery in which his origin was enveloped. This he at the time believed he had done in finding the baptism of a Nicholas Street at Pitminster, near Taunton, 3 March, 1604, as this gave a very close approximation to the required age of 18 at his matriculation at Oxford 21 February, 1624–5.

Subsequently however, the discovery, in the Bridgwater Registers, of the baptism of Nicholas, 29 January, 1603, caused him to suspect that his former conclusion had been erroneous, and an examination of the Street Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury at once and *conclusively* settled the question, proving beyond a doubt the identity of Nicholas of Taunton, the emigrant to America, and Nicholas, the son of Nicholas, Jun., of Bridgwater.

The accompanying pedigree is of course somewhat conjectural, the examination of the Bridgwater Registers having been cut short for lack of time to properly complete them, thus failing to give us the burial of Susanna (Gilberd), the first wife of Nicholas, a fact which is needed to complete the identification; while to verify the theory here advanced of Nicholas Street, Sen., being identical with Nicholas, the son of Richard of Stogumber (suggested by the will of the said Nicholas, Sen., in which an interest in that place is bequeathed to his younger son Thomas), can only be accomplished by an exhaustive examination of the parish registers of Bridgwater, Stogumber and Bicknoller, which the family will no doubt at once undertake now that the path to be followed has been made clear. The last two parishes lie about twelve miles west of Bridgwater and about fourteen north-west of Taunton, and within a couple of miles of one another. Their registers date from 1559 and 1558 respectively. Bawdripp, also referred to in the same will, is quite near Bridgwater on the north-east, but its register has unfortunately perished before 1748.

Overstowey, the register of which is given herewith, is only about four miles from Stogumber and Bicknoller, but the Quantox Hills

lie between and the names found there show no connection with the latter.

The Street Wills in the Consistory Court at Wells should also be thoroughly examined, as the Arch-deacon's Court at Taunton was inhibited during the Primary or Triennial Visitation of the Bishop, when all wills subject to this jurisdiction would have been proved at Wells, while those of the greater part of the County were always so.

The writer's collection of Street notes is quite large, but only those connected with Somerset are here given as being *possibly*, although not all *certainly*, connected with the emigrant's family. It will be observed that a very perfect pedigree can be constructed of the Pitminster line which is no doubt comigerous, as the family names are largely identical, but the point of connection, if any, is lost in the twilight of the early 16th century. Probably all the families of the name in Somerset and the adjoining counties took their cognomen from Street near Glastonbury, which is only about twelve miles east of Bridgwater.

It is with great satisfaction that the writer adds one more to the many early emigrants whom he has been able to identify in their Old World Homes. To Mr. J. H. Treat of Lawrence his thanks are due for kind permission to use these notes, collected while engaged in the successful search for that gentleman's ancestry, and to the many friends in England who have made his labors there a pleasure he can never weary of expressing his cordial appreciation of their kindness.

Pitminster Registers.

Baptisms. Begin 1544; *Searched to* 1645.

1547.—Alice streete was Baptized the second day of nouember.
1551.—Joan streete was Baptized the viij th day ffebruarye
1554.—Geratt street the son of georg street was Bapt the iiij of november
1577.—James street son of gearatt street was Bapt the ixth day of ffeb.
1579.—William street son of geratt streete was Bapt the xvth Day of ffeb
1582.—Richard street son of Gearatt streett was Bapt the ixth day of may
1584.—Robart streett son of geratt streett was Bapt the vijth Day of november.
1586.—Joan street Daughter of geratt streette was Bapt the xxiiijth of ffebruarie.
1589.—mary streett Daughter of geratt street was Bapt the xxviijth Day of September.
1597.—Robart Streat son of willm Streat Was Bapt the third Day of Aprill
1599.—Leonardo Street sonne of william Streete was bapt the xvijth of Jun
1602.—william Streat sonne of Wm: Strate was bapt the xjth of Aprill
1604.—nicolas Streat Sonne of willm Streat was Bapt the Third of marche.
1605.—Richard Streat Sonne of Geratt Streatt was Bapt the xjth of August
1608.—John Streat son of willm Streat was bapt the first day of may.
1613.—George Streat sone of William Streat was bapt the xxjth day of november.

lie between and the names found there show no connection with the latter.

The Street Wills in the Consistory Court at Wells should also be thoroughly examined, as the Archdeacon's Court at Taunton was inhibited during the Primary or Triennial Visitation of the Bishop, when all wills subject to this jurisdiction would have been proved at Wells, while those of the greater part of the County were always so.

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1636.—Thomas Streat sonne of Richard Streat & Elizabeth his wife was bapt the 15th. of Januarie.
1642.—Joan Streatt daughter of George Streatt & Susanna his wife was bapt the 9th. of October.

Marriages. Begin 1542.

1577.—Geratt streatt was maryed to Elizabeth spiring the xxviijth of november.
1603.—Jerard Streate was maried to margaret Bayly the viijth. of August.
1628.—Richard street and Elizabeth Scading Weare Married the xiiijth day of october.
1636.—Robart Shiles of Buckland St. Mary was maried to Edith Streat of ye same the third of october.
1640.—Richard Streatt was Married to Elizabeth Bowering of Angers Leigh, widowe, the 16th. of Januarie.

Burials. Begin 1542.

1550.—Joane street was Buried the xvth Day of ffebruarie.
1574.—william streett son of Georg strett was Bur the xxvth day of Aprill
1589.—Elizabeth streat wiffe of Geratt streatt was bur the second Day of December.
—Joan streatt wiffe of Georg streatt was bur the iijth Day of ffeb.
1592.—Georg streat was Bur the xxvijth Day of Aprill
1594.—Richard streatt son of geritt streatt was bur the xxvijth Day of August.
1597.—Robart streatt son of william streatt was bur the last day of Junij
1605.—Gerard Streatt was Bur the xviijth Day of marche.
1636.—William Streat was bur ye xixth. of February.
1639.—Elizabeth Streatt the wife of Richard Streatt was bur the 16th. of June.
1643.—Ellinor Streatt, widow, was bur the 27th. of June.
1656.—Elizabeth Streatt Daughter of George Streatt was bur the 24th. of October.
Burials were searched to 1661.

Otterford Registers. 1558 to 1655.

1576.—Jan. 24—Nicholas Streate & Christian Halfeyard weare maryed.
1605.—Sept. 2—John Streat & Christable Staple were married.

St. Mary Magdalen—Taunton. 1558 to 1640.

Baptisms.

1569.—Julie—Johane Streate 16 daie.
1573.—Aprill—John Streete 27 "
1578.—march—marie Street 22 "
1581.—March—Thomas Streete 28 "
—Jan.—margarett " 30 "

Weddings.

1560.—June—Thomas Streate—Alse wither 10 daie.
1609.—ffeb.—Allen Powell and Mary street 26 "

Buriynges.

1560.—aug.—Alice Streete 19 daie
1615.—Dec.—Joane wiffe of nichollas streett 15 daie

BRIDGWATER REGISTERS. 1558 TO 1646.

Christenings.

1567.—May the 16—Jone Strete.
1570.—July the 30—Susan Streete
1583.—June the 22—Jane "
1603.—Jan. 29—Nicholas Street
1607.—May 1—Edward the sonne of Nicholas Strete & Marie his wife.
1614.—June 10—Maria Strete filia Nicholai et Mariæ Strete
1615.—Dec. 17—kathran Stret the Daughter of John & Joane.
1616.—Juni 23—Phillipus Strete filius Nicholai et Marie ux.
1619.—Febr: 25—Tho: Strete fil: Jo: et Joane vx.
1625.—Septem: 13—Joannes Streete filius Joannes et Joannæ.

Marriages.

1602.—Jan the 16—Nicholas Streete—Susanna Gilberd.
" " 17—John Gilberd—Mary Street.
1613.—Nouemb: 18—John Streete & Jone Blake.

Burials (*searched to* 1589 *only*).

1577.—Oct. 18—Anne Streete
1585.—Aug. 29—Jane Streete

OVER STOWEY REGISTERS. 1558 TO 1653.

1570.—23 day of aprill was baptized kathern street the daughter of Hugh streete.
1572.—23 daye of December was bapt Jone street and that day was she bur.
1574.—23 daye of december was bapt Richard stret . . . ne of Hugh streat
1580.—29 of June was bapt Richard streat the sonne of Thomas streat
1594.—8 day of November were maryed John Lyde and katherine streat daughter of Hugh streat.
1597.—9 of march was bur Joan Streat the wiffe of Hugh Streate.
1598.—13 of october were marryed Heugh Strete and Jone Davye, wyddow, of Quantoxhed.
1599.—12 daye of September was bapt wyllm strete The sonne of Rychard Strete—An° Dni 1599.
1600.—28 daye of november was bapt Rychard Strete the sone of Rychard strete—1600.
1603.—Diana the daughter of Rychard Street was bapt the third of ffebruar
1604.—william the sonne of Rychard Street was buryed the xiijth day of Aprill.
1610.—Willm: Streat the sonne of Richard Sstreeat (*sic*) was baptized the xxvijth. of January.
1618.—Hughe Streate was buried the xxvijth. of May.
1633.—Richard sone of Richard Streete was Baptiz: the 15 daye of Jan.
1634.—John Adas & Diana Streete were maryed the 14th. daye of August.
—Johane daughter of Rychard Strete was Baptiz: the same daye (15 Feb)
1637.—Steeven son of Richard Streete & Johan his wife was Bapt ye 7 daye of Januarie.
1638.—Maude streete wife of Rycharde streete was bur ye 4 day of Decēber

1639.—Steevē sonne of Richard streete & Johane his wife was Buryed the 28 daye of Novrb:
1641.—Anna the Daughter of Richard Street was bapt the 27 of December.
1644.—Maud the Daughter of Richard Streate & Joane his wife was bapt the xvjth eiusd. (*June*)
1647.—Richard the sonne of Richard Streate & Joane his wife was baptized the xiijth. day of June.
1649.—Richard the sonne of Richard Streate was buried the 8tn of June
1651.—Richard stret was buried the vj of february.

Wilton Registers. 1558 to 1650.

1611.—4 Jan. Robert Streat & Johane Bult married.
1614.—4 July. Thomas Stone & Grace Street "
1615.—20 July. Johanna dau. of Robert Streat bapt.
1616.—11 Sept. Frances " " "
1626.—10 Dec. Elenor " " "
1627.—18 June. " " " buried.
1640.—Thomas Clogg & Frances Streete married 17 Feb.
The above from Spencer's Wilton Regs., pub. 1890.

Calendar of the Court Rolls of Taunton Deane Manor. 1450 to 1666.

The following brief extracts, by no means exhaustive, were the fruit of a few days hurried examination of a vast mass of ancient documents, the proper investigation of which would have demanded months, if not years, of study. The Manor of Taunton Deane is one of the oldest in England, dating from the time of King Alfred, but previous to the reign of Edward VI. only a few fragmentary rolls exist; after that period the existing Register Books are nearly complete but in a sad state of disorder and decay. The writer's most cordial thanks are due to Mr. Mayler, the present steward of the Manor, for permission to freely examine these important records, and also to Mr. Bidgood, the librarian of Taunton Castle, in whose charge they are, and to Mr. A. J. Monday of Taunton, for facilities shown and assistance rendered in the task. It will be observed that the Calendars and the extracts from the Registers *do not always agree.*

1480.—Holway	Walt^{r} Strete
1573.—Oterford	Joñes Strete
1579.—Poundsford	Jerardus Streete
1580.— "	George Streate
1582.— "	Marmadus Streate
1584.— "	Marmaducus Streate
1593.—Staplegrove	Nichus Strete gen.
"	" " lic.
1594.—Poundisford	Jerard Strete
1598.— "	willus Strete
— "	Jerard "
—Staplegrove	Nichus " lic.
1604.—Hull	" " Jnr. gen. et Susanna ux.
—Poundisford	willus Strete p. inr.
1605.— "	" " (2)
1606.—Hull	Nichus Stret Jnr. gen.
—Poundisford	Rĩcus Strete (2)
— "	Margareta relic Jerard Strete p. Jrn.
— "	Robtus Strete p. lic.
1609.— "	Willus Streete
1611.— "	willus "
— "	" " Clic. ex.

—Staplegrove Maria relict Richi Streete
1612.—Poundisford willus Streat p. lic. excamb.
—Staplegrove Nichus Streate gen.
1613.—Poundisford Willus Streat p. lic. excam.
1617.—Staplegrove Nichus Streete gen.
1618.— " Maria " vid.
1619.—Poundisford william Streete p. lic. dimitt.
1627.— " willus streete p. lic.
1629.—Holway Nichus Streete
—Poundisford Richus " p. Corr.
1638.— " Georgius Street
1663.— " willus Streete ii

Canon Street Calendar. 1563 to 1667.

The Manor of Canon Street represents a small manor that, at a comparatively recent date, *i.e.* in the time of Elizabeth, was cut off from the original manor. It lies close to, and in fact now partially in, the city of Taunton.

1612.—Robtus Streete
1616.—Marraria Streete vid.
—Robtus "
1647.—Georgius Streete p. lisc.

Extracts from the Court Rolls of Taunton Deane.

1568.—John Strete holds one cottage with curtilage & 5 acres of overland with a flour mill which lately was a fuller's mill, in the tything of Otterford, by surrender of Thomas Sellwood for £20, paid 1 Feb. 1568.

1575.—George Strete holds one house & half a virgate of bond land late of Thomas Rooke in tything of Blackdon & Hundred of Poundisford, by surrender of John Rooke.

1578.—Jerard Strete holds a garden containing in Southern part a cottage, of George Strete in the Tything of Blackdon & one room over the hall in same (*et* 1 *Cam*^{r} *sup Aulam ibm*) by surrender of the said George to him & his heirs, viz a cottage with curtilage formerly of Richard Bulbe, to be held on condition that Johana his mother, wife of said George, shall hold the said premises during her life if she survive the said George.

1581.—Marmaduke Stret holds one acre of overland called oxenfelde in the Tything of blackdon by surrender of Hugh Maraore.

1583.—John Strete surrenders lands called ffoxenhole in tything of Otterford to use of Susan Sellwood to hold all cottage & mill of said John on condition that Johanna, the wife of said John, shall hold the same for her life if she survive him. Dat. 18 Jan A° Rne Eliz. 24.

1596.—George Streett surrenders in the Lord's hands one house & half a virgate of land late of John Rooke in the Tything of Blackdon to the use of William Street, his heirs &c, dat. xvj Oct. 1596.

1602.—William Strete, by consent of the Seneschall, surrenders in the Lord's hands one furlong of bond land & a house & half a virgate of land in Tything of blackdon &c, called Beryhayes & other lds called momsmede, to use of Edward Clarke his heirs & assigns. Dat. 2 Sept. xliiij Eliz.

—Staplegrove Maria relict Rich. Streete
1612.—Poundisford willus Street P. lic. excamb.
—Staplegrove Nicolus Streete gen.
1613.—Poundisford Willus Street P. lic. exam.
1617.—Staplegrove Nicolus Streete gen.
1618.— " Maria " vid.
1619.—Poundisford willum Streete P. lic. dimitt.
1627.— " willus streete P. lic.
1629.—Holway Nicolus Streete
—Poundisford Ricolus " P. Corr.
1638.— " Georgius Street
1663.— " willus Streete ii

CANON STREET CALENDAR. 1653 TO 1667.

The Manor of Canon Street represents a small manor that, at a comparatively recent date, i.e. in the time of Elizabeth, was cut off from the original manor. It lies close to and in fact now partially in, the city of Taunton.

1612.—Rollus Streete
1618.—Maurria Streete vid.
— Rolleus "
1617.—Georgius Streete P. lic.

EXTRACTS FROM THE COURT ROLLS OF TAUNTON DEANE.

1653.—John Streete holds one cottage with curtilage & 3 acres of overland with a floor mill within lately was a fuller's mill, in the tything of Otterford, by surrender of Thomas Sellwood for £20, paid 1 Feb. 1653.

1674.—George Streete holds one house & half a virgate of land late of Thomas Foote in tything of Bleckdon & Hundred of Poundisford, by surrender of John Hoode.

1678.—Gerard Streete holds a garden containing in South-ey part a cottage of George Street to the Tything of Bleckdon & one room over the hall in same (or 1 Chy' my Jenkin why by surrender of the said George to him & his heirs, via a cottage with curtilage formerly of Richard Bolle, to be held on condition that Johnna his mother, wife of said George, shall hold the said premises during her life if she survive the said George.

1681.—Marmaduke Street holds one acre of overland called ozenfields in the Tything of Bleckdon by surrender of Hugh Blanore.

1683.—John Streete surrenders lands called Goxonhole in tything of Otterford to the use of Susan Sellwood to hold all cottage & mill of said John on condition that Johnna, the wife of said John, shall hold the same for her life if she survive him. Dat. 18 dan A° Jac. Regis 21.

1698.—George Street surrenders to the Lord's hands one house & half a virgate of land late of John Hoode in the Tything of Bleckdon to the use of William Streete, his heirs &c, dat. xij Oct. 1700.

1702.—William Streete, by consent of the Homehall, surrenders in the Lord's hands one furlong of bond land & a house & half a virgate of land in Tything of Bleckdon &c, called Dervhayes & other lands called moonsmede, to use of Edward Clarke his heirs & assigns. Dat. 2 Sept. xliij. Eliz.

1602.—William Strete holds by Inrollment (*p. Jrrotulare*) of which the said William grants & confirms to Ellienor his wife one house and one furlong of land in Tything of Blakedon for life of the said Elinor if she survive the said William. Dat 22 Feb xliiij Eliz.

1605.—Jerard Streett surrenders in hands of the Lord one Cottage &c in tything of Blackdon, late of George Stret, to the use of his son Richard Streett & his heirs on the condition that Margaret, wife of the said Jerard Street, should hold said premises during her widowhood, except one room over the hall in said cottage, which is for use of Robert Streett, son of said Jerard, until said son Richard is 21 years of age.

1609.—Mary, widow of Nicholas Strete, gent., holds one cottage & garden & 3 acres 3 rods of overland called Battistand, 3 acres called Langford Hedge, 2 acres overland near (*apud*) Greneway Buttes, one acre overland called Whitestone, all in tything of Staplegrove, late of Edmund Hodie, gent., which fell into the hands of the Lord by death of said Nicholas Strete.

WILLS FROM PROBATE COURT OF ARCHDEACON OF TAUNTON.

1583.—Johane Streate of Staplefitzpane, co Somst., Widoe, sicke in body Dat vj June 1583; Bur at Staple; bequests to Cath. of Wells & psh churches of Staple & Thurlbare; names sonne George Streat & his wife; sonnes John & Thomas Streat; sonne marmaduke & his dau Philepe; xpofer hawkins & his wief; John Pratt & Mary his wief; dau Elizabeth Rooke; either of my Childes Children; Johane Borlige; John welandes' dau that is in my house Thoms: Streate of Brothel hill; Wm. Hake; Simon Homewell either of my daus.; Elizabeth Streate, dau of my sonne Thoms. Streate, that is in the house with me; Jone Weland; Elizabeth wief of Thoms. Streate; olde Richard Streate; Thoms., sonne of my sonn George Streate Res Leg & Exr.; Wit. Mathew Mullens, John Harris, Tristram Hindler, Curate; Pro iij Aug. 1583; Inv. lxxxxvj li. xix s. viij d.; Reg. fo 143.

1583.—Thomas Streat of Elworthy, co Somst., Husbandman, sicke of body; Dat. vj March 1583; Buried in Elworthy; Godson Thomas Ven; James & John Hill, sonnes of Thomas Hille of wivilscomb; John ToWill; neighbor willyam knighte; Edward sonne of Roger Collard; Mary Hill dau. of Thomas Hill; servant Jhane; wief katheren Res Leg & Extrix; Overseers Thomas Hill & William Knight; Wit. Robt. Browne, pson, Wm. Knight; Pro. x Apr. 1584; Inv. xxxvj li. vj s. viij d. Reg. fo. 151.

1586.—Johane Streatt of Exford in Dioc. of Bath & Wells, sicke in bodie; Dat xiiij Oct. 1586; kinswoman Johan Pearse; Roger Aishe; Nicholas Geens; Johan Luckewell; Johan Luckes, my dau.-in-law, & her sonne John; sonne-in-lawe Henry Luckes; dau. Johan; dau.-in-law Elizabeth Streate; sonne-in-law Thomas Streate Res Leg & Exr.; Overseers friends in xpt Richard Hill & George Pearse; Wit. John midlake, Clarke, & Geo. Pearse; Pro. 1586 (*no date.*) Reg. fo. 299.

1592.—Richard Strete of Stogumber, clothier; Dat x Sept. 1591; sonne michaell the younger & his dau Elizabeth; George sonne of my

sonne Robert; the children of Philippe Stret; sonne Thomas; children of Thomas & Robert; sonnes John & Nicholas; Codicil dat. 28 Mar. 1592; if sonne Michaell sue or trouble mine Exrs his legacy to be void; Pro. xxx Sept 1592.
Reg. fo. (*page torn*)

1597.—Michael Street of Stokegumber. Inventory File 8
(*So in Calendar, but papers lost from files.*)

1605.—Thomas Streete of Staple. Inventory File 4
(*Lost, as preceeding.*)

1605.—Thomas Street of Elworthy. Inventory £300 File 4
(*Lost, as preceding.*)

1608.—Elmore Streete of Cannington. Will. File no 84
(*Lost, as preceding.*)

1611.—Marmaduke Strete of Buckland St Marys; (*Date gone and will much decayed*); youngest sonne Joseph Strete ——; wief Joan to rec. of one Nicholas Billin for her life rents of Mill &c, remainder to yr. son. Joseph strete for his life (yf one John Strete sonn of George strete so longe shall happen to lyve); wief lease of Broadclose & tenmts called Millmore bargain; dau. Elizabeth xx li. at marr. & a year after x li; dau Susanne x li a yere for 3 yrs; dau Marie the same; sonne Joseph to be kept at scole till xvj; goddaus Joane Wyatt, Jone Hare & Elynor drake xij d each; wif Joan streete Res Leg & Extrx; Overseers Thomas Drake & Hwighe kewar; Wit. Thos Drake, Hwighe kewoer; John Bowker; Pro. 2 Aug. 1611. Filed.

1613.—John Streete of Staplefitzpaine. Will. File no 43
(*So in Calendar, but will lost from files.*)

1618.—Hugo Streate of Overstowey. Will. File no 42
(*Lost, as preceding.*)

1620.—Joane Streate of Overstowey, widow; Nuncupative will; Dat 3 ffeb 1620; Richard Streat sen: vj s.; Richard Streat Jun: iij s.; John washer iiij s.; Joan washer dau. of afsd John washer pewter Saussor; dau. Alce Hodges Res Leg; Wit. John Sellacke, Eliz. Raynold & Honor Olliuer; Admon. with will annext. 9 ffeb 1620 to dau Alice Hodges; Inv. xxij li x s. Filed

1625.—Margarete Streete of Chedzoy. Will File no. 162
(*So in Calendar, but will lost from files.*)

1632.—Nicholas Street of Staplefitzpaine, co. Somst., yeoman; weake of bodie; Dat 13 Apr. 1632; poor of Staplefitzpaine 1 s.; euery grchild 6 d.; sonne George Streete a chayre, brasen Cauldron & a paire of Virginalls; dau Christable Street a bedstead &c, & to sd son & dau sundry articles now in custody of Henery Goddard the younger; dau ffrancis a brass crocke; daus Alice & Joane each a pewter platter; grchild Abraham Street, son of my sonne Abraham, Res Leg & Exr.; Overseers John Addams of Spexton, co Somst., fuller otherwise Tucker, & Edmund Canicott of Staplefitzpaine, husbandman; Wit. Robert Godwine, pson, Edmund Canycott his mark, Henry Goddard Junior.; *No date of probate.* Filed.

1635.—Michael Streat of Eastquantoxhead. Will. File no 64
(*So in Calendar, but will lost from files.*)

1638.—Elizabeth Scadding of Angersleigh, widow, aged & weake; Dat 20 July 1638; sonne John Scadding; dau Mary Scadding; dau

Elenour Raphee; dau Elizabeth; sonne-in-law John Raphee's 2 children Elizabeth & Mary; John Combe, Agnes his wife & Anne Snooks; goddaus Elizabeth Street, Elizabeth Norton & Anne Pastor; dau Elizabeth Res Leg & Extrx; Wit. Willm Foxcroft, John Raphee & Agnes Combe; Pro xiiij Sept 1638 by Ex. File no 97

1638.—Joan Bowber of Buckland St. Marys, co Somst., widow; (*Date gone and will much decayed*) To be bur. . . . . my dear husb . . .; sonne Robert's 3 children . . . ; poor of Buckland St. Mary's . . ; John Streete the yong . . £10 & 2 Oxen, ye Cubboard in kytchen & brazen Crock wth a peece in ye side; william Bowber £10 & doust, bed with ye furniture theare vnto & ye little Chest at beds foote in parlour; servant Mary Stronge feather bed &c & brazen crock called Perram; Fraunces Bowber my sonne his dau. £10, a chest, 2 stooles & a Coffer; Mary Broadbeene & her bro. Robert Rynge each 40s.; Dorothy Rynge 40 s.; Grace Gullack £6; John Streete ye elder 20s.; Agnes Streete 40s.; Robert Streete, Peter Streete & Luce Streete each 30s.; Edeth (*qu. if not Streete also?*) 40s.; servant Hugh Williams xs.; sonne Robert Bowber Res Leg & Exr.; Overseers John Gollopp & Alex. Robins & each xij d.; Signs by mark; Wit. sign of John Gollupp, Alex Robins, the marke of John Streete; *Probate Act lost.* Filed.

Wills of Somerset Streets from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. 1500 to 1630.

1508.—John Strete, Clerk, Vicar of Charde; Dated 10 Sept. 1508; To be buried in church of blessed Mary at Charde; Cathedral of Wells iij s. iiij d.; St. Mary of Charde x li. for a yerely obiit to remain in hands of Robert Pittis alˢ Chepman; said Robt Pettis xl s.; Thomas Splent & John Cole each xx s.; John may x s.; william Pympell, clerk, "my yerdes de musterdeviles"; Thomas Elyar a black gown; Thomas Gybbis, my servant, xl s., all my clothing, "vna patellam ac vñ lectum in quo dictus Thomas noctant caret cum oīb̄s ad eiusdm lectum p̄tinen," also a celar & a tester "paynted vltra lectum meū p̄ pan pendent"; John Taylor xx s.; blessed St. Katherine mea optima patellam; Richard Yong a violet gown: William Selwode Sen. vūm togam racen noctant sup̄ lectum meū; Thomas Coly vrem (?); Agnes bainlo & pellerton each xx s.; every godchild vj s. viij d.; John Taylor, clerk, vicar of Jlmyster a crplium de argento cum cooptone in parte deaurate; John Hayden of Axminster vj s. viij d.; John May a long violet gown; Sir Amisco Powlet, knt., Res. Leg. & Executor; Witnesses John ffichet, clerk, Willo Pympell, clerk, John may with oth.; Pro. 3 Nov. 1508 by Thos Ostach, Atty for Amisio Powlet, knt, Exr named in will. Bennett 7

1528.—Thomas Strete of parish of Mells* in Diocese of Bath & Wells, Clothyer; Dated vj marche 152– (*blank*); Buried in Church of Mells; Wells Cathedral iij s. iiij d.; Church of Mells a pair of vestments of blak velwet with white corses rysing owt of the grave, with a Chalys, & an honest prest to pray a yere for my

* Mells is near Frome in the eastern part of the county.

soule & all xpen sowles; Charterhouse of Wythm x s.; Church of Westerley vj s. viij d.; sonne John the borde in the parlour w^t^ fformys & Trestells, the borde in the Hall with same, all the basons & Ewers standing upon the Chymney in the Hall, with the barrys of Jron, Pothokes & hangings, a grate Panne in the Chymney, the woode vaat w^t^ the ffurnys with two great stonys standing in the wall & ii great Awndyrens, my white standing Cup w^t^ a Couer, my great maser, a great Coffer ouer the Hall & my best gowne & Couerlett after the widowhood of my wife, & my old Reek*; sonnes John & Robert best doseyn of Sponys; sonne Robert my ferther ende of my wodewyne & sonne John the next parte of wodwyne enioynyng vnto Robert; sonne Robert gilt Cup with a Couer, xx li sterling, ij newe croks, fetherbed & almauer of stuffe belongeth therto, my second gowne & Chamlet Doblet & my new Reek; daughter Christian my Nutte w^t^ a Couer & vj Sponys w^t^ flatte ends; sonnes Thoms & Edward thirty pounds sterling, "that parte that dyeth within mariabull age shall remayn to hym lyving, yf both departe remainder to a prest to pray for soules of their father & Mother & all their children in Mells Church"; William Strete a Trincker† cloth; William ffisher vj s. viij d.; Sir Wm. Edmonds x s.; John Hardwyck, clerk, xij d.; Agnes Strete "my red paire of beds wch was a mest Christian beds"; sonne John & wief Margaret Res Legs & Exrs; Wit. sir Stevyn Edmunds, Curat, John Pery, Henry Plesande, Willim Hooper; Pro. 3 Apr. 1528 by Rich. ffelde, Atty for Exrs. Porch 29

1538.—Robert Strete of Mells in Diocese of Bathe & Wells; Dated 1536; Buried in Mells Church; To euery awter there xij d.; the bells & high Crosse light each same; bros Edward & John each a Trncher cloth; euery godchild iiij d.; euery oon of my brothers children xij d.; Churchs of Lye, Whatley, Hemyngton & Bucklond, each xij d.; building of Elms Church howse‡ xij d.; servants xij d. apeece; Rose xij d.; John Prygg a Hewling Hose Cloth; Alexander Pery fryse Cote; John Lane a Hewling Hose cloth; wife of John Strete xx d.; my goostly father xij d.; Thomas Evans iiij d.; sonne Thoms xx li; wief Edithe Res Leg & Extrx; mother a gowne of vj s. viij d. a yard; Richard Stapull & Stevyn Cobell each a Russet Hose cloth; mother Church of Wells viij d.; Wit. John Stret, John Prigg, Alisaunder Pery, John Lane, Richard Stapnull; Pro. 18 May 1538 by Extrx. Dingeley 16

1610.—Nicholas Streete thelder, gent., (*no locality given in will, but entered in Pro. Act Book as* "late of Bridgwater, in co. Somst";) Dated 5 Nov. 1606; sonne Nicholas sole legatee & Exr, but wyfe Marie to haue use & occupation of the moytie of all goods &c for life in common with said sonne, but no power to sell, & sonne Thomas £5 yearlie untill Coppie holde att Stogumber, Bicknaller & Bawdripp which are bought vnto him shall one of them fall to him in possession, so he leive from & doe not moleste or trouble

* Hay Rick.
† Trencher cloth, see following will.
‡ See Weaver's Wells Wills, fo. 52, for full description of old Church Houses and their uses.

his mother and said Nicholas his brother, yf he doe this Legacie to be voyde; Wit. Edmund Hodie, Nicho: Bartlett & Alexander Lantrowe; "I haue with my owne hande chaunged the some of Tenne into fiue pounds for his abuse donne sithence the first writing of my saide will & I doe affirm this to be my will as so altered yt now standeth" (*Signed* N. Streete); Pro. 3 May 1610 by Exr. named in will. Wingfield 45

1617.—Nicholas Streate of Bridgwater, gent.; Dated 1 Nov. 1616; To eldest sonne Nicholas antient estate in Rowbarton near Taunton & lease of Huntspill; second sonne Edward part of manor of Ash Priors, Somst., third sonne John is already provided for; fourth sonne Matthew; other sonnes William, Francis* & Phillip £100 each; wife Mary Extrx; friend Mr. George Hooper of Dunster, Overseer; Pro. 13 Feb. 1616–7, by Extrx. Weldon 10

1617.—Edward Streate & Phillipp Streate, intestate. The 13 Feb. 1616–7 Commission issued to Mary Streate, mother of Edward & Phillipp Streate, late of Bridgwater, co Somst., but deceased intestate, to administer &c. Adm. Act Book, fo. 105.

1625.—Mary Street of Bridgwater, co. Somst., widdowe, of good health; Dated 16 July 1625, 1 Chas.; My Executor, with goods of my late husband Nicholas Street deceased, to pay debts & perform legacies in said husband's will & residue to Edward Popham of Huntworth, co Somst., Esq & William Douthwaite of Bridgwater afsd, gent, in trust to use of my children & they Executors; If Alexander Thomas bee not payd 100 & odd pounds wch I owe him by enioying the house in Bridgwater which I haue made to him for security, then Exrs to sell lease of Ashpriers or any other leases toward payment of that debt; Wit. Henry Good, Godfrey Cade, Marten Saunders, John Elton & Samm: Stonard; Pro. 6 Feb. 1625 by Wm. Douthwaite, one of Exrs., power reserved for Edward Popham, the other Executor. Hele 20

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

Long Judicial Terms.—William W. Wight, A.M., of Milwaukee, Wis., has written an article on this subject. It was printed in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, Dec. 31, 1891, the day when the Hon. Orsamus Cole, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, retired from the bench after an uninterrupted service of over thirty-six years, during eleven years of which he was chief justice. Mr. Wight gives a sketch of the life of chief justice Cole. He appends a table showing, as he thinks, "the names of all the judges in all of the highest courts of all the States and in the Supreme Court of the United States, whose terms of continuous service upon the same bench have equalled or exceeded thirty years." This valuable table is reprinted on the following page.

* Perhaps the Francis Street of Taunton, Mass., circ. 1640, with wife Alice or Elizabeth and daughter Mary; who died 1665, inventory 3 June of that year, and whose widow Elizabeth married 10 Dec. 1665, to Thomas Lincoln.—Savage, IV. 222.

his mother and said Nicholas his brother, yt he doe this Legacie to be voyde: Wit. Edmund Hedin, Nich: Hartlett & Alexander Lantrowe; " I have with my own hande changed the sume of Tenne into five pounds for his abuse donne aduance the first writing of my saide will & I doe affirm this to be my will as so altered yt now standeth " (Signed N. Saracola); Pro. 3 May 1610 by Exr. named in will.

1617.—Nicholas Street of Bridgwater, gent.; Dated 1 Nov. 1616; To eldest sonne Nicholas auther estate in Reversion after Tenaion & lease of Hurspill; second sonne Edward part of manor of Ash Priors, Somst., third sonne John is already provided for, fourth sonne Matthew; other sonnes William, Francis & Phillip £100 each; wife Mary Exrx; friend Mr. George Hooper of Dunster, Overseer; Pro. 14 Feb. 1616–7, by Exrx.

1617.—Edward Street & Phillip Sorsto, intestate. The 13 Feb. 1616–7 Commission issued to Mary Street, mother of Edward & Phillip Street, late of Bridgwater, to pay debts &c. but deceased intestate, to administer &c. Adm. Act Book, fo. 105.

1622.—Mary Street of Bridgwater, co. Somst., widdowe, of good health &c. Dated 18 July 1622. 1 Chas.; My Executor, with goods of my late husband Nicholas Street deceased, to pay debts & perform legacies in said husband's will & residue to Edward Trapham of Huntworth, co Somst., Esq & William Hurdlowe of Bridgwater aforesd. gent. in trust to the use of my children & they Executors. Alexander Thomas hee not paid 100s & said parish with I owe him by enlarging the house in Bridgwater which I have made to him for security, then Exrs to sell lease of Ashmeys or any other lease towards payment of that debt; Wit. Henry Quash, Godfrey Clark, Marian Saunders, John Lillon & Susan; Soms. Pro. 6 Feb. 1622 by Wm. Hurdlowe, one of Exrs, power reserved for Edward Trapham, the other Executor. Clerke 20

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

Love Affair.—William W. Wight, A.M., of Shrewsbury, Wis., has written an article on this subject. It was printed in the Milwaukee Sentinel Dec. 31, 1891, the day when the Hon. Orsamus Cole, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, retired from the bench after an uninterrupted service of over thirty-six years, during eleven years of which he was ninth [sic] justice. Mr. Wight gives a sketch of the life of Chief Justice Cole. He appears a little above par as he thinks, " the names of all the judges in all of the higher courts of all the States and in the Supreme Court of the United States, whose terms of office lasted upon the same bench have equalled or exceeded that." [sic] This valuable item is reprinted on the following page

* Perhaps the Francis Street of Taunton, Mass., died 1640, with wife Alice or Elizabeth and daughter Mary; was died 1665, inventory 3 June of that year, said widow Elizabeth married 10 Dec. 1653 to Thomas Lincoln.—Savage, IV. 322.

JUDGES WHO HAVE SERVED THIRTY YEARS OR MORE.

Name.	Court.	Dates of Beginning and End of Service.	Period of Continuation.	Cause of Termination.
1. John Appleton.....	Maine.	May 11, 1852—Sept. 20, 1883.	31 yrs. 4 mos.	Expiration of term.
2. Elihu Hall Bay.....	South Carolina.	1791—Nov. 19, 1838.	47 yrs.	Death.
3. George A. Brayton.....	Rhode Island.	1843—May 28, 1874.	31 yrs.	Resignation.
4. Francis T. Brooke.....	Virginia.	March 4, 1811—March 3, 1851.	40 yrs.	Death.
5. William H. Cabell.....	Virginia.	March 21, 1811—May, 1852.	41 yrs. 2 mos.	Expiration of term.
6. James V. Campbell....	Michigan.	Jan. 1, 1858—March 26, 1890.	32 yrs. 2 mos.	Death.
7. Orsamus Cole.....	Wisconsin.	June, 1855—Dec. 31, 1891.	36 yrs. 7 mos.	Expiration of term.
8. Benjamin F. Dunkin...	South Carolina.	Dec., 1837—Nov., 1868.	30 yrs. 11 mos.	Expiration of term.
9. William Fleming.....	Virginia.	1779—Feb. 15, 1824.	45 yrs.	Death.
10. John B. Gibson.....	Pennsylvania.	June 27, 1816—May 3, 1853.	36 yrs. 10 mos.	Death.
11. John F. Grimke.....	South Carolina.	1783—Aug. 9, 1819.	36 yrs.	Death.
12. Samuel M. Harrington..	Delaware.	Jan., 1832—Nov. 28, 1865.	33 yrs. 10 mos.	Death.
13. John W. Houston.....	Delaware.	May 4, 1855—Still on bench.		
14. David Johnson.....	South Carolina.	1815—Dec., 1846.	31 yrs.	Resignation.
15. William Johnson.....	United States.	March, 1804— 1834.	30 yrs.	Death.
16. Job Johnston.....	South Carolina.	1832— 1863.	31 yrs.	Death.
17. John McLean.....	United States.	March 7, 1829—April 4, 1861.	32 yrs. 2 mos.	Death.
18. John Marshall.....	United States.	Jan. 31, 1801—July 6, 1835.	34 yrs. 5 mos.	Death.
19. Francis X. Martin.....	Louisiana.	Jan. 1, 1815—March 18, 1846.	31 yrs. 2 mos.	Expiration of term.
20. Richard C. L. Moncure.	Virginia.	March 13, 1851—Aug. 24, 1882.	31 yrs. 5 mos.	Death.
21. John J. O'Neall.....	South Carolina.	Dec., 1828— 1864.	36 yrs.	Death.
22. John S. Richardson....	South Carolina.	1818—Dec. 22, 1850.	32 yrs.	Death.
23. Spencer Roane.....	Virginia.	1789—Sept. 4, 1822.	33 yrs.	Death.
24. Lemuel Shaw.....	Massachusetts.	Aug., 1830—Aug. 21, 1860.	30 yrs.	Resignation.
25. Joseph Story.....	United States.	Nov. 18, 1811—Sept. 10, 1845.	33 yrs. 10 mos.	Death.
26. Bushrod Washington...	United States.	Dec. 20, 1798—Nov. 26, 1829.	30 yrs. 11 mos.	Death.
27. James M. Wayne.....	United States.	Jan. 9, 1835—July 5, 1867.	32 yrs. 6 mos.	Death.
28. Samuel S. Wilde.....	Massachusetts.	July, 1815—Nov. 5, 1850.	35 yrs. 4 mos.	Resignation.
29. Edward Wootten.....	Delaware.	Sept. 16, 1847—March, 1887.	39 yrs. 6 mos.	Death.

A REVOLUTIONARY LETTER OF COL. SAMUEL DENNY. *(Communicated by John C. Crane, Esq., of Millbury, Mass.).*—The original of the following letter is in my possession.

The Widow Stearns referred to, at that time kept the King's Arms Tavern, the spot being now covered by the Lincoln House.

She was the daughter of Judge Jeninson, and married Thomas Stearns, once of Watertown. He was quite prominent in town affairs at Worcester, as appears on the records. The old King's Arms is said to have often been a meeting place for the tories, and we are told that the protest of the Worcester followers of Col. Thomas Gilbert, the Loyalist, was here signed.

"Leicester May 2, 1778.

Maj. Baldwin.—I herewith send you the resolve of the General Court, respecting filling up the Continental army. You will comply with said resolve so far as it respects your town, without the least loss of time.

You are directed to cause the South Company in Spencer, to be mustered, and enlist or draft their proportion of the number set against the town of Spencer, agreeable to said resolution. You will call on the Selectmen and Committee to assist if need. You are likewise desired to meet me at Worcester, on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, at the Widow Stearns, agreeable to the Brigadier's orders. I am Sir, your very humble Servant,

SAMUEL DENNY, COL."

PEASLEE.—Rev. Daniel Lancaster's History of Gilmanton, N. H., page 282, says that Col. Nathaniel Peaslee, son of Dr. Joseph Peaslee of Haverhill, Mass., was father of Amos Peaslee who settled in Dover, N. H. This is an error. Amos Peaslee of Dover, N. H., was son of Robert of Haverhill, and nephew of Col. Nathaniel. Col. Nathaniel had a son, Amos, but he was not our Dover citizen. Amos[4] Peaslee (Robert,[3] Joseph,[2] Joseph[1]), b. 8 Oct. 1708; m. (1) Elizabeth Sargent of Haverhill, Mass., and the births of seven of his children are on the Haverhill records. He then removed to Dover, N. H., and m. (2) Elizabeth the widow of Nicholas Austin of Dover, on July 9, 1760. He d. June 28, 1787, and his son Nicholas succeeded him as the owner of the homestead.

Dover, N. H. JOHN R. HAM, M.D.

QUERIES.

THE ALDEN FAMILY.—John Alden, the Pilgrim, was born in England in 1599, and died at Duxbury, 12th September, 1687. He married before June, 1621, probably in May, Priscilla Mullines—daughter of William Mullines and Alice (?) his wife. Mr. William W. Wight of Milwaukee says in his sketch, "Courtship of Miles Standish," that they were from Dorking, Surrey, England; and two children were left in England, and two were brought here. We know Priscilla and Joseph came with their parents, and that Joseph died the first year. In Henry F. Waters's Genealogical Gleanings in England, we find that Mr. William Mullines spoke of one son only in England, giving him certain property, and more "if he came to America." Then we find in Plymouth a Wm. Mullins "able to bear arms in 1643." Is this not the son, and does any one know anything further of him—whether he left a family, &c.? A Moses Mullin wrote a short poem on the Standish-Alden episode—quoted by Mr. Wight—in 1762. Mr. Wight and Mrs. Jane Austin in her "Standish of Standish" speak of the Mullines as of French extraction. I would like their authority for this.

Bradford speaks of John Alden as a "cooper" by trade; not a member of the congregation at Leyden, and persuaded to come to this country "being a hopful yong man was much desired, but left to his own liking to go or stay, when he came here."

Bradford also says at a certain date (and I would like this date), John and Priscilla had eleven children living. We know that he had:—

1. John, born before March, 1622.
2. Elizabeth, born before May, 1625.
3. Joseph, born 1624.

A Revolutionary Letter of Col. Samuel Dexter.

C. Cyrus, Esq., of Millbury, Mass.,—The original of the following letter is in my possession.

The Widow Stearns referred to, at that time kept the King's Arms Tavern, the spot being now covered by the Lincoln House.

She was the daughter of Judge Jennison, and married Thomas Stearns, once of Watertown. He was quite prominent in town affairs at Worcester, as appears on the records. The old King's Arms is said to have often been a meeting place for the tories, and we are told that the patriot of the Worcester followers of Col. Thomas Gilbert, the Loyalist, was here signed.

"Leicester May 2, 1778.

Maj. Baldwin.—I herewith send you the resolve of the General Court, respecting filling up the Continental army. You will comply with said resolve so far as is respects your town, without the least loss of time.

You are directed to cause the fourth Company in Spencer, to be mustered, and enlist or draft their proportion of the number set against the town of Spencer agreeable to said resolution. You will call on the Selectmen and Committee to assist if need. You are likewise desired to meet me at Worcester, on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, at the Widow Stearns, agreeable to the Brigadier's orders.

I am Sir, Your very humble Servant,

Samuel Dexter, Brig.

Peabody.—Hon. Daniel Lamson's History of Gilmanton, N. H., page 506, says that Col. Nathaniel Peabody, son of Dr. Joseph Peabody of Haverhill, Mass., was father of Amos Peabody of Dover, N. H., and son of Robert of Haverhill. Mass. This is an error. Amos Peabody, Esq., of Dover, N. H., was son of Robert of Haverhill, and nephew of Col. Nathaniel. Col. Nathaniel had a son, Amos, but he was not our Dover citizen Amos. Peabody (Robert,[1] Joseph,[2] b. 8 Dec. 1708; m. (1) Elizabeth Sargent of Haverhill, Mass., and the births of seven of his children are given in Haverhill records. He then removed to Dover, N. H., and by (2) Elizabeth the widow of Nicholas Austin of Dover, on July 9, 1761. He d. June 26, 1787, and his son Nicholas succeeded him as the owner of the homestead.

Dover, N. H.

Queries.

The Albrey Family.—John Alden, the Pilgrim, was born in England in 1624, and died at Duxbury, 12th September, 1687. He married [wife's name unknown], probably in May, Priscilla Mullins—daughter of William Mullins and [illegible] Coverly of Miles Standish, that they were from Dorking, Surrey, [illegible] and two children were left in England, and two were brought here. [illegible] Priscilla and Joseph came with their parents, and that Joseph died the [illegible] year. In Henry F. Waters's Genealogical Gleanings in England, [illegible] Mr. William Mullins [illegible] property, and must [illegible] Wm. Mullins," able to [illegible] one know anything further [illegible] Mullin wrote a short poem [illegible] Night—in 1703. Mr. W[illegible] speak of the Mullines as of French extraction. I would like [illegible] this.

Bradford speaks of John Alden as a "cooper" by trade; not a member of the congregation at Leyden, and persuaded to come to this country "being a lusty young man was much desired, but left to his own liking to go or stay, when he came here."

Bradford also says as a certain date (and I would like this date), John and Priscilla had eleven children living. We know that he had—

1. John, born before March, 1623.
2. Elizabeth, born before May, 1624.
3. Joseph, born 1627.

In a grant of land to John Alden, two children, John and Elizabeth, are spoken of, but as Joseph (Alden Memorial) died Feb. 2, 1697, aged 73, it would look as if he was born in 1624. Can any one settle this question?

4. David, born in 1626; died in 1719, aged 93.

5. Sarah, born when? married Alexander Standish when? and where? and when did she die? She died before 1688.

6. Ruth, born when? married in 1657 John Bass, and died before 1688. I would like the exact date.

7. Jonathan; when was he born or how old was he when he died?

8. Mary, married before 1677, died between 1688 and 1699. She was alive at the settlement of her father's estate in 1688. When did she die, and when was she born, and when was she married, and did she have children? She married Thomas Dillano.

9. Rebecca is mentioned in Colonial Records as of marriageable age in 1661, and was undoubtedly one of these eleven children, though dead in 1688.

10. Is it Zachariah? Alden Memorial says an Anna Alden married Josiah Snell, Dec. 2, 1699, and quotes Mitchell as saying "daughter of Zachariah." He does not seem to me to be Zachariah, son of Capt. John,[2] and I have thought he was a brother of Capt. John[2] Alden. *Where* did Anna Alden marry Josiah Snell?

11. A Priscilla married Samuel Cheesebrook in 1699. Where? Was this the eleventh child or was it Priscilla (Mullins) Alden?

John Alden was the "last male survivor of those who came in the May Flower and signed the compact in her cabin in 1620." (Alden Memorial.) Does this mean the last male signer, or the last male of the Mayflower? Did Priscilla (Mullins) Alden outlive her husband, and when did she die?

John Alden distributed his estate amongst his children before his death. The homestead went to Jonathan, the youngest son, with whom he lived at the time of his death, and the heirs signed a settlement acknowledging that they had received their due. I wish now to call the *especial attention of genealogists to a puzzle.* Who is Mary, in the signers given below?

John Alden (seal) David Alden (seal) Wm. Paybody (seal)
Joseph Alden (seal) Priscilla Alden (seal)
Alexander Standish (seal) in the right of my wife *Sarah*, deceased.
John Bass (seal) in the right of my wife Ruth, deceased.
Mary Alden (seal) Thomas Dillano (seal)
Dated 13 day of June, 1688.

We see that Wm. Pabodie and Thomas Dillano have wives living, Elizabeth and Mary, and *their names* are not mentioned, while Alexander Standish and John Bass speak of their wives by name.

Now Mary (Alden) Dillano had been married over ten years, her husband signs for her; now is it *probable* she would *sign again*, and sign her *maiden name*? Is it probable that there were *two* Marys? Is it not *more* probable that she is the wife of another son, either dead or absent, perhaps wife of Zachariah? Perhaps he was a mariner. I suppose the question could be settled if we could find the signature of Thomas Dillano and wife and compare her signature with the one in the settlement. I would be glad of any further particulars in regard to any of these children, or any Alden items not found in Alden Memorial or Winsor's History of Duxbury.

Capt. John[2] Alden (John[1]) was able to bear arms in 1643, freeman 1648, a "John Alden, Junr.," spoken of in Duxbury in 1658. He married somewhere an Elizabeth (who was she?) and had a child Mary, born (where?) Dec. 17, 1659. He married in 1660, Elizabeth (Phillips) Everell, daughter of Wm. Phillips of Watertown and Saco. When did the first wife die, and where? I would like to know more of his life between 1648 and 1658. Mr. Joseph W. Porter of Bangor, Maine, has a great deal of interest about him after he came to Boston. I would like a full account of his family, more than we find in the Alden Memorial. I would like the marriage of Elizabeth Walley, and her husband's name, and her family; also full particulars of her second husband, for Winsor says she married 2d, before Aug. 4, 1704, a Willard.

Any information is most thankfully received. MRS. CHARLES L. ALDEN.

Alden Cottage, Little Compton, R. I.

BIRTHS, EXACT DATES WANTED:—

Experience Abell, wife of John Hyde of Norwich.
Esther Allen, wife of Samuel Thompson of New Haven; died 1776.
Robert Ashley of Springfield; died 29 Nov. 1682.
Hannah Avery, wife of William Sutherland of Duchess Co.; died 1720.
Rev. Stephen Batchelder, of Lynn; died 1660.
Deborah, his daughter; died 31 Jan. 1692.
Gov. James Bishop, of New Haven.
Rebecca, his daughter, died 1734.
Daniel Brown, of Ipswich.
Humphrey Brown, of Ipswich; died 1750.
Content, his daughter.
Mary Clark, wife of Richard Thomas; living 1748.
Moses Cleveland, of Woburn; died 9 Jan. 1702.
Daniel Coles, of Roxbury; died 19 Nov. 1692.
Robert Coles of Roxbury.
Sarah Coles, wife of Ichabod Hopkins of Oyster Bay; died 1725.
Isaac Cox, of Talbot Co., Md.; 1734.
Isaac Cox, of Delaware; died 28 Dec. 1773.
Lydia Croxton, wife of Kenelm Skillington of Talbot Co.
Edward Dillingham, died 1667.
Henry Dillingham, of Sandwich; 1655.
Tristram Dodge, of Block Island; 1664.
Ann, his daughter, died 1723.
William Douglas, of New London; 1640.
Alexander Edwards, of Springfield; 1640.
Judith Griffin, wife of David Sutherland of Bangall; 1760.
Samuel Gorton, of Warwick, R. I.; died 1677.
Mahala, his daughter.
Timothy Hanson, of Delaware; 1700.

Leacote, Rhinebeck, N. Y. DOUGLAS MERRITT.

MARTHA (VOSE) BUCKMINSTER.—Robert Vose of Dorchester, in will of 1686, mentions daughter Martha, who was a widow Buckmaster (Buckminster). His daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Swift, of Dorchester-Milton. John Sharpe writes in 1676, a few weeks before his death in the Sudbury fight, to Thomas Meekins of Braintree-Hatfield, his guardian after the death of Robert Sharpe and the marriage of the widow to Nicholas Clap: "My mother Vose is ded (sic) and my sister Swift," showing that Martha, wife of John Sharpe, was Martha Vose, above mentioned. What Buckminster did she marry? Savage gives a James of the name as an original proprietor at Sudbury in 1640, and that is the sole mention of the man. The others of the name were Thomas, son of John of Peterboro', Eng., and his descendants. His children were Lawrence, who left a will in 1645, before sailing for England, and who is not heard of again: Zechariah, who was at Sherborn in 1692 with wife Mary: Thomas, who died in 1659, leaving wife and daughter, both named Mary: Joseph, who died in 1668 leaving wife Elizabeth and son Joseph, who was the ancestor of all of the name who trace to Thomas, and Jabez, who was of Muddy River and who is found there as late as the spring of 1685, when he disappears. Joseph, Jr. married Martha, daughter of John and Martha (Vose) Sharpe, and was alive at the death of Robert Vose. This leaves Jabez Buckminster as the only one of the name who could probably have married the widow Sharpe. Information regarding Jabez Buckminster, after the date of the will of Robert Vose, would disprove this assumption. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, JR.

PORTRAIT OF COL. JOSEPH JACKSON.—The article upon Gen. Henry Jackson, in the April number of the REGISTER, I have read with much interest, which arises from the fact that in 1879 I made a long but successful search to find a portrait of Colonel Joseph Jackson, the father of Gen. Henry Jackson. Col. Joseph Jackson was Captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1752. He joined the Company in 1738 and died 1790. My only clue to start with was *Whitman's* History of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, page 289, which says: "His will disposes of his portrait to his son Joseph." Upon examination of the will I found Whitman to be correct.

The next thing I did was to trace out the family of Rev. Joseph Jackson; and at last I found the portrait in possession of Atherton T. Brown, Esq., of Roxbury, who very kindly allowed me to take a large photograph of it. Mr. Brown believed the portrait to be that of Gen. Henry Jackson, but I soon satisfied him to the contrary. At first glance at the portrait I knew it to be by *Copley*, but to make it more sure I induced the late Augustus T. Perkins to make an examination, and he at once without the slightest hesitancy pronounced it the work of *Copley*.

As Col. Henry Jackson was but 27 years of age in 1774, when Copley went to England, and as the picture is that of an elderly gentleman, there can be no doubt but that it represents Col. Joseph Jackson, who was born in 1707.

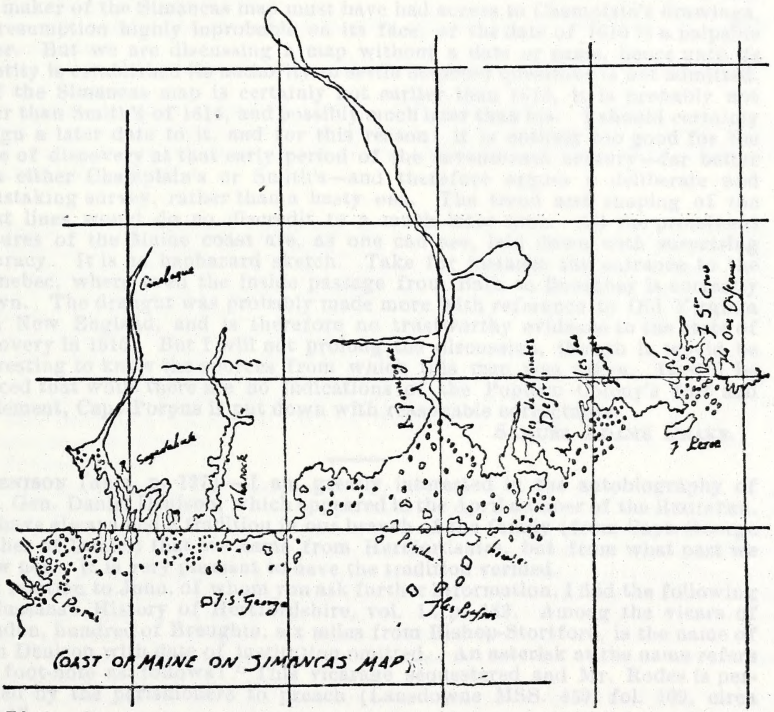
A. A. FOLSOM.

GEN. JOSEPH JACKSON.—Information desired of the ancestry of Gen. Joseph Jackson, who was buried at Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y., August 27, 1803, aged about 70. Also the name of his wife, date of marriage, and her ancestry.

28 Vernon St., Hartford, Conn. MRS. CLARA S. PRINCE.

REPLIES.

THE SIMANCAS MAP: SOME REASONS AGAINST ITS ASSIGNED DATE OF 1610.—Some interest has been manifested of late in regard to a map, of the alleged date of 1610, first dragged from its hiding-place in Spain by Mr. Brown, and inserted in his *Genesis of the United States*, vol. i. p. 456. It has been called the Simancas map, by way of description. A reduced facsimile of a portion of the map is given below.



If the date assigned to this map by Mr. Brown could be thoroughly well established, then the interest felt in it, especially by students of New-England history and cartology, would be easily accounted for; yet as the matter stands I am led to question its claims upon grounds which seem to make, to my mind at least, a clear case against it.

Mr. Brown's own account of this map—and here for the sake of clearness I shall have to repeat what has already appeared in the REGISTER—is as follows: "Map of America—said to have been made in Virginia by a surveyor sent over by the King of England for that purpose, who returned to England about December 1610, procured in some secret way by the Spanish ambassador in London etc." Genesis i. 457. "I think the map evidently embodies (besides the surveys of Champlain and other foreigners) the English surveys of White, Gosnold, Weymouth, Pring, Hudson, Argall and Tyndall, and possibly others." Ibid. i. 458.

The first objection to this theory, for theory it is and nothing else, is that the map itself bears no date. If I have read Mr. Brown's remarks correctly his theory rests upon the assumption that this is the identical map referred to in the Spanish minister's dispatch. To establish this proposition the date would be needed first of all. There being none, we are led to look at the evidence borne on the face of the map itself.

Whether, as regards the New-England coast, this map embodies the surveys of Gosnold, Weymouth or Pring, I have no means of knowing, never having seen either of them or having other evidence to the fact beyond the legends attached to the coast here and there; but with regard to Champlain the case is different. Here, at least, we have something definite, inasmuch as that part of the map in question, covering the Nova Scotia and Eastern Maine coasts, is liberally dotted with Champlain's legends. Two of the latter, *Isle Haute* and *Monts Deserts*, Champlain expressly says that he himself conferred. On that head there will be, I think, no dispute.

But Champlain's map was not cut till the year 1612, or printed till 1613, when it first appeared in his well-known *Voyages*. The question then naturally arises, how could a map drawn three years before exhibit these names of his? Either the maker of the Simancas map must have had access to Champlain's drawings, a presumption highly inprobable on its face, or the date of 1610 is a palpable error. But we are discussing a map without a date or name, hence until its identity is established its authority to settle disputed questions is not admitted.

If the Simancas map is certainly not earlier than 1613, it is probably not older than Smith's of 1614, and possibly much later than his. I should certainly assign a later date to it, and for this reason: it is entirely too good for the state of discovery at that early period of the seventeenth century—far better than either Champlain's or Smith's—and therefore argues a deliberate and painstaking survey, rather than a hasty one. The trend and shaping of the coast lines would do no discredit to a much later time. All the prominent features of the Maine coast are, as one can see, laid down with surprising accuracy. It is no haphazard sketch. Take for instance the entrance to the Kennebec, where even the inside passage from Bath to Boothbay is correctly drawn. The draught was probably made more with reference to Old Virginia than New England, and is therefore no trustworthy evidence to the state of discovery in 1610. But I will not prolong the discussion, though it would be interesting to know the sources from which this map was taken. It will be noticed that while there are no indications of the Popham Colony's fort and settlement, Cape Porpus is put down with reasonable correctness.

SAMUEL ADAMS DRAKE.

DENISON (*ante*, p. 127).—I am greatly interested in the autobiography of Maj. Gen. Daniel Denison, which appeared in the April number of the REGISTER. We have always had a tradition in our branch of the family (from Capt. George brother of Daniel) that we came from Hertfordshire, but from what part we knew not. It is very pleasant to have the tradition verified.

In relation to John, of whom you ask further information, I find the following in Cussans's History of Hertfordshire, vol. i., p. 182. Among the vicars of Standon, hundred of Braughin, six miles from Bishop-Stortford, is the name of John Denison with date of institution omitted. An asterisk at the name refers to a foot-note as follows: "This vicarage sequestered and Mr. Rodes is permitted by the parishioners to preach (Lansdowne MSS. 459, fol. 109, circa 1636.)"

The next entry below John Denison is: "John Wade 21 Oct 1670, upon death of John Dennison."

I find the following in relation to Standon in the same work. The church and

endowments belonged to Knights of St. John of Jerusalem until the Reformation. In 26th Henry, viii., on the dissolution of religious houses, the vicarage was valued at £14 13s 4d per annum. "In 1650 it was set down by the commissioners appointed by the parliament to enquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, at £30 per annum, but the living was sequestered and without a minister, whereupon one 'Master Rhodes, a painfull godly man,' was licensed to preach in the church without a fixed salary, but with power to appropriate as much of the tythe as he could collect."

I find in the Astor Library no record of Cambridge graduates earlier than 1666; so I cannot trace him further here.

I noted in Cussans's history also that Denison is a common name in the records of Great Munden, Herts.

I am sorry that I did not know of this last summer when I was in Hertfordshire. JOHN D. CHAMPLIN, JR.

325 West 57th Street, New York City.

The following is an extract from a letter dated 4 May, 1892, from the Rev. J. J. Raven, D.D., canon of Norwich and vicar of Fressingfield, Harleston, Norfolk, England:—

"On reading the autobiography of Major General Daniel Denison in the April number of the REGISTER, I communicated with the Registrary of Cambridge University, with this result:

"John Denison, Queen's, A.B. 1623, A.M. 1627.

"Daniel Denison, Emmanuel, A.B. 1629.

"From the Rev. William Magan Campion, D.D., President of Queen's College, I learn this morning that 'John Denison was admitted a pensioner of Queen's College on the 30th March, 1620, Mr. Bolton being his tutor. I cannot find anything else about him.'

"I will pursue the investigation with the courts of Hertford, as I have opportunity."

May 9 Canon Raven sends us the following extract from the Register of Emmanuel College:

"Daniel Dennison, Admitted April 8, 1626, Pensioner, A.B. 1629."

"This brings Daniel Denison," he remarks, "into touch with John Harvard and William Sancroft the elder (uncle of the Archbishop), who became Master of Emmanuel in 1628."

BIBLE FAMILY RECORDS (*Ante*, vol. 44, p. 400; vol. 46, p. 180).—Gen. William S. Stryker, of Trenton, N. J., writes.—"I have examined the copy of the Collins Bible which I have. It is the edition published in Trenton in 1791 and it does contain three blank leaves between the old and new testament, evidently intended for family record. The copy of the Bible I have contains the family record carefully written out on these leaves."

I have recently examined the family Bible of Exekiel French, of Sandwich, N. H. This Bible was published by Isaac Collins, Trenton, N. J., 1791, and has provision for the Family record as described by General Stryker. This Bible is now owned by Charles H. White, Surgeon U. S. Navy. Dr. White is a grandson of E. French. A. A. FOLSOM.

Boston, Mass.

THE agitation of the question of the earliest publication in America of a family Bible including the records, has induced me to examine an heir-loom in my possession, which I find was published by Matthew Carey on November 7, 1803. Carey was an Irishman who became involved in the troubles of that country at the close of the last century, and escaping to Philadelphia established there the respectable publishing house subsequently continued by his son and son-in-law under the name of Carey & Lea. Matthew Carey always claimed that he was the first American publisher of a family Bible of the kind, and stated he kept it set up in type to be printed from time to time to meet the demand. Hence the different dates on the title page.

An inscription on my copy states it was "bought of Hezekiah Niles, printer and stationer, Wilmington, Delaware. Price 7 dollars." Niles soon after removed to Baltimore and later began the publication of his celebrated "Weekly Register" so essential to a historian of the period from the close of Jefferson's administration down to the election of Harrison in 1840. W. WHITELOCK.

Baltimore, Md.

Historical Intelligence.

Register of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London, England.—The Register of this parish, edited by the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, of Alloa, Scotland, are now in the course of publication in parts. The printed work will include baptisms, marriages and deaths from 1558 to 1753, and will make when completed three royal octavo volumes, the subscription price for the three volumes being £4. 0. 0. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. T. W. Hills, Rectory House, Devonshire Square, Bishopgate, London, E. Two volumes have already been issued and a part of vol. 3. Part 19 will be issued before this announcement is seen by our readers, and No. 20 will follow shortly. The Rev. Mr. Hallen, the editor, has issued the following circular:

"I take this opportunity of laying before you the position in which the Rev. Wm. Rogers, the Rector of St. Botolph, finds himself. He made himself responsible for the printing of the Transcripts of the Registers, believing that many of the parishioners would wish to possess such interesting Records, and that men of letters would show their appreciation of the great value of the work by purchasing it. In both these expectations he has been somewhat disappointed; very few copies have been contributed for in the parish, and the general public have not heartily supported a scheme which would have gradually provided a complete set of Transcripts of the Registers of such London Parishes as have not already been printed.

"I, as Editor and Transcriber, venture to make an URGENT appeal to you to place the matter before your friends, with a view to obtaining additional subscribers. THE ADDITION OF ONE HUNDRED NAMES TO THE LIST WOULD SECURE THE RECTOR AGAINST LOSS. I would most earnestly urge every one who receives this letter to do his best.

"I am continually receiving most gratifying testimony of the value of these Registers, and expressions of hope that they will be followed by those of St. Paul's Cathedral and others. But unless men of letters, having the inclination and power to spend money on such books, give practical support by subscribing in additional numbers, I must give up all idea of continuing to transcribe and print London Parish Registers, and some means must be devised by which the Rector will be saved from heavy loss.

"I trust that this appeal will be responded to without delay, and that I shall be able to issue, with the next Number of the Register, a satisfactory supplemental list of Subscribers."

Inhabitants of Essex County, Massachusetts, from 1626 to 1800.—Mr. Sidney Perley, of Salem, Mass., has issued a circular from which we learn that he has been searching the records of Essex County, Mass., for the past seventeen years, and has made large collections of genealogical information, has begun the arrangement of the genealogy of every person who lived in the County before the year 1800,—a work he proposes to continue as long as time and means allow.

The records of the County include admissions to and dismissions from the churches, baptisms, births, marriages, deaths, intentions of marriages, gravestone inscriptions, old newspaper news items, advertisements and obituary notices, parish records and tax lists, town meeting records and tax lists, probate records and original wills and other papers on file, registry of deeds, court records, civil and criminal, proprietors' records, colonial, provincial and state records, and private papers. Seven-eighths of these records are not indexed at all, and none of them have full indexes of names. Genealogists will see at a glance what a vast amount of hidden genealogical material will thus be brought into ready use.

All persons having questions that have heretofore failed of solution are advised to send them to Mr. Perley. Information on hand will be sent and researches made on reasonable terms. Copies of wills, deeds and other papers will also be made.

Capt. Reade on the Origin and Genealogy of the Hildreth Family of Lowell, Mass.—Capt. Philip Reade, U.S.A., has sent us a file of the articles printed during April and May, last past, in the Lowell (Mass.) Courier, under the above title, which, we understand, are to be reprinted in a pamphlet, as

they well deserve to be. In the preparation of this genealogy of his maternal ancestry, Capt. Reade has diligently searched the town records and exhausted the ready memory of aged relatives. The Hildreths, though not a pioneer family in the "wildernesse on the Northerne side of merimack riuer," were early settlers after the incorporation of Dracut. From thence, down to the generation which saw the merging of large portions of the town into the city of Lowell, they continually held important town offices and exerted an influence in that community second to none. We commend this effort of Capt. Reade as a valuable contribution to the history of North Middlesex.

WASHINGTON'S YOUTH: AN AUTHENTIC STATEMENT OF FACTS CONCERNING HIS EARLY CAREER.—Under this title J. M. Toner, M. D., of Washington, published two very interesting articles in the Washington *Evening Star*, Feb. 20 and Feb. 22, 1892. The title of the first article is "His Schoolboy Days," and that of the second is "Honors Early Gained." Much new matter relative to an interesting period of Washington's life is here preserved by one who has done much to illustrate the biography and writings of the "Father of his Country."

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think may be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of births, marriages, residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Chute.—The Chute Genealogies by William E. Chute of Swampscott, Mass. (a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from Lionel Chute the Ipswich schoolmaster) will soon be issued by Eben Putnam of the Salem Press. It will make a volume of about 400 pages. Price $4. There will be 276 families of the Chutes, besides which the author will give about forty collateral branches bearing the following names: Adams, Banks, Cheney, Chipman, Cogswell, Farnsworth, Foster, Gates, Hale, Harris, Hains, Hankinson, Marshall, Morse, Noyes, Parker, Potter, Randall, Rice, Ruggles, Sanford, Steadman, Taylor, Thurston, Van Buskirk, Weare, Whitman, Woodworth and Worster. Besides the American families there will be valuable English records.

Address, W. E. Chute, Swampscott.

Cutts.—The Cutts Genealogy by Cecil H. C. Howard, 256 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., announced in the REGISTER for January, 1887, page 102, we understand is now in the printer's hands.

Dodge.—A Genealogy of the Dodge Family of Essex County, Mass., is being prepared by Mr. Joseph T. Dodge of Madison, Wis. An introductory article on the subject will appear is the October number of the REGISTER. Circulars soliciting information are being issued.

Grosvenor.—S. L. Crissy, 1426 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., is compiling the History and Genealogical Record of the Grosvenor Family and has it in an advanced stage toward completion. He has already nearly two thousand names. There are probably many of the family, daughters married, whom he has not reached by correspondence, who are scattered all over the country. They are requested to send their records to Mr. Crissy. The family started from Roxbury, Mass., and settled in Pomfret, Ct., about 1700. One son of the original John, William by name, was a graduate of Harvard, settled in the ministry, went to South Carolina where he died. There is a rumor that he married and had two daughters.

Markham. E. A. Markham, A.M., M.D., P. O. Box 95, Durham, Connecticut, is preparing a genealogy of this family. The most of the name in this country are descendants of Deacon Daniel Markham (also spelled Marcum and Marcam), who came from England about 1665. Dr. Markham has also records of William of Middletown, 1650, complete; Nathaniel of Watertown, 1673; Jeremiah of Dover, 1659; Gov. William of Pennsylvania, 1681; John of New York and Virginia, 1720; and Mr. Markham of Virginia, 1635.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

Old Colony Historical Society.

Taunton, Massachusetts, April 18, 1892.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, the president, Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, D.D., in the chair.

Rev. Henry Clinton Graves D.D., of New Bedford, read a paper on "George Fox and Roger Williams—a Historical Study."

Charles A. Reed, chairman of a special committee to audit the treasurer's accounts, reported that the receipts during the year were $875.10, and the payments $655.96. The total fund in bank is $614.66, to which may be added $500, the legacy of the late John Wilson Smith of Providence, which is now in the savings bank.

Mr. John F. Montgomery was elected Auditor.

At the evening session Dea. Edgar H. Reed, the historiographer, read obituary notices of the following deceased members: Mr. Peter Chick, who died Jan. 22, in his 70th year; Rev. Ebenezer Dawes, who died at Lakeville, Jan. 29, in his 66th year; and Mrs. Anna Mason Fox, wife of Hon. William H. Fox, who died March 28, aged 52.*

James M. Cushman, a descendant of Robert Cushman, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, read a paper on "Cohannet Alewives and the Ancient Grist Mill at the Falls on Mill River."

Capt. John Williams Dean Hall, the librarian, reported a large number of valuable donations.

Maine Genealogical Society.

Portland, Wednesday, April 27, 1892.—A quarterly meeting was held this evening, the president, the Hon. Marquis F. King, in the chair.

Mr. Fabius M. Ray read a paper on the life and public services of Col. Thomas Westbrook, who is supposed to have been a native of Portsmouth, N. H., which was his residence till about 1730. Afterwards he became a resident of Falmouth, Me., and lived at Stroudwater,† now in the town of Westbrook which was named for him.

Mr. L. B. Chapman read a paper on the Knight family.

Dr. A. K. P. Meserve exhibited a book containing about 500 pages transcribed from the old records of Buxton, Me.

Maine Historical Society.

Portland, Monday, April 11, 1892.—The Society celebrated this evening the seventieth anniversary of its founding, at the Preble House, by a dinner, which occupied about two hours, and many interesting speeches and reminiscences. The latest nineteenth-century improvements were introduced into the exercises. A phonograph at one corner of the dining room discoursed orchestral music during the courses, while congratulations were received, through the long-distance telephone, from historical societies in the cities of New York, Worcester, Boston and Providence.

After the dinner, the president of the Society, James P. Baxter, A.M., delivered an address in which he called attention to the honorable career of the Society, mentioning many of those who in past years have held its offices.

A telegram was then read from the venerable Hon. James W. Bradbury, the predecessor of Mr. Baxter as president, dated Asheville, N. C., as follows: "My health is improved. I am with you to-night. All honor to the man who founded the Society." Letters were read from Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, LL.D., and Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis of Boston; Mr. Albion K. Parris of Washington, a grandson of Gov. Parris, the first president of the Society; and others.

* In the report of the last meeting (*ante*, p. 191), the name of the last member of whom a memorial sketch was read should be Charles Richmond Duxbury. He died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1891.

† A series of letters from Col. Thomas Westbrook and others, contributed by Mr. William B. Trask, was begun in the Register for January, 1890, and has been continued to the present time.

Speeches were next made by the Rev. Henry S. Burrage, D.D., Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, and Messrs. Franklin C. Payson, J. S. Locke and Clarence Hale. At the conclusion of Mr. Hale's remarks the gentlemen were grouped and a flash-light photograph was taken.

Rhode Island Historical Society.

Providence, Tuesday, January 11, 1892.—The seventieth annual meeting was held this evening in the Society's cabinet, in Waterman Street, the president, Hon. Horatio Rogers, in the chair.

President Rogers made a brief address, after which the following officers were elected:

President.—Hon. Horatio Rogers.

Vice Presidents.—E. Benjamin Andrews and Hon. George M. Carpenter.

Secretary.—Hon. Amos Perry.

Treasurer.—Richmond P. Everett.

Standing Committees.—Nominations—Albert V. Jencks, James E. Cranston and Edward I. Nickerson. Lectures—Amos Perry, Amasa M. Eaton and Reuben A. Guild. Building and Grounds—Royal C. Taft, I. C. Bates and Isaac H. Southwick. Library—William D. Ely, William B. Weeden and Howard W. Preston. Publication—E. Benjamin Andrews, W. F. B. Jackson and James G. Vose. Genealogical Researches—Henry E. Turner, John O. Austin and George T. Hart. Finance—Robert H. I. Goddard, Charles H. Smith and Richmond P. Everett. Audit Committee—Lewis J. Chase, Edwin Barrows and James Burdick. Procurators: Newport—George C. Mason; Woonsocket—Latimer W. Ballou; Scituate—Charles H. Fisher; North Kingstown—D. S. Baker, Jr.; Hopkinton—George H. Olney. The choice of a procurator for Pawtucket was left to the chair.

A resolution asking the Society to take into consideration the advisability of responding to a request for contributions to an historical collection to be made at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, was acted upon favorably, and a committee will be appointed at a future meeting.

Virginia Historical Society.

Richmond, Saturday, February 20, 1892.—A meeting of the executive committe was held this evening in the Society's rooms in the Westmoreland Club House, the president, William Wirt Henry, in the chair.

A large number of gifts were reported.

The president read a letter from H. B. Clay of Boston, regarding the Clay family of Virginia and Kentucky, and Mr. Brock read a letter from Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, stating that Mr. George R. Morse of New York designed to present to the Society a large part of the correspondence of Gov. John Page of Virginia.

Mr. Brock was authorized to print the current volume of the Society's Collections, which will comprise, with other matter, the valuable papers read before the Society at its meeting December 21 and 22, 1891.

Saturday, May 7.—A meeting of the executive committee was held this evening in the Society's rooms, President Henry in the chair.

A large number of gifts were reported, including an autograph letter of Washington. Several important matters regarding the interests of the Society were discussed.

Mr. Robert A. Brock, the secretary, and editor of the Society's publications, reported that the current volume of its Historical Collections (the eleventh) would soon be ready for distribution.

Thursday, May 26.—A special meeting of the committee was held this evening at the Westmoreland Club House.

A proposition was received from Mrs. John Stewart and her daughters to cede to the Society for its occupancy the historic building No. 707 East Franklin Street, which was the residence during the late war of General Robert E. Lee. The offer was accepted, and the president was requested to express to Mrs. Stewart the grateful appreciation of the Society of the considerate generosity, which, it is to be hoped, will greatly enhance the usefulness and popularity of the Society.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by HAMILTON ANDREWS HILL, A.M., Historiographer of the Society.

THE Historiographer would inform the Society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, which can be gathered are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, is provided. Four volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the year 1862. A fifth volume is ready for the press.

THOMAS COFFIN AMORY, A.M., a resident member of this Society, came from a family well known in Ireland as the Amorys of Bunratty. He was born in Boston, in a handsome house, still standing, on the corner of Beacon and Park Streets, 16 October, 1812. His parents were Jonathan and Mehitable (Sullivan); his grandparents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Coffin); and his great grandparents were Thomas and Rebekah (Holmes). This last named Thomas (son of Jonathan) was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1682, and came to Boston in 1719.

The subject of this sketch was sent to the Round Hill School, Northampton, at the age of ten, and remained there four years; he completed his preparation for college during the next two years under his father's roof, and graduated from Harvard College in 1830. He made a visit to Europe, and, on his return, began the study of the law under his uncle the Hon. William Sullivan, and joined him in the care of the family property. Mr. Amory began, early in life, to take an interest in historical investigation, at first in connection with the history of his own ancestry. In 1859, he published the life of his grandfather, James Sullivan, a warm friend of Samuel Adams, and governor of Massachusetts 1807–1809. He had been a member of the Historic Genealogical Society since 7 November, 1855, and now (8 September, 1859) he was elected into the Massachusetts Historical Society. In 1868, he published the Military Services and Public Life of Major General John Sullivan, of the Revolutionary army, and, in 1886, The Life of Admiral Coffin.

In 1858 Mr. Amory was chosen an alderman of the city of Boston, and in 1859 a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. "During the war he rendered magnificent service to the city in his position on the Board of Aldermen." He took much interest in the building of the City Hospital, and, as president of its Board of Trustees, he delivered the address at its dedication. He was greatly interested, also, in the erection of the Charity Building in Chardon Street. For an account of his efforts, with those of others, to save the Hancock House in 1863, see his remarks at the annual meeting of the Bostonian Society, 9 January, 1883, and City Document No. 56, 1863. He was equally interested in the preservation of the Old State House, and was one of the early members of the Bostonian Society, and for several years a director. He was an officer in Trinity Church, Boston, and gave to that religious society "of his time and means with the greatest liberality." We heartily concur in the summing up of his character by one of his intimate friends, in these words: "He was a brave, honest, liberal, patriotic, well-educated christian gentleman." He died at his home in Commonwealth Avenue, 20 August, 1889.

ROBERT BENNET FORBES, Esq., son of Ralph Bennet and Margaret (Perkins) Forbes, was born at Jamaica Plain, Mass., 18 September, 1804. His mother was a sister of the eminent Boston merchants, James and Thomas Handasyd Perkins, to whose "encouragement and assistance his distinguished career was in great measure due." The family on both sides was of Scotch descent. Mr. Forbes's grandfather, the Rev. John Forbes, married Dorothy Murray in Milton, 2 February, 1769. Her uncle, Robert Bennet, was a kinsman of, and served as midshipman under, Admiral, Lord Collingwood, and his name descended to the subject of this sketch.

Bennet Forbes entered the employ of his uncles, the Messrs. Perkins, when he was twelve years of age, but they did not wish him to be satisfied with merely a counting-room training. He was in the habit of dining with one of them on Sunday; and when it was his turn to be helped to pudding, he was asked how he would like to be eating plum duff off the Cape of Good Hope. The question was asked so often that he began to think that his mission in the world was to eat plum duff off the Cape of Good Hope. At thirteen he sailed for China in the "Canton Packet," shipping before the mast, going aloft and standing his regular watch, like any other sailor. At fifteen he made a second voyage, was third mate at sixteen, second mate at seventeen, and when he was twenty his uncles gave him the command of their favorite ship, the "Levant." He afterward commanded the "Nile," the "Danube" and the "Lintin." He continued his life on the ocean until 1832, when he established himself in business in Boston, and two years later was married to Miss Rose Greene Smith. His autobiography gives a graphic account of all his voyages, as well as of his varied experiences ashore.

In 1838, owing to commercial reverses, Captain Forbes sailed again for China, and soon became the head of the American house of Russell & Co. He was so successful, that at the end of three or four years he was able to return to the United States. In 1849 he again became a partner in the house of Russell & Co., and went to China by the overland route, taking passage from Boston in the steamship "Europa" on the voyage when she ran down an emigrant ship, the "Charles Bartlett," and rendering gallant service at the time of this disaster. He came home the next year, but retained an interest in the house, with some intermissions, until 1857.

Captain Forbes took the deepest interest in everything relating to the welfare of seamen; he was an active member of the Massachusetts Humane Society, and one of the founders of the Sailors' Snug Harbor. He invented what is known as the Forbes Rig, by which the handling of heavy topsails is facilitated; and he was concerned with Colonel Perkins in the building of the propeller ship "Massachusetts" (launched in Boston, 22 July, 1845), which sailed from New York for Liverpool in September, 1845. She was the first American screw steamer to cross the Atlantic; and, with the exception of the "Savannah," the first American steamer to perform this voyage. Captain Forbes sent the first steam vessel to China, under the American flag, the propeller schooner "Midas"; and the first to India, the propeller barque "Edith." In this early appreciation of the screw for ocean steamship navigation, he was far in advance of his time; for, after he had made his experiments, the Collins and California lines of steamers came into existence, all of them constructed with huge paddle wheels.

In 1847, Captain Forbes commanded the United States sloop "Jamestown," which took a cargo of food from Boston to Cork Harbor, and superintended the distribution of the cargo. While staying at what is now known as Queenstown, he became acquainted with the family of Mr. James Scott, a prominent merchant there, and corresponded with them for many years. In 1870, he was one of the Boston Board of Trade party which made an excursion to California, in the first Pullman train that ever crossed the continent. He delivered a lecture in San Francisco, in which he contrasted the place as he first saw it in 1825, with the noble city whose people had given him and his fellow travellers so hearty a welcome. Always an energetic, enterprising man, he was active, useful and honored to the last. He died in Boston, 23 November, 1889, in his eighty-sixth year. He took an interest in many societies; he became a member of the Historic Genealogical Society, 2 February, 1870, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 10 January, 1861. He was a worshipper and one of the vestry at King's Chapel.

NATHAN ALLEN, M.D., LL.D., was born at Princeton, Mass., April 13, 1813, and was educated in the public and private schools there, before studying medicine in Philadelphia, which he did soon after graduating at Amherst College in 1837. He was a diligent student both in College and at the Medical School, and distinguished himself by the medical thesis which he wrote upon his graduation from the professional school. He devoted himself at that time and for some years afterwards to the study of phrenology, which was much in vogue among young physicians fifty and sixty years ago,—Dr. Samuel G. Howe and Dr. George Combe being among the eminent medical men who favored the hypothesis of Gall and Spurzheim. Although phrenology has lost rank as a science since 1850, it was of service both to Dr. Howe and Dr. Allen in turning their attention to the material basis of mental operations; to which both of them devoted much study in subsequent years. Dr. Allen established himself as a physician in Lowell, Mass., when it was a small manufacturing city, but famous throughout the world from the character of the operatives who then filled the cotton mills of that place. In a long course of years Dr. Allen became more familiar, through his extensive practice, with the sanitary needs and disadvantages of manufacturing towns,—particularly their tendency towards overcrowding in tenement houses, and towards the increase of insanity among their population,—than most persons of his time. Hence, when by the wise foresight of Gov. Andrew, a State Board was established in Massachusetts in 1863, to consider the condition of the poor in respect to their health, sanity, support and charitable aid, Dr. Allen was one of the first to be appointed a member of this oldest Board of State Charities in the United States. He was one of the first, and also the last, to serve as chairman of this Board; and when the new Board, with more ample powers, replaced it in 1879, Dr. Allen was appointed by his friend and neighbor, Gov. Talbot, a member of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity. He was the first chairman of the Lunacy Committee of this Board, having previously served as a special Lunacy Commissioner, with Wendell Phillips as his colleague. He continued a member of the State Board until 1880, when he retired after a continuous service of nearly twenty years; during which time he had written most of the essays which were collected a few years later in the useful volume which was published by him.

Besides this great public service rendered by Dr. Allen, he officiated for years as consulting physician of the great State Almshouse at Tewksbury, as chairman of the City Board of Health in Lowell, as president of the Massachusetts Medical Society for a single year, and in other positions to which his attainments and experience entitled him. He wrote fluently and copiously on many subjects, professional or official, and connected his name with various improvements in the charitable system of Massachusetts, and the numerous establishments for the insane, the poor, etc., which he visited during a quarter of a century. He was also one of the first to call attention to what has become a familiar topic among economists and statistical writers both in the United States and in Europe,—the decreasing birth rate among the native population of New England, and the preponderance thus given to recent immigrants and their children in this portion of the United States. Connected with these facts, which he studied closely and pointed out with clearness, he advanced a theory of physical organization somewhat peculiar, and which has not yet recommended itself to general acceptance. He died in Lowell, January 1, 1889, in consequence of an accident, and was buried amid sincere demonstrations of sorrow among the community where he had so long performed the duties of the Good Samaritan, which naturally fall to the physician who practises among the poor.

Dr. Allen, who had given a part of his industrious researches to local history and genealogy, was elected a resident member of this Society, May 3, 1858, but resigned April 1, 1861. He was reëlected Jan. 6, 1886. He was faithful to whatever he undertook; was interested in many good causes, and will be long remembered by those who were associated with him. He left a widow and several daughters, but no son to perpetuate his name.

By F. B. Sanborn, A.B., of Concord, Mass.

REV. DAVID QUIMBY CUSHMAN, A.B., a life member, elected to membership March 7, 1866, died at Warren, Me., Oct. 13, 1889. He was the sixth child of Kenelm and Hannah (Boynton: Nutter) Cushman, of Wiscasset, Maine, and was born in that town Dec. 2, 1806. He was the eighth generation in descent

from Robert[1] Cushman, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, through Elder Thomas,[2] Thomas,[3] Robert,[4] Robert,[5] Robert,[6] and Kenelm[7] Cushman, his father. He prepared for college under Rev. Hezekiah Packard, D.D., then the congregational minister at Wiscasset. He entered Bowdoin College in 1826 and was graduated in 1830. The year following he taught school, a part of the time in New York city. In September, 1831, he entered Andover Theological Seminary, and was graduated in 1834. Some months succeeding he was employed by the Maine Missionary Society and preached in the towns of Litchfield, New Sharon and Pittston in that state. In the spring of 1835 he went to Millville, Mass., on the Blackstone river and in the town of Mendon. He was ordained as an evangelist in Millville, June 23, 1836. He continued as acting pastor at that place till November, 1837. On the 7th of February, 1838, he was installed at Boothbay, Me. In May, 1843, he left that place and went to Richmond, Me., where he was acting pastor one year. On the 26th of October, 1844, he was installed at Newcastle, Me., and remained there till Oct. 27, 1855, also supplying Bremen. At Bristol he was acting pastor 1855–6; and May 20, 1857, was installed at Warren, where he continued to be the pastor till Aug. 20, 1863. He was acting pastor at Bremen 1863–5, and of Hubbardston, Mass., 1865–8. He resided at Bath, Me., without charge 1868 to 1886, and afterwards at Warren till his death.

He married, Feb. 13, 1838, Miss Emeline Henry Sewall, daughter of Dea. David and Eliza (Crosby) Sewall of Bath, Me., who died March 27, 1886. They had one daughter, Emeline Augusta, born June 21, 1841.

He was the author of "The History of Ancient Sheepscot and Newcastle, including Early Pemaquid, Damariscotta and other Contiguous Places," 1882, 8vo. pp. 458, noticed in the REGISTER for April, 1883, p. 221. He was also the author of various pamphlets and newspaper articles. He contributed articles to the fourth and sixth volumes of the Collections of the Maine Historical Society. An autobiography, with a portrait, will be found in Lieut.-Gov. Cushman's Cushman Genealogy, pp. 376–80. See also Congregational Year Book for 1890, page 23.

By John Ward Dean, A.M.

FREDERIC MILTON BALLOU, ESQ., a resident member, elected Oct. 3, 1883, died at Providence, R. I., May 4, 1889, in his 71st year. He was the son of Alexander and Fanny (Sweetzer) Ballou, of Cumberland, R. I., and was born in that town June 21, 1818. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from his emigrant ancestor Maturin[1] Ballou, who settled at Providence, through James,[2] Obadiah,[3] Rev. Abner,[4] Abner[5] and Alexander,[6] his father.

He was educated in the district school on Cumberland Hill. In 1832 he entered the counting room of Messrs. W. and Darius D. Farnum, woolen manufacturers at Waterford in Blackstone, Mass. In 1840, Mr. D. D. Farnum, the junior partner, died, and his labors fell to Mr. Ballou, who then held the position of book keeper. "From this time he was confidential clerk and paymaster till 1846, when he was put in charge of the Millville Woolen Mill as superintendent. In 1848, in company with Evans and Seagrave of Providence, he leased the Farnum Mill No. 2, at Waterford, and carried on the manufacture of fancy cassimeres till 1856, when on account of sickness he removed to Keene, N. H. From 1857 to 1859 he was managing agent of the Broadbrook Woolen Mill at Broadbrook, Conn. In 1860 he removed to Providence. He resumed business at Waterford, Mass., with his old partners, and continued it with good results till 1872, when he retired from active busness in that line." He was a director in various banks in Woonsocket, R. I., Keene, N. H., and Providence, R. I. He was a member of the Providence city council from 1878 to 1880, and represented that city in the Rhode Island legislature in 1870 and 1883. "He was well known in Blackstone valley as a practical woolen manufacturer, a good financier and a systematic business man." He rendered much service in the preparation and publication of Adin Ballou's "The Ballous of America." See REGISTER, vol. 43, p. 116.

He married 1st, Sept. 16, 1841, Sarah Allen Arnold, daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Allen) Arnold of Smithfield, R. I. She died Feb. 12, 1843, and he married 2d, July 13, 1847, Nancy Cummings, daughter of Amos and Nancy (Hastings) Cummings of Marlboro', N. H. By his first wife he had: 1, Charles Frederick, born Aug. 4, 1842, died Oct. 29, 1864. By his second wife he had: 2, William Herbert, born July 17, 1849, who married Lizzie Belle Broughton, and is a merchant in Providence.

By John Ward Dean, A.M.

from Robert[1] Cushman, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, through Elder Thomas,[2] Thomas,[3] Robert,[4] Robert,[5] Robert,[6] and Kenelm[7] Cushman, his father. He prepared for college under Rev. Hezekiah Packard, D.D., then the congregational minister at Wiscasset. He entered Bowdoin College in 1826 and was graduated in 1830. The year following he taught school, a part of the time in New York city. In September, 1831, he entered Andover Theological Seminary, and was graduated in 1834. Some months succeeding he was employed by the Maine Missionary Society and preached in the towns of Litchfield, New Sharon and Pittston in that state. In the spring of 1835 he went to Millville, Mass., on the Blackstone river and in the town of Mendon. He was ordained as an evangelist in Millville, June 23, 1835. He continued as acting pastor at that place till November, 1837. On the 7th of February, 1838, he was installed at Boothbay, Me. In May, 1842, he left that place and went to Richmond, Me., where he was acting pastor one year. On the 25th of October, 1843, he was installed at Newcastle, Me., and remained there till Oct. 27, 1850, also supplying Bremen. At Bristol he was acting pastor 1855-6; and May 25, 1857, was installed at Warren, where he continued to be the pastor till Aug. 30, 1863. He was acting pastor at Bremen 1863-5, and of Hubbardston, Mass., 1865-8. He resided at Bath, Me., without charge 1869 to 1880, and afterwards at Warren till his death.

He married, Feb. 13, 1839, Miss Emeline Honey Sewall, daughter of Hon. David and Eliza (Crosby) Sewall of Bath, Me., who died March 27, 1888. They had one daughter, Emeline Augusta, born June 21, 1841.

He was the author of "The History of Ancient Sheepscot and Newcastle, including Early Pemaquid, Damariscotta and other Contiguous Places," 1882, 8vo, pp. 458, noticed in the Register for April, 1883, p. 221. He was also the author of various pamphlets and newspaper articles. He contributed articles to the fourth and sixth volumes of the Collections of the Maine Historical Society. An autobiography, with a portrait, will be found in Lieut. Gov. Cushman's Cushman Genealogy, pp. 378-80. See also Congregational Year Book for 1890, page 28.

By John Ward Dean, A.M.

Frederic Mitchell Ballou, Esq., a resident member, elected Oct. 4, 1876, died at Providence, R. I., May 4, 1889, in his 71st year. He was the son of Alexander and Fanny (Sweetser) Ballou, of Cumberland, R. I. and was born in that town June 21, 1818. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from his emigrant ancestor Maturin[1] Ballou, who settled at Providence, through James,[2] Obadiah,[3] Rev. Abner,[4] Abner[5] and Alexander,[6] his father.

He was educated in the district school on Cumberland Hill. In 1833 he entered the counting room of Messrs. W. and Darius D. Farnum, woolen manufacturers at Waterford in Blackstone, Mass. In 1840, Mr. D. D. Farnum, the junior partner, died, and his labors fell to Mr. Ballou, who then held the position of book keeper. "From this time he was confidential clerk and paymaster till 1846, when he was put in charge of the Millville Woolen Mill as superintendent. In 1848, in company with Evans and Seagrave of Providence, he leased the Farnum Mill No. 2 at Waterford, and carried on the manufacture of fancy cassimeres till 1856, when on account of sickness he removed to Keene, N. H. From 1857 to 1859 he was managing agent of the Broadbrook Woolen Mill at Broadbrook, Conn. In 1860 he removed to Providence. He resumed business at Waterford, Mass., with his old partners, and continued it with good results till 1873, when he retired from active business in that city." He was a director in various banks in Woonsocket, R. I., Keene, N. H., and Providence, R. I. He was a member of the Providence city council from 1878 to 1880, and represented that city in the Rhode Island legislature in 1880 and 1881. "He was well known in Blackstone valley as a practical woolen manufacturer, a good financier and a systematic business man." "He rendered much service in the preparation and publication of Adin Ballou's 'The Ballous of America.'" See Register, vol. 43, p. 119.

He married 1st, Sept. 16, 1841, Sarah Allen Arnold, daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Allen) Arnold of Smithfield, R. I. She died Feb. 12, 1846, and he married 2d, July 15, 1847, Nancy Cummings, daughter of Amos and Nancy (Hosking) Cummings of Marlboro', N. H. By his first wife he had: 1. Charles Frederick, born Aug. 4, 1842, died Oct. 29, 1861. By his second wife he had: 2. William Herbert, born July 17, 1849, who married Lizzie Belle Bringham, and is a merchant in Providence.

By John Ward Dean, A.M.

ABIJAH PERKINS MARVIN, A.M., resident member, was born in Lyme, Conn., 1 February, 1813. His parents were Asahel and Azubah (Sill) Marvin. Through his father, Asahel, the line ascended through Timothy, Elisha, Reynold, Reynold, to Reynold who came from England and was in Hartford, Conn., in 1636, with his brother Mathew, on Front Street, North End. "He settled in Farmington, on the Main Street, and afterward in Saybrook, in that part which is on the east side of the Connecticut River, and is now Old Lyme, about half way from Lyme Street to Blackhall, the seat of the Griswolds." "He, the first Reynold, and a captain, was living when Lyme was made a town. Here lived and died his son, Lieutenant Reynold, and his grandson, Deacon, Lyme's Captain, Reynold. Azubah Sill was descended from Captain Joseph Sill, son of John Sill, of Cambridge, Mass. (See Sewall's Diary, Vol. II., p. 257).

Abijah Marvin attended the district school in Lyme until he was fourteen; the next six years he spent in printing offices, doing all parts of the work, which, he used to say afterward, was an excellent training for him. He fitted for college at the high school in Brattleboro, Vt., and graduated at Washington, (now Trinity) College, Hartford, Conn., in 1839. He took his Master's degree in course.

Mr. Marvin taught in schools of all grades, district, high and private, in the academy, and as tutor in college, and all this work he considered an important part of his own education. Most of it was done before entering upon his life work, the gospel ministry. He taught a public school in Delaware in 1832–3, and a private school in Virginia in 1840–1. After much intercourse with planters and slaveholders, he came back to the North in 1841, "with the fixed conviction that slavery would never be given up without bloodshed. This experience," he said, "deepened my abhorrence of slavery, and gave a tone to my life till the war closed."

Mr. Marvin studied theology at New Haven, graduating from the seminary there with the class of 1842. He was ordained, 10 January, 1844, pastor of the Congregational Church, Winchendon Village, now the North Congregational Church, Winchendon, and he held this charge until 23 August, 1866. He served, for a year or two, as agent of the American Congregational Association, and collected money for the purchase of a Congregational House. He was associate editor of the Boston Recorder in 1867, and was at Worcester, without a charge, in 1869–70.

Mr. Marvin served as acting pastor of the Congregational Church in Lancaster from 1870 to 1872, and in the latter year (1 May) was installed as its pastor. He was dismissed from this charge 21 October, 1875, but continued to reside in Lancaster until his death, 19 October, 1889. He was a diligent student and writer, and besides some sermons, and articles in the New Englander and Bibliotheca Sacra, he published a History of Winchendon, of Lancaster, and of Worcester in the War of the Rebellion; he was also the author of a considerable portion of the History of Worcester County, a work of two large octavo volumes. He left the *MS.* of a Life of Cotton Mather, which, it is hoped, will soon be given to the public.

Mr. Marvin was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853, representing Winchendon. He became a member of this Society, 2 April, 1884. He married, 5 March, 1845, Caroline, daughter of Micah and Roxy (Richardson) Holbrook.

SAMUEL AUSTIN ALLIBONE, A.M., LL.D.—This distinguished author was a native of Philadelphia, Pa., where he was born on the 17th of April, 1816. In early life he followed a mercantile career, but soon became interested in literary pursuits. His first prominent work was "A Review by a Layman of a Work entitled 'New Themes for the Protestant Clergy,'" which was published at Philadelphia in 1852. This was followed by his "'New Themes' Condemned" in 1853.

The work, however, which has given Mr. Allibone a world-wide fame was his "A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors." The first volume of this great publication was issued in 1854, and on the whole work he labored continuously for upwards of twenty years, the second and third volumes not appearing until 1871. The first volume contains 1005 pages, octavo. the second 1321, and the third, including the copious indexes arranged in departments, 814; making a total number for the entire work of 3140 pages. The author revised the last proof-sheet of his great production on the last day of the year 1870.

This magnificent evidence of the enterprise, industry, research and good judgment of its author has commanded the attention of the most eminent scholars and authors of recent times. Such men as Prescott, Wiseman, Everett, Bancroft, Irving, Sparks, Ticknor, Bryant, Peabody, Macaulay, Holmes, Whipple, Hillard, Felton, Winthrop, Beecher, Mann, Willis, Dana, Verplanck, Halleck, Whittier and Lossing, with many others, have spoken of it in terms of high praise. The work contains over forty-six thousand articles and forty indexes of subjects.

Mr. Allibone was also the author of "An Alphabetical Index to the New Testament," published at Philadelphia in 1868; "The Divine Origin of the Holy Scriptures," 1869; "The Union Bible Companion," 1871; "Poetical Quotations, British and American, from Chaucer to Tennyson," containing 550 authors, 425 subjects and 13,600 quotations, published at Philadelphia in 1873; "Prose quotations from Socrates to Macaulay," Philadelphia, 1876; and "Great Authors of all Ages, Selections from Prose Works of Eminent Writers," Philadelphia, 1879; all of which show much discrimination and judgment. Some minor publications also attest his industry and research.

Mr. Allibone took great interest in religious literature. He was the book-editor and corresponding secretary of the American Sunday School Union from 1867 to 1873 and from 1877 to 1879. In the latter year he moved from Philadelphia to New York, and became librarian of the Lenox Library. He was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, June 3, 1857, and died at Lucerne, Switzerland, Sept. 2, 1889, aged 73 years, 4 months and 16 days, leaving a widow who had assisted him in his literary labors, and one child, a daughter, the wife of Charles Carver of the Philadelphia Bar.

By O. B. Stebbins, Esq., of South Boston.

Rev. Fordyce Mitchell Hubbard, D.D., was the son of Roswell Hubbard, and was born at Cummington, Mass., January 13, 1809. Subsequently, the family removed to Northampton. He graduated at Williams College in 1828, and served as tutor there from 1831 to 1832. In 1829 he married Martha Henshaw Bates, daughter of the Hon. Isaac Chapman Bates, subsequently U. S. senator from Massachusetts. He was rector of an Episcopal church in Newbern, N. C., for some years, and was called thence in 1849 to become Professor of Latin in the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, which office he held till 1868. Soon after the close of the civil war he removed to Manlius, N. Y., where he served some years as principal of a school for boys as well as rector of a neighboring parish. When his ability to labor ceased, he returned to Raleigh, N. C., and after a brief survival was found dead at his bedside in the attitude of prayer, 1 September, 1888.

In the year 1860 he received the degree of D.D., both from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and from Columbia College, N. Y. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society, Dec. 5, 1855.

By Lewis J. Dudley, Esq., of Northampton, Mass.

Rev. William Thomas Smithett, D.D., of Omemee, Ontario, Canada, was the son of Thomas Davis Smithett, of Dover in Kent, England, and was born in that town April 2, 1822. He spent most of his childhood to 1830 in Calais, France. From that date he was educated in private schools in Dover. He studied for the ministry, and before he was twenty years of age he was appointed and commissioned as Lay Reader in the Anglican Church for the foreign field, 1841–2. He officiated as lay reader in British Guiana for a number of years. He was ordained Deacon Sept. 25, 1845, by the bishop of Guiana in the Church of St. George, Georgetown, Demarara. He came to the United States and became rector of Grace Church, Honesdale, Pa., in 1849, and was rector of the Church of the Ascension, Esopus, and Holy Spirit, Rondout, N. Y., to Nov., 1851. While located at Esopus he was ordained priest in Grace Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1851. He was instituted rector of Christ Church, Boston, Mass., in 1852. In 1860, he was transferred to the diocese of Illinois, and was successively rector of Grace Church, Galesburgh; Emmanuel Church, Rockford; and St. Matthew's, Kenosha, to 1868. He was appointed in August, 1868, to the incumbency of Hastings and Norwood on the Trent, diocese of Toronto, Canada. Thence he was transferred to the incumbency of Lindsay, 1871, and lastly was inducted as rector of the church at Omemee, Sept., 1881. He died

there March 24, 1888, in his sixty-sixth year. He was elected a resident member of this Society Feb. 3, 1858, and a corresponding member Dec. 7, 1859. He received the degree of A.M. from Norwich University, Vt., 1856, and that of D.D. from Nebraska College, 1873.

He married, Feb. 3, 1845, in St. Peter's Church, Leguan, British Guiana, Sarah Rogers Gordon, born in Liverpool, England, June 26, 1825. They had children: 1, William Brett, born in Leguan, Jan. 22, 1846; 2, Christiana Frances, born on Essequebo, Nov. 26, 1847; 3 and 4, a son and a daughter born and died in Esopus, N. Y.; 5, Sarah Elizabeth Gordon, born in Boston, Aug. 12, 1852; 6, Charles Edward Boxer, born in Boston, April 6, 1855; 7, Mary Hamilton, born in Boston, May 15, 1857; 8, Charlotte Agnes, born in Boston, April 16, 1859; and 9, Alfred, born and died in Galesburgh, 1862.

By John Ward Dean, A.M.

BOOK NOTICES.

The editor requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

The Genesis of the Massachusetts Town, and the Development of Town-Meeting Government. By Charles Francis Adams, Abner C. Goodell, Jr., Mellen Chamberlain and Edward Channing. [Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, January, 1892.] Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1892. Pamphlet. 8vo. pp. 94.

These important papers, the productions of our best students in colonial and provincial history, deserve careful attention; for they reach conclusions different from those hitherto accepted by historians. If these are to stand, much current Massachusetts early history will need revision. Undoubtedly, in England, the Massachusetts Bay Company, the parent of the Colony, was an association of London merchants, similar to the Dorchester adventurers and others. As, with the bringing of the charter to this side of the water, the commercial organization developed, gradually, into the government of a community, otherwise ungoverned, and took upon itself the elements of statehood, so the individual constitutent communities, unincorporated, assumed the only form of democracy, or home rule, with which they were familiar and in which only were they experienced. It was so in the Plymouth settlement, ten years previous. English law and liberty, in like manner, had at an earlier date blossomed into civil government at Pemaquid and Sagadahoc in New England and at Jamestown in Virginia. This method of proceeding was that of the parish of England, itself the creature of the Conqueror, by virtue of his Norman sapience from the Saxon tithing and gemot and the Norsk thing. The very names and duties of the official are competent evidence. The settlers had no love for the parish as a system of church and state union. They were not tolerant. Neither they nor their oppressors knew the blessing of living together in unity. They were resolved to have none others than those of like opinions with themselves. But, beyond all, they were Englishmen, and, stern as they were in anti-prelacy and anti-papistry, they were resolved that the folkmeet should not deal with things spiritual, and the church should not meddle with things temporal. They did not essay this as an experiment, but entered directly upon its accomplishment in their town meetings. There was no preamble, no written constitution: but, far better, there was the resolute determination of free, independent wills. In that way only they proposed to live. The freedom of the town meeting often appeared in the meetings of the church, and the cant phrases "of the godly" in the records of the meetings for prudential affairs; for their constituencies were nearly identical. With the march of time, the two have grown wide apart; the one is the valued, cherished source and guardian of the liberties of all New England; the other is the proud possession of a sect, whose influence far outweighs its numbers.

Mr. Adams clearly sets forth the parallel between the commercial enterprises of the 17th and the 19th centuries. The "planters" are the stockholders; the executive head, the "Governor," is now the president; the "selectmen" are the directors; the "General Court" are the regular stated meetings; the "plantation" is, today, the railroad or other company whose charter is the source of the right to do business. The plantation meetings were held for the making of rates, as the tax list was then denominated, for the ordering of prudential and material affairs, for providing for the common defence and for the election of officers. As, with the growth of the settlements, these interests become paramount, the meetings become town meetings and go upon record. The plantation meetings, strictly so-called, were of a private nature, purely financial, and are not upon the town record. It is not improbable, thinks Dr. Channing, that some of these plantation records may yet be found in England.

All lovers of our local history will read these papers with large interest. The discussion is forcible, and by the ablest minds conversant with the subject. If they do not lead to exact and definite conclusions, it is because, in the present state of historical knowledge, the data for exactitude are not attainable. Whichever of the views, maintained by these gentlemen, may be accepted by the reader, none will gainsay the conclusion of Judge Chamberlain, that these towns "after a few years learned to manage their municipal affairs with such wisdom and success that, in the course of time, they so enlarged their views that, without overstepping the bounds the law had set up, they became a power which modified the action of the government, and, in the fulness of time, most effectual agencies in the dismemberment of the empire, and so famous throughout the civilized world."

It is greatly to be regretted that many of the authorities quoted exist only in manuscript, some in the hands even of private parties. As such they are liable to decay, depredation and destruction. If the towns themselves cannot see their duty in preservation, by printing, of these priceless records, it would seem a proper place for the exercise of the eminent domain of the Commonwealth, either by entrance itself upon the work, or injunction by statute upon the towns, parishes and counties with whom the records now are.

By George A. Gordon, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.

History of the town of Oxford, Massachusetts, with genealogies and notes on persons and estates. By GEORGE F. DANIELS. Oxford: published by the Author with co-operation of the Town. 1892. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 856. Price $4.00, or $4.30 when sent by mail.

Every native of this ancient town, unsurpassed by inland towns of Massachusetts for beauty of location, will welcome this volume with pride. The community was never incorporated as a town, but grew into form and endowment as an existent fact recognized by common consent. It took its place among the out-lying frontier towns of two centuries ago unquestioned. The proprietary interest of the beautiful, extensive plain, on whose well-watered, productive soil it was located, was granted by the general court and confirmed, as its owners claimed, "by the Kingdon of Great Britain." The remarkable settlement of the Huguenots here was the salient point in its early history. These gentle, polished refugees, lacking the grit and gristle of the English recusants, were unable to cope with the hostility of the wild Indian and abandoned their improvements. After the Indian war was closed and the new century advanced a dozen years, Englishmen, from other towns in the colony, resettled and occupied the spot. This was permanent. Their garrisons overawed the remnant of the savages. The ecclesiastical interests, as elsewhere, dominated the civil; and the meagre taxes were steadily fortified by encroachments upon non-residents and absentees, who held titles to some estates. In 1720, a "Gospel Church" was formed and, in 1721, Rev. John Campbell from the north of Scotland was ordained, and spent the remainder of his life among this people. He soon became the most influential citizen in political and social affairs. He was the minister, the physician, the judge and the peace-maker of the little community. Good reasons are given for the belief that he was a political refugee, and that from him rightfully proceeds the inheritance of the Scottish earldom of Loudon. In 1733 the earliest school was established. The population had reached the limit whereat the statute required the provision of a school-master; so the town voted liberally, and private contributions made up

the deficit. In 1788 district schools were established, in 1853 a grammar school, and in 1856 a high school. These several items, with ample exhibition of the military and business career of the inhabitants, Mr. Daniels has felicitously set forth in paragraphs with appropriate headings. A chapter on the "Older Homesteads" is unique and embodies most valuable information. It traces the several homesteads under the title of their earliest owner, through the conveyances, to the present holders; furnishing ready means for the determination of ancestral estates and the location of family residences.

We are very glad to find that one half the volume, and more than half the contents, is devoted to the genealogies of all whose names appear on the records of the town down to 1850. Each notice of the heads of families, and their prominent members, is accompanied with pertinent remarks, descriptive and characteristic of the individuals. This is a very graceful addition to the ordinary interest of genealogy. Many quaint, engaging and valuable documents, traditions, incidents and miscellaneous matters, unused in the general history, are grouped under appropriate headings in an appendix. Separate indices for the history proper, of names in the genealogy out of alphabetical order, and of the homesteads, are supplied at the close of the volume.

The editorial labors, which must have been very large, are well done, the book is well printed on good paper by Mr. Charles Hamilton, of Worcester, and deserves a place in every public library. Other towns in South Worcester, carved from the ancient limits of Oxford, should supplement this volume with like histories of themselves. The illustrations, consisting chiefly of views, landscapes and scenery in and about the town, are unusually beautiful. They are well executed by Mr. W. P. Allen, of Gardner.

By George A. Gordon, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.

The Sabbath in Puritan New England. By ALICE MORSE EARLE. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1891. University Press: John Wilson & Son, Cambridge. 12 mo. pp. 335.

It is impossible to do justice in the small space allotted me, to the many beauties and excellencies of the book before me. After carefully reading and re-reading it, the first thought that comes uppermost in my mind is, that no lover of history, no lover of good literature, can afford to be without so valuable a work, a work evidently the result of years of patient labor, of careful research, and of earnest love for all that was beautiful and noble in the lives of the early dwellers in New England, lives full of toil and suffering, yet upheld by a firm faith in the justice and mercy of God.

How touching is the following picture of a scene in public worship: "I have seen within a few years, in a country church, a feeble, white-haired old deacon rise tremblingly at the preacher's solemn words "Let us unite in prayer," and stand with bowed head throughout the long prayer; thus pathetically clinging to the reverent custom of the olden time, he rendered tender tribute to vanished youth, gave equal tribute to eternal hope and faith, and formed a beautiful emblem of patient readiness for the last solemn summons."

The book contains a wealth and variety of information bearing upon the colonial history of our dearly-loved New England, and cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to all who dwell in New England, or who have New-England blood in their veins. The writer is thoroughly in sympathy with her subject, and, though of Puritan descent, does not hesitate to criticise some features of the Puritan belief and of the customs and habits of the people. She does not, however, fail to render due justice and praise to their simple, manly, God-fearing lives. Gladly would I quote, if space permitted, her graphic account of the pathetic yet noble confession of Judge Sewall—that splendid type of the Puritan character—of his terrible mistake in condemning to death the poor victims of the witchcraft delusion. The writer is the fortunate possessor of a remarkably clear and charming style, and her book abounds in many witty passages and turns of thought. It will be of special interest to those of an antiquarian turn of mind, as the author has drawn from many and varied sources of information, not easily accessible to the general reader.

I cannot better close this imperfect notice than by quoting the following passage from the last chapter of the book: "What those brave, stern men and women were, as well as what they looked, is known to us all, and cannot be dwelt upon here, any more than can here be shown and explained the details of

their religious faith and creed. Patient, frugal, God-fearing and industrious, cruel and intolerant sometimes, but never cowardly, sternly obeying the word of God in the spirit and the letter, but erring sometimes in the interpretation thereof,—surely they had no traits to shame us, to keep us from thrilling with pride at the drop of their blood which runs in our backsliding veins. Nothing can more plainly show their distinguishing characteristics, nothing is so fully typical of the motive, the spirit of their lives, as their reverent observance of the Lord's day."

By Rev. Daniel Rollins, of Boston, Mass.

The Vital Record of Rhode Island, 1636-1850. By JAMES N. ARNOLD. Vols. II. and III. Providence County. Pages xxxix., 397; xxxv., 443. Providence, R. I.: Published by the Narragansett Historical Publishing Company. Price $5.00 each in cloth.

These valuable volumes are now ready for delivery. Volume II. contains the City of Providence and the Towns of Cranston, Johnston and North Providence; Vol. III. the Towns of Gloucester, Burrillville, Scituate, Foster, Cumberland and Smithfield.

Providence is the largest and most populous County in the State, having more than two-thirds of its inhabitants. This work, therefore, embracing as it does every birth, marriage and death, as recorded in the records of the various Towns, from 1636 to 1850, must prove a valuable assistant as a work of reference unto every student who shall have occasion to consult its pages. Every marriage is given at length under the groom, with book and page of the original record. This, as far as possible, is continued in the births and deaths. Every item of value in the original record is here presented in each instance. Every Town has its separate pagination as well as its indexes, which are arranged so as to show: i. The names of the families given in the body of the work. ii. The names occurring promiscuously. iii. The names of places mentioned in the text.

These indexes, if first consulted, will at once give the name or place sought for, and save therefore much valuable time to the reader, whose time for research is limited. The marriages are arranged in a very natural manner, giving first the earliest one of the name in the record and followed by each one of that name chronologically to 1850. The births are given in groups showing the members of the family in natural order, and followed by other families of that name, in similar order, down to 1850. The deaths are given strictly chronologically.

In brief, the plan of the compiler is to reflect, as near as possible, the order of the original record, at the same time to give a presentation of the matter treated so that it will be at once understood by the reader.

Those who have examined the first volume of this work (Kent County) have expressed themselves very decidedly in its favor, particularly in its natural arrangement; many of them have pronounced it a model for future works of like character.

The two volumes make a total of 914 pages, imperial quarto size, and contain more than 62,000 separate items. It is printed at the lowest price possible consistent with successful publication. * * *

History of Bethel, formerly Sudbury Canada, Oxford County, Maine, 1768-1890. With a Brief Sketch of Hanover and Family Statistics. Compiled by WILLIAM B. LATHAM. Augusta, Me.: Press of Maine Farmer. 1891. 8vo. pp. xv.+ 688.

The town of Bethel in Maine was originally the plantation of Sudbury Canada. It was granted to the descendants of soldiers who went from Sudbury, Mass., and the adjacent towns, on the Expedition to Canada in 1690. A petition for such a grant was presented to the Massachusetts General Court in 1737 and another in 1768. In June of the latter year a township in the District of Maine was granted to the petitioners, situated on both sides of the Amariscoggin river. Several years after a settlement was begun there, and gradually it grew to be a flourishing plantation. In June, 1796, it was incorporated as a town by the name of Bethel, a name said to have been suggested by the Rev. Eliphaz Chapman.

Dr. Lapham, the author of the work before us, has had much experience in compiling works upon local and family history. As was to be expected he has here presented to the natives and citizens of Bethel a faithful and exhaustive history of that town—a town in which he, himself, spent the earliest years of

his life, and even then interested himself in gathering from all accessible sources the facts and romance in its annals.

The book is handsomely printed, profusely illustrated and well indexed. Two hundred pages or nearly one-third of the work is devoted to genealogy, so much sought for in these days.

An Official Tour along the Eastern Coast of the Regency of Tunis, Geography and History of the Country, and Manners and Customs of the People. By AMOS PERRY, LL.D. Providence, R. I.: Standard Printing Company. 1891. 8vo. pp. iv.+110. Price $1.00. Address, Amos Perry, Providence, R. I.

Dr. Amos Perry, the secretary and librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, held from 1862 to 1867 the office of United States consul at Tunis. In 1869, he published an elaborate work entitled "Carthage and Tunis, Past and Present," an octavo of five hundred pages. The pamphlet before us is enlarged from a sketch designed by the author to illustrate a part of his book on Carthage, and was intended to be inserted in the appendix to that work, but was crowded out by other matter. This "revised and enlarged sketch has a broader scope. It is virtually a *supplement* to the larger work. It furnishes statistics and material facts that show changes that have taken place during the last quarter of a century, together with the present condition and future prospects of the country."

We have here a narrative of the author's official visits to places of historic interest in that country, with notices of prominent persons whom he met, portraits of some of whom are given. The work is written in an agreeable style. At this time, when so much interest is manifested in the continent of Africa, this pamphlet will be read with interest, and its 20 engraved illustrations, including a map of the country, will prove decidedly attractive.

American Commonwealths. Vermont, a Study of Independence. By ROWLAND E. ROBINSON. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Company. The Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1892. 18mo. pp. vi.+370. Price $1.25.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are publishing several popular series of biographical and historical volumes,—the titles of which are: American Men of Letters, American Statesmen, American Religious Leaders and American Commonwealths. The last named series is edited by Horace E. Scudder, and is devoted to histories of the several states of the union. Thirteen volumes of this series have been issued, the last of which is that before us on the state of Vermont, by Rowland E. Robinson.

Early in the seventeenth century, in 1609, Champlain saw the western shores of Vermont, and twenty years later Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason planned a settlement, and hoped for profitable trade in peltry, on its territory, but their wild hopes were doomed to disappointment, for their scouts never reached the grant. Mr. Robinson has made a useful and interesting book. He calls it "A Study of Independence," and certainly his book shows that the people of Vermont have exhibited that quality in a marked degree. The reader of this volume will be well repaid for its study.

A History of the Town of Haddam and East Haddam. By DAVID D. FIELD, A.M. Middletown: Printed by Loomis & Richards. 1814. 200 copies reprinted for Charles L. Woodward, New York. 1892. Sm. 8vo. pp. 48+1.

This book was originally printed over three quarters of a century ago, and has for many years been one of the rarest of rare American local histories. We think it is the earliest of the Rev. Dr. Field's contributions to historical literature, and it shows the same care and industry which he exhibited in his later books. Mr. Woodward has done a service to collectors of Americana by giving them an exact reprint of the work.

Vital Statistics of Seymour, Conn. Vol. II. To Dec. 31, 1891. Compiled by W. C. SHARPE, Record Print, Seymour, Conn. 1892. 8vo. pp. 59. Sold at the *Record* office. Price $1: by mail, $1.06.

The first volume of this book was published in 1881, and was noticed by us in April, 1883. It is said to have been the first instance in which the vital statistics of a Connecticut town were printed, with the exception of the Woodbury records, published by the Hon. William Cothren in 1879.

This volume contains the records of births, marriages and deaths from 1883 to to the close of 1891.

We have frequently spoken of the importance of printing town records, and by this means preserving them from destruction, and making them available to a wider circle of genealogical students. We are glad to see the growing interest in this subject. We commend the present work to our readers.

A Manuscript containing Lancashire Church Notes and Tricking of Arms made in the Years 1564 to 1598. Rendered in blazon by J. PAUL RYLANDS, F.S.A. For Private Circulation. Liverpool: T. Brackett Limited. 1892. 8vo. pp. 22.

The manuscript which is the basis of this pamphlet belongs to a personal friend of Mr. Rylands. It is "apparently a Herald's note-book of the time of Queen Elizabeth." Two Lancashire Rolls of Arms of the times of Edward III. and Henry VIII. were printed by Mr. Rylands in the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire for the year 1885. New Series, vol. i., pp. 148-60. The remainder of the manuscript, which consists of twelve leaves, are given in this pamphlet with the exception of some confused and mutilated pedigrees which occupy the first four leaves.

Mr. Rylands has done a good service for genealogists, particularly those interested in Lancashire families, in transcribing and editing these notes. They will "materially assist those engaged upon the history of the churches and families" to which they refer. The pamphlet is a reprint from the Transactions of the above-named society.

Biographical Notes of Doctor Matthew Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter, 1588-1629. By FRANCES B. TROUP. 8vo. pp. 28.

This is a paper read at Tiverton, July, 1891, before the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature and Art, and has been reprinted from the Transactions of that Association, vol. 23, pp. 171-196.

The author of this pamphlet is an American lady of historical tastes, who has resided several years near Exeter in Devonshire, England, and who is a contributor to the REGISTER. Her interest in Dr. Sutcliffe, who was Dean of the cathedral church of Exeter, arose, we presume, from the fact that he was early interested in the settlement of New England. She has given us much new matter concerning the doctor in the very interesting paper here printed. The will of Dean Sutcliffe and a list of his works, the latter filling nearly five pages, are appended. We hope that Mrs. Troup will find time to prepare more such papers.

The Library and Cabinet of the Rhode-Island Historical Society. Their Origin and Leading Features, together with a classified summary of their Contents. By AMOS PERRY, Librarian and Cabinet Keeper. Providence: Printed for the Society by Snow & Farnham. 1891. 8vo. pp. 24.

This is a carefully compiled and useful pamphlet. The Society has a rich collection of historical manuscripts and a valuable library of printed books.

Southern Historical Society's Papers. Vol. XVIII. Edited by R. A. BROCK, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society. Richmond, Va.: Published by the Society. 1890. 8vo. pp. 439.

Southern Historical Society's Papers. Vol. XIX. Edited by R. A. BROCK. Richmond, Va.: Published by the Society. 1891. 8vo. pp. 420. Sent free to members. Other subscribers $3 per annum.

The object of publishing these papers is well stated in the prospectus of the secretary of the Society and editor of these volumes, to be "to collect and preserve for the future historian material for a true history of the causes, progress and results of the great war for Southern Independence, while at the same time regard will be paid to the *general* history of the Southern States."

Extended notices of previous volumes have been given by us. From them our readers have learned the character of the contents of this useful series. We need only add that the two volumes before us are equally valuable with their predecessors; and repeat what has before been said in these pages: "No library, public or private, which pretends to historic fulness, can afford to be without these volumes."

The annual assessment of members of this Society is $3. Life membership is fifty dollars.

Genealogical Gleanings in England. By HENRY F. WATERS, A.M. Extracts from the Marriage Licenses granted by the Bishop of London, 1598 to 1639. Salem, Mass.: Salem Press Publishing and Printing Co. 1892. 8vo. pp. 107.

This is a valuable contribution to genealogical literature. A collection of extracts from the register of the Marriage Licenses issued by the Bishop of London, made by Col. Chester, was published by the Harleian Society in 1887. Those extracts begun in 1520 and ended in 1828. Mr. Waters has confined his extracts to a briefer period—one during which items relating to the settlers of New England would be most likely to be found, and has made a special effort to collect New England names. "Of the four hundred and ninety-nine extracts of marriage licenses," says Mr. Waters in his preface, "two hundred and six are to be found in Col. Chester's collection, and two hundred and ninety-three do not appear there. * * * Of the two hundred and six which Col. Chester has, forty-seven are virtually the same as his (with occasional diverse reading); but the large number of one hundred and fifty-nine contain additional information, some of it of great genealogical value, as any one may see who will take the trouble to compare them. In case of diverse readings of the same facts, which will occasionally be noticed, I can only refer the reader to the original record to establish the proper reading. I have no doubt that in some cases Colonel Chester's reading will be found the correct one and in some cases mine. I have yet to see the transcriber who is always right.

"Of the two hundred and ninety-three entries not found in Colonel Chester's collection, only eighteen appear previous to 1627, while two hundred and seventy-five occur in the years 1627–1639; and, of the two hundred and six entries which are also in Chester, one hundred and eighty occur before 1627, but only twenty-six afterwards. This may be accounted for by the fact that he seems to have made a very thorough examination of the Vicar General's Books, which, he says, contain no marriage licenses between March 22, 1626–7, and the period at which I stopped my examination of the Bishop's Registry. The conclusion to which I am forced is that Colonel Chester made but a very hurried and incomplete examination of the Bishop's Registry and must, in fact, have omitted not simply hundreds but even thousands of items. It seems to me, therefore, quite worth the while for all whose lines of ancestry run back into the Diocese of London to make a careful examination of the Bishop's Registry from and after 1627."

Much new light is thrown on New England family history by the extracts here printed, and many difficulties have been cleared up by them. The pamphlet is a reprint from the Historical Collections of the Essex Institute for 1891.

The Somerville Journal Souvenir of the Semi Centennial, 1842–1892. Published and Printed by the Somerville Journal Co., March 3, 1892. Folio, pp. x.+44. Price 25 cents.

This souvenir of the semi-centenary celebration of the incorporation of Somerville preserves much of the local history of that city. The town was incorporated March 3, 1842, and the celebration was held on the 17th of June last, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. A striking feature of this souvenir is the numerous portraits of prominent citizens of Somerville, which are accompanied by sketches of the lives of the several individuals. There are also many views of buildings with accounts of them, and other embellishments. The engravings are in the half-tone process and are all excellent, particularly the portraits. Articles on the early, the revolutionary and the later history of Somerville are also found here.

Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine. Published by Eben Putnam, Salem Press, U. S. A. May, 1892. Royal 8vo. pp. 40. Price 25 cents, or $2 a year.

This magazine is a continuation of the *Salem Press Historical and Genealogical Record*, noticed in previous issues. Eight quarterly numbers, making two annual volumes of the *Record*, have appeared. The magazine is now changed from a quarterly to a monthly, and it is brought out with a new title. The number before us begins with an excellent sketch of Gen. Israel Putnam by the Rev. Alfred P. Putnam, D.D., which is followed by Mr. Treat's Genealogical Gleanings in England; Georgetown, Maine, Records; Mary Endicott's Diary; Revolutionary Soldiers; and Notes. We wish the work abundant success in its new departure.

Journal of a Journey over the Mountains, by George Washington, while Surveying for Lord Thomas Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, in the Northern Neck of Virginia, beyond the Blue Ridge, in 1747–8. Copied from the Original with Literal Exactness, and edited with Notes, by J. M. TONER, M.D. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell's Sons, Publishers, 1892. Fcp. 4to. pp. 144.

Dr. Toner has long been engaged in collecting accurate copies of all of the writings of Washington which he could obtain. Wherever he found it practicable to "examine and critically compare even his generally accepted writings with the originals, it has been and will be done, to secure a copy of exact and verified conformity, in every particular, with the text as it left the hand of the writer."

The book before us is the first of a series of Washington's writings printed with literal exactness which Dr. Toner has undertaken to prepare for the press and to issue. This will be a valuable series of volumes. The present work is the earliest literary effort of Washington, if we except his version of the "Rules of Civility and Decent Behaviour in Company and Conversation." The journal was begun when the writer was but one month over sixteen years of age. It is here printed entire and verbatim, with many useful notes by the editor. The book is illustrated by ten facsimiles of Washington's plans and other drawings. It will be sought by those who wish to own Washington's writings exactly as they were written by him.

Tributes to Shakespeare. Collected and Arranged by MARY R. SILSBY. New York: Harper & Brothers, Printers and Publishers. 1892. 18mo. pp. xvi.+246. Price $1.25.

This collection of poetical tributes to him who "was not of an age, but for all time," was happily conceived and has been as happily executed. The selections range in time from the year 1595 to the present day. The tributes written during Shakespeare's life or by those who were his contemporaries are more numerous than is generally believed, and are truly appreciative. Mrs. Silsby is to be congratulated on the number and variety of the poems she has collected in this volume. They show a wide range of thought. The poetic admirers of the bard of Avon embrace much of the highest genius and talent.

Lane Genealogies, Volume I. William Lane of Boston, Mass., 1648, including the Records of Edmund J. Lane and James P. Lane. Capt. John Lane of York County, Maine, 1693. Capt. John Lanè of Fishersfield, N. H., 1737. By Rev. JACOB CHAPMAN and Rev. JAMES H. FITTS. Exeter, N. H.: Printed by John Templeton. 1891. 8vo. pp. 296. Price $3. Sold by Rev. Jacob Chapman, Exeter, N. H.

Genealogy of the Family of George Weekes of Dorchester, Mass. Part II. Comprising Ancient History of this and other British Families, with Additional History of American Families. By ROBERT D. WEEKES. 1892. Newark, N. J.: Press of L. J. Hardham. Royal 8vo. pp. viii.+174.

History and Genealogy of the Hoagland Family in America from their First Settlement in New Amsterdam, 1638 to 1891. From Data furnished mainly by DANIEL HOAGLAND CARPENTER. Published by Dr. Cornelius N. Hoagland. 8vo. pp. 276.

The American Genealogical Record, giving the Genealogy and History of Some American Families tracing their Ancestry to Ante-Revolutionary Times. Vol. I. *The Stephens Family with Collateral Branches.* By EDWARD STEPHENS CLARK, M.D. San Francisco: Jos. Winterburn Company, Printers. 1892. 8vo. pp. viii.+185. To be obtained of E. S. Clark, M.D., 16 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Genealogical History of the Allen Family and of some of their Connections. By Mrs. FRANCES M. STODDARD. Boston: Privately Printed. 1891. 8vo. pp. 135.

Notes Historiques sur L'Origine de la Famille Gill de Saint-François du Lac et Saint-Thomas de Pierreville et Histoire de ma Propre Famille. Par CHARLES GILL, Juge de la Cour Superieure. Montreal: Eusèbe Senécal & Fils, Imprimeurs-Editeurs. 1887. Sq. 16mo. pp. 96.

Notes Additionnelles a L'Histoire de la Famille Gill. Par CHARLES GILL, Juge de la Cour Superieure. Montreal: Eusèbe Senécal, Imprimeure-Editeurs. 1889. Sq. 16mo. pp. 30.

Family Records of Joseph Alexander de Chabrier de Peloubet, the First of the Name in the United States, with the Funeral Address of his Eldest Son, L. F. M. Chabrier Peloubet, who died Nov. 28, 1885. 1892. Printed for the Family. Sm. 4to. pp. 37.

Pedigree of King of Salem, Essex County, Mass., 1595–1887. Five Lines of Descent traced by RUFUS KING of Yonkers, New York. Broadside 22 in. by 26 in. One hundred copies printed.

Genealogical Gleanings relating to the Kelleys of Brentwood, N. H., and kindred families of Edgerly, Shute, Robinson, Hancock and Cleveland. By WILLIAM HENRY KELLEY, corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, Saint Paul, Minn. 1892. 8vo. pp. 42.

Genealogy of the Booth Family in England and the United States; being a Compilation of the Pedigrees of the English Line, and of the Descendants of Richard Booth of Connecticut, U. S. A., down to the family of the Compiler. By WALTER S. BOOTH, Minneapolis, Minn. 1892. 12mo. pp. 25.

A Meeting of the Descendants of Ebenezer and Mary (Howard) Taft, at the Chestnut Hill Meeting-House in Blackstone, Mass., Tuesday, August 11, 1891, with the Address of Rev. Carlton A. Staples, and other Proceedings of that Occasion. 8vo. pp. 28. George H. Ellis, Printer, Boston, Mass.

A History of the Putnam Family in England and America. By EBEN PUTNAM. Part II. Salem: May, 1892. 8vo. 64 pages. Edition 300 copies. Issued only to subscribers. Price $6 in advance for the whole work.

Origin and Genealogy of the Hildreth Family of Lowell, Mass. Compiled by Captain PHILIP READE, United States Army. 1892. 8vo. pp. 71. Printed at Lowell, Mass.

The Starkeys of New England and the Descendants of George Lawrence. By Miss EMILY WILDER LEAVITT. Boston: David Clapp & Son, Printers. 1892. 8vo. pp. 10.

The Historical Journal of the More Family. DAVID F. MORE, Editor. Vol. I. No. I. Newark, N. J. 1892. Royal 8vo. pp. 12.

Additional Notes on the Family of Winckley. No. II. 8vo. pp. 3. No. III. 8vo. pp. 14.

The Olin Souvenir. Copyright secured by C. C. Olin of Indianapolis, Ind. Price 15 cents.

We continue in this number our quarterly notices of recent publications relating to genealogy.

The Lane Genealogy, the first book on our list, is prepared in a thorough manner. The volume is the result of the labors of various individuals running through a century and a quarter. About 1765, Dea. Jeremiah Lane of Hampton Falls, N. H., prepared a genealogical chart of his branch of the family. His brother, Dea. Samuel Lane, of Stratham, N. H., also preserved much genealogical information in his diary. A grandson of the latter, Dea. Edmund J. Lane of Dover, N. H., continued the work of his grandfather and great-uncle, and a small portion of his collections were printed in the REGISTER, vol. 37, pp. 176–81. The work was continued by Rev. James P. Lane, who contributed an article to the REGISTER, vol. 42, pp. 141–52. Both of these gentlemen are dead, and their genealogical collections have been placed in the hands of Rev. Messrs. Chapman and Fitts, experienced investigators of family history, who have bestowed great labor upon the work in completing the genealogy and preparing it for the press. We understand that the chief work on this first volume is by Rev. Jacob Chapman, author of genealogies of the Folsom, the Philbrick, the Weeks and the Chapman families, which have been noticed by us in former years. The present work will add to his reputation. It is carefully compiled, handsomely printed and thoroughly indexed.

The book on the Weekes family is by Mr. Robert D. Weekes of East Orange, N. J., who, in 1885, published a book of nearly five hundred pages on the descendants of George Weekes, which book was noticed by us in our number for January, 1886. This second part of his book contains matters collected in the six years and over since it was published. The author spent several weeks in England in the summer of 1890, and visited the ancient homes of his family in

Devonshire, and some of the illustrations in this book are reproductions of photographic views obtained there. The book is well compiled and makes a handsome volume.

The book on the Hoagland family is divided into four books, the first of which is devoted to the Origin of the Name and the Early Settlement in America; the second to the genealogy of Coernelis Diercksen Hoochlandt; the third to the genealogy of Christoffel Hoaglandt; and the fourth to the genealogy of Dierck Jansen Hoagland. The family came from Holland, and, though the author does not claim to have cleared the origin of the name of all obscurity, he thinks there is good reason for deriving it from the Dutch word for highland. The name is found in this country as early as 1638. The book shows great research. It is handsomely printed, is embellished with portraits, family groups, and other fine illustrations. It is well indexed.

The book on the Stephens Family makes a fine volume, and appears to be the result of careful research. The family here given is traced to Peter Stephens, born probably between the years 1690 and 1700, who, with others,—sixteen families in all,—in the year 1732, removed from Pennsylvania and settled in Virginia. The book is well printed and is illustrated with twenty-four portraits.

Mrs. Stoddard, the author of the volume on the Allen family, is the editor of the "Account of the Sufferings and Losses of Jolley Allen, a native of London," noticed by us October, 1883. The book is devoted to the descendants of Capt. Nathaniel Allen, father of Jolley Allen. Capt. Allen was a native of London, born in 1699, who commanded a packet ship which sailed between London, England, and Boston, New England. Mrs. Stoddard has made a very interesting, useful and reliable book. It is handsomely printed, and illustrated with many fine portraits and views. Mrs. Stoddard has been engaged many years in collecting the materials preserved in this volume.

The two works on the Gill family by Judge Gill of Montreal, Canada, are devoted to the descendants of Samuel Gill, a native of New England, who was taken captive when a boy and carried to Canada near the beginning of the eighteenth century, where he settled and left a numerous posterity. The author gives an account of the efforts made by his descendants to ascertain the New England ancestry which resulted after the publication of his first book in the discovery that he was a grandson of John Gill, an early settler of Salisbury, Mass. The reader of the REGISTER will find an account of this persevering and successful search in an article by Prof. Butler of Madison, Wis., in this number of the REGISTER, pp. 212–15. Judge Gill has made an interesting work.

The book on the Peloubet family contains a record of the Peloubet family in France, descended from Jammes de Chabrier of Lauzun in the early part of the sixteenth century, whose grandson Gabriel was the founder of the branch de Poulabet. The line is traced to Joseph Alexander de Chabrier de Poulabet, born near Lauzun, March 10, 1764, who came to this country in 1803, and finally settled in New Jersey, where he died October, 1844, aged 80. The book also contains a record of the descendants of the emigrant and a funeral sermon on his son, Mr. Chabrier Peloubet, by Rev. Henry W. Ballantine, delivered in Bloomfield, N. J., Dec. 1, 1885. The book is well compiled and well printed.

The next work is a tabular pedigree of William King of Salem, Mass. The compiler is Mr. Rufus King of Yonkers, N. Y., who has had much experience in genealogical research, especially relating to the Kings. It makes a useful and handsome table. Mr. King contributed to Dr. Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* for June, 1881, some extracts from the parish registers of Edwardstone, Suffolk, relating to the family of King, furnished him by the vicar, the Rev. George H. de Studdert. Mr. King presented to the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, in 1889, the Rev. Mr. Studdert's manuscript bound with the printed leaves.

Mr. Kelley, the author of the next work, formerly resided in Boston, Mass., and was one of the early members of this Society. The Kelleys in this pamphlet are descended from Thomas Kelley, who came here with the British troops during the French war of 1755–62. He settled at Brentwood, N. H. Other genealogical matter is found here. The pamphlet is embellished with a group consisting of portraits of the author, his daughter and his grandson.

The next work is devoted to the genealogy of the Booth family in England and New England. It is well prepared and handsomely printed.

Devonshire, and some of the illustrations in this book are representations of picturesque views obtained there. The book is well compiled and makes a handsome volume.

The book on the Hoagland family is divided into four books, the first of which is devoted to the Origin of the Name and the Early Settlement in America; the second to the genealogy of Cornelis Dircksen Hoochlandt; the third to the genealogy of Christoffel Hoogland; and the fourth to the genealogy of Direck Janson Hoogland. The family came from Holland, and though the author does not claim to have cleared the origin of the name of all obscurity, he thinks there is good reason for deriving it from the Dutch word Hoogland. The name is found in this country as early as 1638. The book shows great research. It is handsomely printed, is embellished with portraits, family groups and other fine illustrations. It is well indexed.

The book on the Stephens family makes a fine volume, and appears to be the result of careful research. The family here is traced to Percy Stephens, born probably between the years 1600 and 1700, who, with other members of families in all—in the year 1742, removed from Hanover County to Augusta County, Virginia. The book is well printed and is illustrated with portraits and other fine engravings.

Mrs. Stoddard, the author of the volume on the Allen family, is the editor of the "Account of the Sufferings and Losses of Major Allen," a work noticed by us October, 1883. The book is devoted to the descendants of Captain Samuel Allen, father of Major Allen. Capt. Allen was a native of England and Boston, New England. Mrs. Stoddard has made a very interesting and useful and reliable book. It is handsomely printed and illustrated with many fine portraits and views. Mrs. Stoddard has been engaged many years in collecting the materials presented in this volume.

The two works on the Dill family by Judge Dill of Hartford, Conn., are devoted to the descendants of Reginald Dill, a native of Dorchester, England, who was taken captive while a boy and carried to Canada near the beginning of the eighteenth century, where he remained and left a numerous posterity. The first gives an account of the efforts made by his descendants to ascertain the New England ancestry which resulted after the publication of the first book in the discovery that he was a grandson of John Dill, an early settler of Salisbury, Mass. The roster of the Dorchester men who had an account of this property and successful search is an article by Prof. Hosea M. Dill, of Hartford, Conn., in the Register of the Dorchester, pp. 317-18. Judge Dill has made an interesting work.

The book on the Delano family contains a record of the Delanos family in France, descended from Philippe de Lannoy de Chelpire of Lannoy in the early part of the sixteenth century, whose grandson Gabriel was the founder of the Spanish Peruvian branch. The line is traced through Abraham de Lannoy, who came to this country and settled in New Jersey, where he died October, 1814, aged 80. This book also contains a record of the descendants of the emigrant and a brief memoir of his son, Mr. Charles Delano, by Rev. Henry W. Bellamine, deceased, Bloomfield, N. J., Dec. 1, 1880. The book is well compiled and well printed.

The next work is a tasteful pedigree of William King of Salem, Mass. The compiler is Mr. Byron King of Lynnfield, N. H., who has had much experience in genealogical research, especially relating to the Essex and bordering towns. Mr. King contributed to the Essex Institute Historical Collections for June, 1881, some extracts from the parish records of Lynnfield, Suffolk, relative to the family of King, preceded by the first Historic Genealogical Society, in 1850, the Rev. Mr. Shipley's discourse bound with the printed leaves.

Mr. Kelley, the author of the next work, formerly resided in Boston. He was one of the early members of this Society. The Kelleys in this country are descended from Thomas Kelley, who came here with the British troops during the French war of 1755-63. The original at Brentwood, N. H. Genealogical matter is found here. The pamphlet is embellished with a group consisting of portraits of the author, his daughter and his grandson.

The next work is devoted to the genealogy of the Boots family in England and New England. It is well prepared and handsomely printed.

The account of the meeting in 1891 at Blackstone, Mass., of the descendants of Ebenezer Taft, with Mr. Staples's address on the occasion, preserves a record of an interesting occasion.

We are glad to welcome the second part of the Putnam genealogy, the first part of which was noticed by us in January last. It brings the family down to the fifth generation. This part includes Gen. Israel Putnam, of whom a good memoir is given, illustrated with a portrait and a view of his birthplace.

The pamphlet on the Hildreth family is a reprint of the newspaper articles noticed by us in this number (*ante*, pp. 275–6). Capt. Reade has done a good service by preserving in print this account of the origin and genealogy of the Hildreth Family of Lowell. It is embellished with a view of the Hildreth homestead at Dracut, besides fac-similes of documents and views of ancient gravestones.

The Starkeys in New England is a reprint from the last number of the REGISTER.

The Historical Journal of the More family is the organ of the Association of the Descendants of John and Betty (Taylor) More, and is designed to collect and preserve materials for writing the genealogy of that family.

The two parts of the Notes on the Family of Winckley are from papers in the possession of Mr. Richard Veevers, are privately printed for William Winckley, F.S.A., of Flambards, Harrow on the Hill, Middlesex, England. No. 2 was issued in October, 1891, and No. 3 in February, 1892. They preserve valuable matter.

Mr. Olin, who sends out the Olin Souvenir, is engaged in preparing a genealogy of that family; and this pamphlet is intended to aid him in his work by awakening an interest in it among his kindred.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY FROM MARCH 22, 1892, TO JUNE 22, 1892.

Prepared by Mr. WALTER K. WATKINS, Assistant Librarian.

I. *Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.*

A Sermon preached in Commemoration of the Founders of the Nahant Church: with appendix corrected to 1892. By Andrew P. Peabody, D.D. (second edition). Cambridge. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 50.

William Lincoln. By Charles A. Chase. Reprint, American Antiquarian Society. Worcester. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 15.

Samuel Dexter. 1726–1810. By Rev. Carlton A. Staples. Dedham. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 18.

In Memory of Loammi G. Ware. By Rev. H. L. Wheeler. Privately printed. Burlington, Vt. 1892. Pamphlet, pp. xiii.–53.

Pages from Church Records of First Congregational Society, Burlington, Vt. By Rev. H. L. Wheeler. Burlington. 1892. Pamphlet, 12mo. pp. 11.

Andover Theological Seminary. Necrology. 1891–92. By Rev. C. C. Carpenter. Boston. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 32.

Foundation of the French Power in the West Indies. 1625–1664. Annotated by N. Darnell Davis. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 22.

Visitor's Guide to Salem. Published by Eben Putnam. Salem. 1892. Pamphlet, 12mo. pp. 200.

Christianity and Life. By Rev. H. L. Wheeler. Burlington, Vt. Privately printed. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 8.

Saint Helen. By Edw. Peacock, F.S.A. Reprint, Archæological Journal. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 7.

Warnot and Warlot. By Edw. Peacock, F.S.A. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 2.

Woburn Births, Deaths and Marriages. Arranged by Edward F. Johnson. Woburn. 1892. 8vo. pp. 219.

Hamilton Barclay Staples. By P. Emory Aldrich. Reprint, American Antiquarian Society. Worcester. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 9.

The account of the meeting in 1861 at Blackstone, Mass., of the descendants of Ebenezer Taft, with Mr. Bisbee's address on the occasion, preserves a record of an interesting occasion.

We are glad to welcome the second part of the Putnam Genealogy, the first part of which was noticed by us in January last. It brings the family down to the fifth generation. This part includes Gen. Israel Putnam, of whom a good memoir is given, illustrated with a portrait and a view of his birthplace.

The pamphlet on the Hildreth Family is a reprint of the newspaper article noticed by us in this number (ante, pp. 323-6). Capt. Hezekiah has done a good service by preserving in print this account of the origin and genealogy of the Hildreth Family of Lowell. It is embellished with a view of the Hildreth homestead at Pelham, besides fac-similes of documents and views of ancient gravestones.

The Starkeys in New England is a reprint from the last number of the Register.

The Historical Journal of the Mayo Family is the organ of the Association of the Descendants of John and Patty (Taylor) Mayo, and is designed to collect and preserve materials for writing the genealogy of that family.

The two parts of the Sykes on the Family of Wimbledy-in-Fenn (more properly Wimbledy, E. S. A., of Fleetwood Vertue, are privately printed for Wilfrid Nuckley. No. 2 was issued in October, 1891, and No. 3 in February, 1892. They promise valuable matter.

Mr. Olin, who sends out the Olin Genealogy, is engaged in preparing a genealogy of that family; and this pamphlet is intended to aid him in his work, by awakening an interest in it among the kindred.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Prepared by Miss Susan E. Warren, Assistant Librarian.

1. Publications relating to colonial history and genealogy.

A Sermon preached in Cambridge in Commemoration of the Founders of the Ancient Church with appendix corrected to 1892. By Andrew P. Peabody, D.D. (Second edition.) Cambridge, 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 30.

William Lincoln. By Charles A. Cowen. Reprint Worcester. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 14.

Samuel Dexter, 1726-1810. By Rev. Charles A. Staples. Dedham, 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 18.

In Memory of Leonard C. White. By Rev. H. L. Wheeler. Privately printed. Burlington, Vt. 1892. Pamphlet, pp. xviii-62.

Pages from Church Records of First Congregational Society. Burlington, Vt. By Rev. H. L. Wheeler. Burlington, 1892. Pamphlet, 16mo, pp. 11.

Andover Theological Seminary. Necrology, 1891-92. By Rev. C. C. Carpenter. Boston, 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 20.

Foundation of the French Power in the West Indies, 1629-1664. Assumed by N. Darnell Davis. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 32.

Valleau's Guide to Salem. Published by Eben Putnam. Salem, 1892. Pamphlet, 12mo, pp. 200.

Christianity and Life. By Rev. H. L. Wheeler. Burlington, Vt. Privately printed. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 8.

Saint Helen. By Edw. Peacock, F.S.A. Reprint Archæological Journal. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 1.

Wyrcot and Wyrcet. By Edw. Peacock, F.S.A. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 8.

Woburn Births, Deaths and Marriages. Arranged by Edward F. Johnson. Woburn, 1892. 8vo, pp. 212.

Hamilton Bentley Stiples. By R. Emory Aldrich. Reprint Academy Anniversary Sonnet. Worcester, 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 8.

II. *Other Publications.*

In Memoriam. Reuben Wilkins Ropes, 1813–1890. By Edward Wilkins Ropes. 8vo. pp. 37.

Memorial of Nathaniel Holmes Morison, 1815–1890. First Provost of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore. 8vo. pp. 80.

Essex Institute. A Rough Subject Index to Publications. By Gardner M. Jones. Pamphlet, pp. 29.

A Parish Retrospect. A Sermon preached in St. James' Church, Roxbury, by Rev. Percy Browne, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of his rectorship. Pamphlet, pp. 27.

Archives of Maryland. Judicial and Testamentary Business of the Provincial Court, 1649–50 to 1657. Published by authority of the State, under the direction of the Maryland Historical Society. William Hand Browne, editor. 4to. pp. 586.

Proceedings of the Maryland Historical Society in Commemoration of the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe. Pamphlet, pp. 41.

La Fayette's Second Expedition to Virginia in 1781. A paper read before the Maryland Historical Society. By E. M. Allen. Pamphlet, pp. 50.

I. Maryland Independence and the Confederation. By William J. Hull.

II. A Reminiscence of the Troublous Times of April, 1861. By Hon. J. Morrison Harris. Papers read before the Maryland Historical Society. Pamphlet, pp. 85.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, April 9 to June 18, 1891. Pamphlet, pp. 120.

The Story of Wherwell Abbey. Part II. By Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck. Pamphlet. pp. 16.

Proceedings of the Bostonian Society at the Annual Meeting. 1892. Pamphlet.

Address at the Funeral of Noah Porter, D.D., LL.D. By President Timothy Dwight, D.D. New Haven. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 14.

In Memoriam Glenni W. Scofield. Washington. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 12.

Address in memory of Rev. Rowland B. Howard. By Rev. Hugh Elder. 1892. Pamphlet, 12mo. pp. 8.

Bibliography of George P. Marsh. By H. L. Koopman. Burlington, Vt. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 24.

Utah. A Peep into a Mountain-walled Treasury of the Gods. By P. Donan. Buffalo, N. Y. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 96.

First Report of the Providence, R. I., Record Commissioners. Providence. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 34.

Hand Book of Christ Church, Philadelphia. Philadelphia. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 58.

Proceedings at the Social Re-union of the Scholars of Master D. P. Galloupe of the Old Hacker School. Salem. 1889. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 50.

Autobiographical Sketches, etc. George T. Angell. Boston. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 160.

Historic Burial Places in Boston and Vicinity. By John M. Merriam. Worcester. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 39.

History of the First Evangelical Congregational Church in Uxbridge, Mass. By Rev. Frank L. Bristol. Pamphlet, 12mo. pp. 127.

Oration, in Boston, July 5, 1852. By Thomas Starr King. Boston. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 55.

King George's Personal Policy in England. By Edward F. de Lancey. New York. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 17.

History, Constitution and By-Laws of the Aryan Order. Savannah. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 21.

The Results in Europe of Cartier's Explorations. By Justin Winsor. Reprint, Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings. Cambridge. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 19.

Annual Report, Dedham Historical Society. Dedham. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 7.

Proceedings of the Rhode Island Historical Society, 1891–2. Providence. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 124.

Records and Papers of the New London Historical Society. Volume I., Parts II. and III. New London. 1890–91. Pamphlets, 8vo. pp. 58–52.

Groton Monument Association. Celebration of the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the battle of Groton Heights. New London. 1891. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 29.

Address on Defence of Battery Wagner, etc., before Confederate Survivors' Association. Augusta, Ga. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 31.

Transactions of the Oneida Historical Society, No. 5, 1889-92. Utica, N. Y. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 200.

Report of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society. Columbus, O. 1892. 8vo. pp. 16.

Historical and Scientific Society of the Manitoba, Annual Report for 1891. pp. 10.

Older Geology, Red River and Assiniboine Valley. pp. 10.

Seven Oaks. pp. 38.

Winnipeg. 1891–2. Pamphlets, 8vo.

Report of the Committee of the South Carolina Historical Society on Transcripts of Colonial Records in London. Charleston, S. C. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 14.

Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Buffalo Historical Society. Buffalo. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 66.

Eighty-sixth Anniversary Celebration of the New England Society in the City of New York. New York. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 100.

Catalogue of the Harvard Law School Association. Boston. 1891. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 163.

Address before the New York Historical Society. By Hon. Seth Low, LL.D. New York. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 32.

Constitution, By-Laws and list of Members of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Georgia. Savannah, Ga. 1892. 8vo. pp. 42.

Story of the Discovery of the New World by Columbus. By Frederick Saunders. New York. 1892. 8vo. pp. 45.

Feast of the Virgins, and Other Poems. By H. L. Gordon. Chicago. 1891. 8vo. pp. 366.

Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections. Vol. 17, 1890; Vol. 18, 1891. 8vo. pp. 742–743.

War of the Rebellion Official Records. Series 1. Vol. xxxviii. Parts 1 to 5.

Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections. Sixth Series. Vol. v. Winthrop Papers. Part vi. Boston. 1892. 8vo. pp. 550.

Twenty-second Re-union. Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Cincinnati, O. 1892. 8vo. pp. 228.

Yale Portrait Catalogue, 1892. New Haven. 1892. 8vo. pp. 130.

First Quarter-Century, 1864–1889. State Normal School. Farmington, Me. 8vo. pp. 205.

Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society. Vol. iv. Hartford. 1892. 8vo. pp. 448.

Early Records of the Town of Providence. Vol. 1. Providence. 1892. pp. 147.

William Gammell, LL.D. A biographical sketch. Edited by James O. Murray, D.D., LL.D. Cambridge. 1890. 8vo. pp. 392.

The First International Railway. Life and Writings of John Alfred Poor. Edited by Laura Elizabeth Poor. New York and London. 1892. 8vo. pp. 400.

Some of the Descendants of Thomas Fuller, of Dedham, Mass. By Francis H. Fuller. Typewritten. Lincoln, Me. 1892. 4to. pp. 7.

A Military Genius, Life of Anna Ella Carroll, of Maryland. By Sarah E. Blackwell. Washington. 1891. 12mo. pp. 184.

Life and Letters of Samuel Fisk Green, M.D. By Ebenezer Cutler, D.D. 1891. 8vo. pp. 456.

Essex Institute Hist. Collections. Vol xxvii. Salem. 1890. 8vo. pp. 237. Vol. xxviii., Jan. Feb. March, 1891, April—Sept. 1891. Salem. 1891. 8vo. pp. 150.

Proceedings American Antiquarian Society. Part 3. Vol. vii. New Series. Worcester. 1892. 8vo. 146 pages.

DEATHS.

Mr. Hampden Cutts died in Faribault, Minnesota, Feb. 25, 1892. He was the only surviving son of the late Captain Edward H. Cutts, and grandson of Hon. Hampden Cutts, late vice-president for Vermont of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. He was descended from Robert Cutts of Kit-

DEATHS.

tery, Maine, in the eighth generation (Robert,[1] Richard,[2] Richard.[3] Samuel,[4] Edward,[5] Hampden,[6] Edward Hampden[7]). He was also a descendant, through his grandmother Cutts, of President John Cutts (Robert's brother) and of Sir William Pepperrell, Anne Hutchinson, Chief Justice Sewall, Chief Justice Penhallow, and others equally well known in the history of New England. In his early life he evinced a natural taste for military tactics. He graduated from Carleton College, and was a student sometime in The Shattuck Military School of Faribault. He was proficient also in mathematics. He was only in his twenty-second year at the time of his death, and there is now, since that event, no male descendant living of his great-grandfather Edward Cutts, and only three of his great-great-grandfather Samuel Cutts. He leaves a mother and four sisters, the oldest of whom is married. He was buried in Faribault, beside his father and brothers and sisters, of whom four passed on before him.

C. H. C. H.

Miss Sarah Bridges Dean died at Charlestown, Mass., May 18, 1892, aged 85. She was a daughter of Charles and Patience (Kingsbury) Dean of Wiscasset, Maine, where shewas born July 22, 1806 (see Register, vol. 17, p. 292). For more than fifty years she was an honored member of the Baptist Church, having when a young woman joined the First Baptist Church in Boston, of which the Rev. William Hague, D.D., was pastor.

Colonel David L. Gardiner died in New York, May 9, 1892. He was a lineal descendant of Lion Gardiner, who came to this country in 1635, and who in 1639 purchased of the Indians an island now known as Gardiner's Island.

David Lion Gardiner was born in New York city, May 23, 1816, and was a son of the Hon. David Gardiner, who was instantly killed by the explosion of a cannon on board the U. S. steam frigate Princeton, Feb. 28, 1844. On that occasion two cabinet officers also lost their lives. On his maternal side Col. Gardiner was of Scotch descent; his great-grandfather being Colonel MacLachlan, who fell at the battle of Culloden, while leading the united regiments of MacLachlan and MacLean, in endeavoring to support the cause of Prince Charles Edward Stewart.

Col. Gardiner was educated at Princeton College, from which institution he was graduated in 1836. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1842. In 1844 President Tyler appointed the subject of this sketch his aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel. In 1860 Col. Gardiner married Miss Sarah Gardiner Thompson, daughter of David Thompson, Esq., of New York, one of the leading financiers of his day, and of Sarah Diodati Gardiner, his wife, the daughter of John Lyon Gardiner, seventh Lord of the manor of Gardiner's Island. His widow and three children, two sons and a daughter, survive him.

The interment was at Easthampton, Long Island, where Lion Gardiner and many of his descendants are buried.

* * *

James Ripley Osgood, A.M., head of the London publishing firm of Osgood, McIlvaine & Co., died in London, Eng., on the evening of May 18, 1892, aged 56. He was a son of Edward Louis and Abby Ripley (Dana) Osgood of Fryeburg, Me., and was born in that town Feb. 22, 1836. From childhood he showed remarkable literary aptitude. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1854, and the next year entered the publishing house of Ticknor & Fields, in Boston, Mass., as a clerk. In 1864, he became a partner in the firm, which successively bore the names of Ticknor, Fields & Co.; Fields, Osgood & Co. and James R. Osgood & Co. In 1878, the latter firm was consolidated with that of H. O. Houghton & Co. under the firm name of Houghton, Osgood & Co. In 1880, this partnership was dissolved, and the two firms of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. and James R. Osgood & Co. were formed. Five years later Mr. Osgood retired from the latter firm and formed a business connection with Harper & Bros., taking the London agency for their publications. A year ago he established the London house of Osgood, McIlvaine & Co. Mr. Osgood was never married. His mother and two unmarried sisters reside in Boston. One of his sisters, Miss Kate Putnam Osgood, is well known as a writer. The New York *Publishers' Weekly*, to which we are indebted for some of these facts, says of him: "Few men in the trade enjoyed greater popularity among authors in this country and abroad. Indeed, his genial, warm hearted, generous nature made him a friend to all with whom he came into contact."

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

By HENRY F. WATERS, A.M.

[Continued from page 156.]

MANY readers of Waters's "Genealogical Gleanings in England" have made inquiry as to the significance of the surnames appended to the abstracts of the several wills printed in this series of articles. The answer is that the names indicate the volumes where the wills are to be found. Instead of the volumes of the registers of wills of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury being numbered, as those of our own Probate records are, they are labelled and referred to by surnames. The editor of the REGISTER asked Mr. Waters to write out for publication in his "Gleanings" an explanation of this plan. He said he would willingly do so, but that his friend J. Challenor Covington Smith, Esq., superintendent of the literary department of the Probate Registry, Somerset House, London, could give a fuller and more reliable statement, and advised the editor to invite Mr. Smith to prepare such a paper. That gentleman, who has taken much interest in Mr. Waters and his researches as well as in the REGISTER, consented to do this, and has prepared the following paper which gives much valuable information concerning the principal Probate registry of England.—EDITOR.

Will-registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

From time immemorial these MS. books have been labelled with, and identified by, names—not numbers nor dates. The inaccuracy, and consequent inconvenience, inseparable from the use of numerals for such purposes sufficiently show the advantage of (and perhaps the reason for) the method adopted in the prerogative office.

No doubt it was found impracticable to adhere rigidly to any particular plan in selecting names for the successive volumes, but at any rate the designations were, from whatever cause, chosen on different systems at different periods.

With the exception of book "Crumwell," the 54 earliest registers bore the names of the testators whose wills happened to occur first in the respective volumes.

Register "Crumwell" (1536–40) took that title from Thomas Crumwell,* at that time the King's Vicegerent in ecclesiastical (including of course testamentary) matters. This volume is, in many respects, distinct from the main series, and there is a strong presumption that it represents a jurisdiction which the Vicegerent claimed and exercised, independent of the Archbishop's prerogative.

* His surname is repeatedly thus spelt in the preamble to this register, though it is usually written "Cromwell" and mis-pronounced accordingly.

From and after the 55th volume ("Peter") the registers down to 1650 are still, with a few exceptions, named from the first will occurring in the book, but it had become customary to place in that position the will of either a peer, a knight, or some deceased official of the court.

From 1651 to 1840 the names given to the yearly registers were taken arbitrarily from the lists of wills proved during the respective years, such names being usually those of persons distinguished in the State, Church, Army, Navy, Law, etc., but the nomenclature during the latter part of the period in question was derived in large proportion from the surnames of proctors and other officials of the Prerogative Court.

It is to be borne in mind that when in process of time the number of wills proved in the year became too large to allow of the transcripts being bound in one volume, the same distinguishing name was applied to the whole of the volumes, few or many, pertaining to the particular year.

From 1384 to 1840 inclusive there are 1938 of these bulky volumes; at the extinction of the ecclesiastical court (Jan. 11, 1858), the number had increased to 2263; and at the end of 1888 the total was 2821.

These few notes are to a great extent founded upon information collected some time ago by Mr. George H. Rodman and very kindly placed at my disposal.

J. C. C. Smith.

In the spring of 1891 Mr. Smith prepared a table giving the numbers of the Calendars, the names of the Registers and the years included in the several Registers. He had a few copies printed for the use of himself and his friends. By his permission we reprint the table below:

No. of Calr.	Date.	Name of Register.
1	1384.	Rous
	1452.	
	1401-23.	Marche
	1423-49.	Luffenam
	1454-62.	Stokton
	1463-68.	Godyn
	1471-80.	Wattys
	1479-86.	Logge
	1487-90.	Milles
	1491-93.	Dogett
	1493-96.	Vox
	1496-00.	Horne
	1500-01.	Moone
	1501-03.	Blamyr
2	1504-06.	Holgrave
	1506-08.	Adeane
	1508-11.	Bennett
	1511-14.	Fetiplace
	1514-17.	Holder
	1517-20.	Ayloffe
	1520-22.	Maynwaryng
	1523-25.	Bodfelde
	1525-28.	Porch
	1529-30.	Jankyn
	1531-33.	Thower
	1536-40.	Crumwell
3	1533-36.	Hogen
	1537-39.	Dyngeley
	1540-41.	Alenger
	1541-43.	Spert
	1544-45.	Pynnyng
	1546-47.	Alen
	1548-49.	Populwell
	1550.	Coode
	1551.	Bucke
	1552.	Powell
	1553-54.	Tashe
	1554-56.	More
	1556.	Ketchyn
	1557.	Wrastley
	1558.	Noodes
	1558-59.	Welles
	1559.	Chaynay
	1559-60.	Mellershe
	1561.	Loftes
	1562.	Streat
	1563.	Chayre
	1564.	Stevenson
	1565-66.	Morrison & Crymes
	1567.	Stonard
	1568.	Babington
4	1569.	Sheffelde
	1570.	Lyon
	1571.	Holney
	1572.	Daper
	1573.	Peter
	1574.	Martyn
	1575-76.	Pyckering
	1576.	Carew
	1577.	Daughtry
	1578.	Langley
	1579.	Bakon
	1580.	Arundell
	1581.	Darcy
	1582.	Tirwhite
	1583.	Rowe
5	1583-84.	Butts
	1584.	Watson
	1585.	Brudenell
	1586.	Windsor
	1587.	Spencer
	1588.	Rutland
	1588-89.	Leicester
	1590.	Drury
	1591.	Sainberbe
	1592.	Harrington
	1593.	Nevell

From and after the 55th volume ("Peter") the registers down to 1850 are still, with a few exceptions, named from the first will occurring in the book, but it had become customary to place in that position the will of either a peer, a knight, or some deceased official of the court.

From 1851 to 1890 the names given to the yearly registers were taken arbitrarily from the lists of wills proved during the respective years, such names being usually those of persons distinguished in the State, Church, Army, Navy, Law, etc., but the nomenclature during the latter part of the period in question was derived in large proportion from the surnames of proctors and other officials of the Prerogative Court.

It is to be borne in mind that when in process of time the number of wills proved in the year became too large to allow of the transcripts being bound in one volume, the same distinguishing name was applied to the whole of the volumes, few or many, pertaining to the particular year.

From 1884 to 1890 inclusive there are 1328 of these bulky volumes, the extinction of the ecclesiastical court (Jan. 11, 1858), the number increased to 2293; and at the end of 1888 the total was 2821.

These few notes are to a great extent founded upon information collected some time ago by Mr. George R. Bradnan and very kindly placed at my disposal.

J. G. C. Bayne.

In the spring of 1891 Mr. Smith prepared a table giving the numbers of the Calendars, the names of the Registers and the years included in the several Registers. He had a few copies printed for the use of himself and his friends. By his permission we reprint the table below:

No. of Calendar.	Date.	Name of Register.	No. of Calendar.	Date.	Name of Register.
1	1384, 1482.	Harris	26	1587–88.	Rogers
2	1481–82.	Horsley	27	1587–97.	Drydeley
3	1482–1513.	Ludham	28	1540–41.	Alenger
4	1513–14.	Bodfelde	29	1541–42.	Spert
5	1514–15.	Porch	30	1541–42.	Pynnyng
6	1515–16.	Wattys	31	1538–42.	Allen
7	1516–17.	Jenyns	32	1542–43.	Populwell
8	1517–18.	Holgrave	33	1543.	Coode
9	1518–19.	Bodfelde	34	1541.	Barkle
10	1519–20.	Holgrave	35	1543.	Powell
11	1520–21.	Bodfelde	36	1543–44.	Teade
12	1521–22.	Porch	37	1534–35.	More
13	1522–23.	Bodfelde	38	1536.	Spycers
14	1523–24.	Porch	39	1547.	Wrastley
15	1524–25.	Bodfelde	40	1536.	Noodes
16	1525–26.	Porch	41	1539–40.	Wiles
17	1526–27.	Bodfelde	42	1540.	Chaynay
18	1527–28.	Porch	43	1539–40.	Mellowes
19	1528–29.	Bodfelde	44	1541.	Loffes
20	1529–30.	Porch	45	1542.	Bucus
21	1530–31.	Jenyns	46	1542.	Chaynay
22	1531–32.	Thayre	47	1542–43.	Stevenson
23	1532–33.	Bodfelde	48	1542–43.	Morrison & Crymes
24	1533–34.	Porch	49	1547.	Stonard
25	1534–35.	Jenyns	50	1542.	Dennyes

No. of Calf.	Date.	Name of Register.
	1594.	Dixy
	1595.	Scott
	1596.	Drake
	1597.	Cobham
	1597-98.	Lewyn
	1599.	Kidd
	1600.	Wallop
6	1601.	Woodhall
	1602.	Montague
	1603.	Bolein
	1604.	Harte
	1605.	Hayes
	1606.	Stafford
	1607.	Hudleston
	1608.	Windebanck
	1609.	Dorset
	1610.	Wingfield
	1611.	Wood
7	1612.	Fenner
	1613.	Capell
	1614.	Lawe
	1615.	Rudd
	1616.	Cope
	1617.	Weldon
	1618.	Meade
	1619.	Parker
	1620.	Soame
	1621.	Dale
8	1622.	Savile
	1623.	Swann
	1624.	Byrde
	1625.	Clarke
	1626.	Hele
	1627.	Skinner
9	1628.	Barrington
	1629.	Ridley
	1630.	Scroope
	1631.	St. John
10	1632.	Audley
	1633.	Russell
11	1634.	Seager
	1635.	Sadler
	1636.	Pile
12	1637.	Goare
	1638.	Lee
13	1639.	Harvey
	1640.	Coventry
	1641.	Evelyn
14	1642.	Cambell
	1643.	Crane
	1644-45.	Rivers
15	1646.	Twisse
	1647.	Fines
16	1648.	Essex
	1649.	Fairfax
17	1650.	Pembroke
	1651.	Grey
18	1652.	Bowyer
	1653.	Brent
19	1654.	Alchin
20	1655.	Aylett
21	1656.	Berkley
22	1657.	Ruthen
23	1658.	Wootton
24	1659.	Pell
25	1660.	Nabbs
26	1661.	May
27	1662.	Laud
28	1663.	Juxon
	1664.	Bruce
29	1665.	Hyde
30	1666.	Mico
31	1667.	Carr
32	1668.	Hene
33	1669.	Coke
34	1670.	Penn
	1671.	Duke
35	1672.	Eure
36	1673.	Pye
37	1674.	Bunce
38	1675.	Dycer
	1676.	Bence
39	1677.	Hale
	1678.	Reeve
40	1679.	King
41	1680.	Bath
42	1681.	North
43	1682.	Cottle
44	1683.	Drax
	1684.	Hare
45	1685.	Cann
46	1686.	Lloyd
47	1687.	Foot
48	1688.	Exton
49	1689.	Ent
50	1690.	Dyke
51	1691.	Vere
52	1692.	Fane
	1693.	Coker
53	1694.	Box
	1695.	Irby
54	1696.	Bond
	1697.	Pyne
55	1698.	Lort
	1699.	Pett
56	1700.	Noel
57	1701.	Dyer
58	1702.	Herne
59	1703.	Degg
60	1704.	Ash
61	1705.	Gee
62	1706.	Eedes
63	1707.	Poley
64	1708.	Barrett
65	1709.	Lane
66	1710.	Smith
67	1711.	Young
68	1712.	Barnes
69	1713.	Leeds
70	1714.	Aston
71	1715.	Fagg
72	1716	Fox
73	1717.	Whitfield
74	1718.	Tenison
75	1719.	Browning
76	1720.	Shaller
77	1721.	Buckingham
78	1722.	Marlbro'
79	1723.	Richmond
80	1724.	Bolton
81	1725.	Romney
82	1726.	Plymouth
83	1727.	Farrant
84	1728.	Brook
85	1729.	Abbott
86	1730.	Auber
87	1731.	Isham
88	1732.	Bedford
89	1733.	Price
90	1734.	Ockham
91	1735.	Ducie
92	1736.	Derby
93	1737.	Wake
94	1738.	Brodrepp
95	1739.	Henchman
96	1740.	Browne
97	1741.	Spurway
98	1742.	Trenley
99	1743.	Boycott
100	1744.	Anstis
101	1745.	Seymer
102	1746.	Edmunds
103	1747.	Potter
104	1748.	Strahan
105	1749.	Lisle
106	1750.	Greenly
107	1751.	Busby
108	1752.	Bettesworth
109	1753.	Searle
110	1754.	Pinfold
111	1755.	Paul
112	1756.	Glazier
113	1757.	Herring
114	1758.	Hutton
115	1799.	Arran
116	1760.	Lynch
117	1761.	Cheslyn
118	1762.	St. Eloy
119	1763.	Cæsar
120	1764.	Simpson
121	1765.	Rushworth
122	1766.	Tyndall
123	1767.	Legard
124	1768.	Secker
125	1769.	Bogg
126	1770.	Jenner
127	1771.	Trevor
128	1772.	Taverner
129	1773.	Stevens
130	1774.	Bargrave

No. of Calr.	Date.	Name of Register.
131	1775.	Alexander
132	1776.	Bellas
133	1777.	Collier
134	1778.	Hay
135	1779.	Warburton
136	1780.	Collins
137	1781.	Webster
138	1782.	Gostling
139	1783.	Cornwallis
140	1784.	Rockingham
141	1785.	Ducarel
142	1786.	Norfolk
143	1787.	Major
144	1788.	Calvert
145	1789.	Macham
146	1790.	Bishop
147	1791.	Bevor
148	1792.	Fountain
149	1793.	Dodwell
150	1794.	Holman
151	1795.	Newcastle
152	1796.	Harris
153	1797.	Exeter
154	1798.	Walpole
155	1799.	Howe
156	1800.	Adderley
157	1801.	Abercrombie
158	1802.	Kenyon
159	1803.	Marriott
160	1804.	Heseltine
161	1805.	Nelson
162	1806.	Pitt
163	1807.	Lushington
164	1808.	Ely
165	1809.	Loveday
166	1810.	Collingwood
167	1811.	Crickitt
168	1812.	Oxford
169	1813.	Heathfield
170	1814.	Bridport
171	1815.	Pakenham
172	1816.	Wynne
173	1817.	Effingham
174	1818.	Cresswell
175	1819.	Ellenboro'
176	1820.	Kent
177	1821.	Mansfield
178	1822.	Herschell
179	1823.	Richards
180	1824.	Erskine
181	1825.	St. Albans
182	1826.	Swabey
183	1827.	Heber
184	1828.	Sutton
185	1829.	Liverpool
186	1830.	Beard
187	1831.	Tebbs
188	1832.	Tenderden
189	1833.	Farquhar
190	1834.	Teignmouth
191	1835.	Gloucester
192	1836.	Stowell
193	1837.	Norwich
194	1838.	Nicholl
195	1839.	Vaughan
196	1840.	Arden

Registers from this date are labelled with *year* only.

ADMINISTRATION CALENDARS. No. 1, 1559-90; No. 2, 1591-1600; No. 3, 1601-8; No. 4, 1609-14; No. 5, 1615-30: No. 19*b*, 1653-4; No. 23*b*, 1658.

ADMINISTRATION ACT BOOKS complete from 1559, except that 1662 is lost.

ORIGINAL WILLS begin 1484, but are very sparse to about 1524. Fairly complete from about 1600.

PROBATE ACT BOOKS begin November, 1526. Wanting from October 1538, to October 1547, and the years 1650, 1653, 1654 and 1662.

COUNTIES are not indicated in Will Calendars previous to 1631.

DATES IN THIS LIST are given in "historical" or "new" style throughout.

We append an index to the preceding table.

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Wingfield, 1610.
Wood, 1611.
Woodhall, 1601.
Wootton, 1658.
Wrastley, 1557.
Wynne, 1816.
Young, 1711.

The will of JOHN BAKER. To my son Hugh Baker and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten all my house and lands in Essex after my wife's decease, and for want of such issue to my son John Baker and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such issue to my daughters

Dycer, 1678.
Dyke, 1690.
Dyer, 1701.
Dyegeley, 1837.
Eedes, 1706.
Edmunds, 1746.
Edlingham, 1817.
Edenboro', 1810.
Ely, 1808.
Eat, 1680.
Erskine, 1824.
Essex, 1643.
Eure, 1672.
Evelyn, 1611.
Exeter, 1797.
Exton, 1688.
Fagg, 1713.
Fairfax, 1640.
Fane, 1632.
Farquhar, 1833.
Farrant, 1727.
Feaner, 1612.
Fettiplace, 1611.
Fines, 1641.
Foot, 1837.
Fountain, 1782
Fox, 1716.
Gee, 1704.
Glazier, 1756.
Gloucester, 1833.
Goare, 1837.
Godyn, 1403.
Goalling, 1782.
Greenly, 1750.
Grey, 1651.
Hale, 1677.
Hare, 1664.
Harrington, 1802.
Harris, 1796.
Harte, 1604.
Harvey, 1630.
Hay, 1778.
Hayes, 1603.
Heathfield, 1813.
Heber, 1827.
Hele, 1636.
Heneniman, 1730.
Hene, 1668.
Herne, 1702.
Herring, 1737.
Hereford, 1822.
Heselrige, 1804.
Hoyes, 1632.
Holder, 1814.
Holgrave, 1604.
Holman, 1793.
Holney, 1871.
Horne, 1490.
Horse, 1709.
Houlaston, 1802.
Hutton 1738.
Hyde, 1665.
Irby, 1683.
Isham, 1731.
Jenkyn, 1829.
Jenner, 1770.
Jocyn, 1683.
Kent, 1820.
Keyes, 1803.
Kestelys, 1850.
Kidd, 1830.
King, 1670.
Lane, 1703.
Land, 1662.
Langley, 1875.
Lawe, 1814.
Lee, 1804.
Leeds, 1718.
Legard, 1797.
Leicester, 1584.
Lewyn, 1501.
Lisle, 1745
Liverpool, 1829.
Lloyd, 1834.
Lottes, 1841.
Lopez, 1478.
Lort, 1808.
Lovelay, 1803.
Ludlow, 1832.
Lushington, 1807.
Lynch, 1780.
Lyon, 1810.
Machham, 1783.
Major 1797.
Mansfield, 1821.
Marbe, 1401.
Marchor, 1752.
Marriott, 1803.
Marry, 1778.
May, 1661.
Mayowarra, 1730
Meade, 1618.
Middleton 1830.
Miles, 1804.
Millie, 1787.
Moore, 1700.
More, 1804.
Morrison & Cryssa, 1865.
Mostyn, 1802.
Nabbs, 1800
Nelson, 1804.
Nevell, 1838.
Newcastle, 1795.
Nicholl, 1888.
Noel, 1700.
Noodes, 1858.
Norfolk, 1756.
North, 1841.
Norwich, 1827.
Oakham, 1784.
Ozford, 1812.
Palgrave, 1818.
Parker, 1810.
Paul, 1752.
Pell, 1830.
Pembroke, 1830.
Penn, 1670.
Peter, 1572
Pett, 1630.
Phi, 1838.
Pinkold, 1754.
Pitt, 1806.
Plymouth, 1788.
Poley, 1797.
Pomfret, 1814.
Porter, 1535.
Powell, 1832.
Price, 1738.
Pridmore, 1572.
Pye, 1672.
Pym, 1621.
Pyrmont, 1844.
Reeve, 1674.
Richards, 1832.
Richmond, 1732.
Ridley, 1829.
Rivers, 1614.
Rochlepham, 1784.
Romney, 1752.
Rous, 1844.
Rowe, 1842.
Rudd, 1815.
Rushworth, 1762.
Ryssell, 1826.
Salter, 1636.
Sandys, 1620.
Sarum, 1622.
Scott, 1805.
Scrope, 1620.
Seeker, 1768.
Segar, 1804.
Sharp, 1723.
Shelley, 1720.
Shelfhide, 1809.
Simpson, 1704.
Skinner, 1827.
Smith, 1710.
Soame, 1820.
Spencer, 1587.
Spert, 1641.
Spurway, 1741.
St. Albans, 1852.
St. Eloy, 1762.
St. John, 1801.
Stafford, 1690.
Stevens, 1773.
Stevenson, 1804.
Stockton, 1834.
Stonard, 1827.
Stowell, 1838
Strahan, 1719.
Strutt, 1802.
Sutton, 1838.
Sweby, 1830.
Swan, 1823.
Tasbo, 1853.
Taverner, 1773.
Temple, 1821.
Tewkesbury, 1824.
Tracey, 1745.
Trevor, 1471.
Twine, 1840.
Tyndal, 1766.
Vere, 1703.
Vox, 1803.
Wake, 1727.
Wallop, 1800.
Walsingole, 1788.
Warrington, 1779.
Watson, 1834.
Watts, 1811.
Webster, 1781.
Weldon, 1817.
Wells, 1790.
Wentworth, 1717.
Wharton, 1725.
Wickham, 1779.
Wigfield, 1819.
Wood, 1811.
Woodham, 1801.
Woolton, 1794.
Wrasley, 1833.
Wynne, 1812.
Young, 1771.

The will of JOHN BAKER. To my son Hugh Baker and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten all my house and lands in Essex after my wife's decease, and for want of such issue to my son John Baker and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such issue to my daughter

Sarah Copping and Mary Baker and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, and for want of such issue to my sister Jane Gilbert of New Haven in New England and to her heirs forever. To my daughter Sarah Copinge one shilling, she having had a full child's portion already. To my three children hereafter named five hundred and fifty pounds, viz: to Hugh Baker one hundred and fifty, to John Baker two hundred and to Mary Baker two hundred pounds. To my friends Mr. George Appletree, clothworker, and Mr. Joseph Holden, haberdasher, both of St. Bride's parish, the sum of ten pounds apiece. The rest to my loving wife Jane Baker, whom I appoint executrix and my friends Mr. George Appletree and Mr. Joseph Holder (*sic*) of Bride's parish executors. Dated 4 December 1661 and proved 13 June 1664. In the probate act the name of the last executor is given plainly Joseph Holden. Bruce, 75.

[Who was the Jane Gilbert of New Haven mentioned in this will? Could she have been Jane, daughter of Hugh Rossiter, who married Thomas Gilbert of Taunton, Mass.? Her death, June 1, 1691, is found on record at Taunton. (See REGISTER, vol. 17, p. 35.) I have seen no evidence that she ever resided at New Haven.—EDITOR.]

NATHANIEL BULCKLEY whiles he lived of the parish of St. Michael Bassinghall London made and declared his testament and last will nuncupative in manner and form or to the effect following; videlicet being moved to make his will and being asked who should be his executor answered that his father Edward Bulckley Doctor of Divinity should be his executor,—being then and there present Mr Dod preacher and William Baker servant to Mr Alderman Hallidaye. Proved 4 December 1602. Montague, 82.

[A brother of the testator, the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, came to New England in 1635, and was settled as the first minister of Concord in 1637. See REGISTER, vol. 31, pp. 153–9, and Bulkeley Family, by the Rev. Frederick W. Chapman, 1874, pp. 24–38. See also for Bulkeley, REGISTER, vol. 42. pp. 272–7, *ante*, pp. 281–287.—EDITOR.]

GILES DE BUTT of Hackney, Middlesex gen^t^ 8 February 1631, proved 14 March 1632. To my brother in law Mr. Peter Bonny ten pounds and unto my kinsman Enoch Lynde likewise ten pounds, with mourning apparel to them and their wives and children. To Mathew Lynd son unto Enoch Lynd if in case he continues his study and shall follow it so long till he proceeds Master of Arts, then at his going out Master I do give him twenty pounds. To my brother Josse de Quester I give ten pounds for mourning. To my two cousins Jean and Clays Velinges to either of them I give forty shillings to make either of them a ring for a remembrance of me. To my cousin Susan Terray now the wife of Maruschall and to Susan Dangnow now the wife of Cooper I give to either of them, five pounds. To the minister of the parish where it shall please God that I shall be buried forty shillings. To my maid servant Susan who now hath dwelt with me about ten years I give ten pounds to be paid her at her day of marriage. To Margaret our maid servant if she dwell with me when I die four pounds. To the poor of St. Andrew Hubbard in East Cheape five pounds. To the poor of Hackney five pounds. To the poor of the French congregation five pounds. To the poor of the Dutch congregation forty pounds. Other bequests to the poor in various hospitals and prisons. To John Hoult my son in law five pounds for mourning. To my wife Anna de Butt my capital messuage in Thames Street called the three Inns now or late in the occupation of Mrs. Mary Hearewyn widow and her son in law Timothy van Vlettend, Dutch minister, and Jeremy Loveland, mer-

chant, and others, so long as she shall live sole and unmarried. But if she choose to marry my son James shall have and enjoy one half the rents and profits &c. during my wife's life time, and at her death I give all my capital messuage and tenements, houses &c. to my son. To my said son James my two houses in Tower Street which I have bought of William Perkins, called the Roll of Tobacco, and now in the occupation of John Carden, haberdasher of hats and caps and William Hyde a tailor. "And whereas I hold by lease from the parishioners of the parish of St. Andrew Hubart in East cheape a Messuage or Tenement wth the appurtenances and beinge in Bottellane in London and now in the occupation of my kinsman Mr Enoch Lynde." I do will and appoint that my wife shall have hold and enjoy the said messuage and the clear yearly rent thereof during so long of the term to come in the said lease as she shall be living. My wife and son James to be the executors of this my last will, and for overseers I name and appoint Mr. Matthew de Quester Esq. and Mr. Robert Cudnor and my kinsman Enoch Lynde praying them to assist my said executors with their good counsel and advice. Reference to a gift my son was to have by the death or decease of his sister Anna wife of John Hoult my son in law. Russell 23.

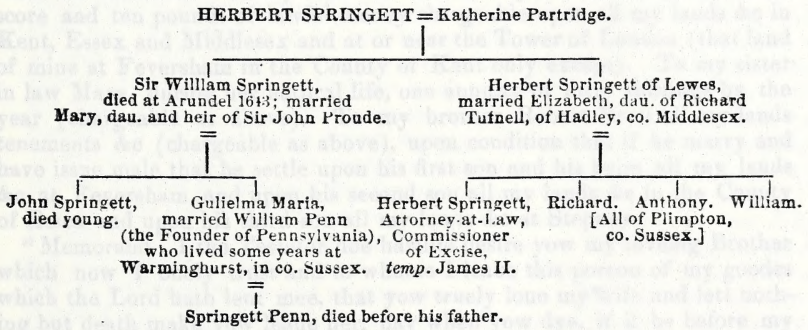
[The Visitation of London 1633, 1634, 1635 (Harl. So. Pub.) vol. I. p. 210, under Cudner, shows the match of Robert Cudner and Susan, da. to Matthew Dequester, and on page 228 of the same volume we find the pedigree of De-Quester. By this will we get hold of some clews pointing to the connections of the Lynde family and learn where M^{r}. Enoch Lynde lived. Bottellane I suppose to be Botolph Lane near Billingsgate. Incidentally, too, we learn a little more about "Doomsday," Sedgwicke's connections (see my Gleanings, *ante*, p. 259). Timothy van Vlettend, the Dutch minister, suggests Timotheus Van Vleteren, the son in law of W^{m}. Sedgwicke, and Mrs. Mary Hearewyn, widow, the mother-in-law of van Vlettend, who occupied the Three Inns in Thames Street, may have been the relict of Mr. James Harewin at whose death Timotheus Van Vleteren became the possessor of six hundred pounds, three hundred of which passed throngh Mr. Sedgwicke's hands, perhaps through a marriage with the widow Hearewyn or Harewin. HENRY F. WATERS.]

MARY PENNINGTON "Att my house att Woodside in Amersham parish and County of Bucks. this Tenth day of the third moneth called May One thousand six hundred eighty," but signed and sealed 5 July 1680, proved 11 October 1682. Refers to personal estate "which I had before marriage to my deare husband Isaac Pennington which he made over for my use by a deed before marriage to my cousin Elizabeth Dallison." I have taken upon me the debts of my husband by administering after his death.

As for my daughter Penn though she be very near to me and hath deserved well of me in her own particular and upon her worthy father's account yet she hath a large proportion of this world's substance and these my latter children have not any thing but what I give them, the Lord having seen it good to strip their dear and pretious father and left him without a capacity to do anything for them, and if so my estate not being great I can only signify my naturalness to my dear daughter Penn and hers by some little things for them to remember me by, and I do believe the witness of God in her will answer to the righteousness of it. To my son William Pennington five hundred pounds sterling, the one hundred pounds to bind him to so some handsome trade that hath not much of labor, because he is but weakly, and the other four hundred pounds to be paid him at the age of twenty two years. To son Edward Pennington the like sums upon the like conditions. To my daughter Mary Pennington thirty pounds a year

till she marry, and if she marry three hundred pounds sterling. To my dear son William Penn fifty pounds sterling and to my friend Thomas Elwood the like sum. To my cousin Mary Smith, wife to William Smith, fifty pounds. I give twenty pounds towards a meeting house when friends of Chalfont meeting think it convenient to build one. To Martha Sampson two pounds a year for life. To Martha Cooper *als* Heywood three pounds a year for life. To my daughter Gulielma Maria Penn her choice of a suit of damask except that suit marked $_{I}{}^{P}{}_{M}$. To her son Springett Penn my great platt with the Springett's and my coat of arms upon it and the silver two eared cup made in the fashion of his mother's golden one. To her daughter Letitia Penn my silver chafin dish and skimmer with a brasile handle and that large nun's work box and a little basket of nun's work and a purse and a girdle of black plush and a black straw basket which her father brought me out of Holland &c. &c. To my son William Pennington my dear husband's watch. Other bequests to son Edward Pennington and daughter Mary, to cousin Mary Smith the elder and her daughter Mary. To son John Pennington my house and land at Woodside and all my husband's houses in Kent (upon conditions). Reference to will of my mother the Lady Prewed "that is annext to my fathers Sir John Prewed," also to "my mother's sister the Lady Oxenden." I would have my son John Pennington lay mee in friends burying ground at Jordans very neare my deare and precious husband Isaac Pennington." My son John to be executor and my dear son William Penn and my loving friend Thomas Ellwood to be overseers. Cottle, 121.

[The following notes and pedigree illustrating this Springett-Penn connection, furnished me by my friend Capt. Attree, R.E., deserve to be entered here. H. F. Waters.]



William Penn's connection with Sussex commenced in 1676, when according to Cartwright, Warminghurst was sold to him. He married in 1672, before he bought Warminghurst, Gulielma Maria, the daughter of Sir William Springett, who was killed at the Siege of Bramber. A daughter of Penn was buried in the Friend's meeting house, still in existence, in a bye-lane near Conyhurst Common, in the parish of Thakeham, and the grave can be pointed out. Penn always attended service in this Chapel, which is still conducted by the Society of Friends, and there is a congregation of about seventy every Sunday.

Warminghurst was sold in 1644 by Sir Thomas Haselrige and Sir Thomas Williamson and their wives to Henry Bigland, of Grays Inn, Esq., by whom it was sold in 1676 to William Penn, Esq. In this deed he

covenants to secure the premisses discharged of all manner of tythes other than a yearly payment of 2^{d} per acre due and payable by custom as a modus to his Rector. In 1702 Wm. Penn, Esq. sold them to James Butler, Esq., in whose family they continued till 1789, when they were allotted to Ann Jemima, eldest daughter of James Butler, Esq., wife of Rev. Robert Clough, by whom they were sold in 1805 to Charles, late Duke of Norfolk, and now form a part of the settled estates of the dukedom.

Copied from the Sussex Archæological Collections by F. W. T. Attree Capt. R.E.

[See Penn wills in these GLEANINGS, *ante*, pp. 434–440; also an article on the Penn family by James Henry Lea in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History, vol. 14. pp. 50–63; 160–181; 281–296.—EDITOR.]

THOMAS BRETT of the City of Westminster gen^{t}, 13 August 1636, proved 29 August 1636. To be buried in the church of Stepney near my father, if I die in or near Westminster. One hundred pounds I owe to one Mr Johnsonne of whom I purchased certain lands at Higham in the County of Kent. To the poor of the parish of Petame, St. Margaret in Westminster and Stepney (if I be buried there). To Anne Irish, my wife's sister. To Henry Irish and his son Thomas. To my Aunt Stone and every one of her children. To James Stone the younger and his children. To my cousins Wonslyes and to my cousin Renold's children. To my cousin George Gosnoll and his son. To Mr Lewis his daughter, my godchild, five pounds if he pay me my former rents due. To all my tenants at Tower Hill. To my wife Ellinor Brett my two houses on the Millbank in Westminster in one of which Mr Bowll lately dwelt and in the other we ourselves. To my said wife one annuity or rent charge of threescore and ten pounds of lawful money chargeable upon all my lands &c in Kent, Essex and Middlesex and at or near the Tower of London (that land of mine at Feversham in the County of Kent only except). To my sister in law Mary, during her natural life, one annuity of forty shillings by the year (chargeable as above). To my brother Robert Brett all my lands tenements &c (chargeable as above), upon condition that if he marry and have issue male that he settle upon his first son and his heirs all my lands &c at Feversham and upon his second son all my lands &c in the County of Essex and upon his third son all my lands &c at Stepney.

"Memorand I the Testator doe hartilie desire yow my loveing Brother which now I onely trust and to whome I leaue this porcon of my goodes which the Lord hath lent mee, that yow truely loue my wife and lett nothing but death make yow leaue her, nay when yow dye, if it be before my wife lett her not be forgotten. And yow my wife I desire yow to loue my brother and lett none of his writinges be kept back from him that he maie be enabled to pay these my smale Legacyes, for by my death both of yow wilbe enabled to geue (if yow please) greater Legacyes. The Lord my god that hath blessed mee and hath soe many and sundry wayes shewed mee fauors blesse yow both And think not yow much Brother that yow have soe little Nor yow my loveinge wife that yow haue noe more; That which the Lord hath lent mee in his grace and bountifull mercy I leaue to yow twoe as I haue setled it in my will: I brought nothing into this world nor I shall I carry anything with mee as yow see. Therefore liue in peace, and the God of peace bee with you THO: BRETT."

Pile, 92.

JOHN PARKER of London, haberdasher, and of the parish of St. Pancras, Soper Lane, London, 7th and 14th May 1639, proved 27 August 1639.

For my burial place I cannot tell whether I shall die in England, at sea or beyond the seas, but if I die in my own country then I desire to be buried in St. Pancras Church in Soper Lane and in my good wife Bridget's grave if it conveniently may be. Of my goods &c. one third part of three equal parts, to be divided, shall be and remain to and amongst all my children, that is to say, Bridget, Sara, Johanna, Mary and Elizabeth. Reference to mutual agreement with wife Joane before marriage, made between William Drake Esq. and Francis Drake gent, my said wife's brethren, of the first part, my said wife, by the name of Joan Drake, of the second part and me, the said John Parker, of the third part, dated the eight and twentieth day of May in the tenth year of our now Sovereign Lord and King Charles. Have settled, by my deed in the hands of my brother in law Mr George Smith, all my houses in Saun (Swan?) Alley near Coleman St. London on my wife and do now settle upon her my houses which I purchased of Mr Storye in Highgate. Moreover I give and bequeath unto her my lease of Highgate house where we dwell &c. My will is to lend to my brother Joseph Parker twenty five hundred pounds upon condition that he become bound with my brother William Jollye of Leeke and some other sufficient man to the Chamber of London for securing of this foresaid twenty five hundred pounds to be paid to my children that shall be at age or married after the death of my life[?] &c. &c. Reference to brother Smith: and cousin John Dethicke. "My daughter Bridgett (whome I had by my first wife)." My daughter Sarah, "the eldest daughter by my now wife." To my loving brother Marke Parker three hundred pounds, to be paid to him one hundred pounds within a year after my decease, and one hundred pounds within two years and the other hundred pounds within three years if he be living; if not it shall be distributed equally amongst his children. To him also, if he outlive my wife, forty pounds per annum, to be paid him out of the rents of my houses in Swan Alley near Coleman St. Houses in Soper Lane "where my brother Joseph and I now dwell." To my sister Hannah Ese fifteen pounds every year, and to George Ese, her husband, if he outlive my sister, eight pounds per annum during her life. To my sister Bamford forty pounds and to her son Joseph Coulson twenty pounds towards the binding him forth to an apprentice.

Item I do give and bequeath to my brother James and to his son John Parker two hundred and fifty pounds. To my sister Elizabeth one hundred and fifty pounds. To my cousin Joane Jeffery fifty pounds, to be paid at day of marriage or one and twenty years of age. To John Ese my sister Hanna's son, when he shall have served his apprenticeship. To Rebecca Ese, my sister Hanna's daughter, now dwelling with me, one hundred pounds to be put forth to interest for her. To Mary, my sister Hannah's daughter, and to Francis and Joseph, also her sons, twenty pounds apiece. To Mark, James and Samuel, three other of her sons, twenty pounds apiece at eighteen. To my mother Drake ten pounds for mourning and twenty pounds more. To my brother William Drake fifteen pounds, to buy him and his man mourning, and as much to my brother Francis Drake. To my cousin John Parker the counsellor ten pounds to buy him mourning. To Mr Barnarde of Gray's Inn, to Mr John Dethicke and his wife, to Mr Goodyer and his wife, if they be in England, to buy them mourning, ten pounds, and as much to my loving friend Mr Bayley. Other bequests to sundry clergymen and servants and for the use of the poor.

"Item I doe give & bequeath three hundred Pounds to bee employed in the takinge up out of the streete or out of the Bridewelle twelve fatherles and motherles boyes and eight girles from seaven yeares old and upwards and for the furnishing them with necessaries and paying for their passage to New England and for their being bound apprentices to some such as will be carefull to bring them up in the feare of God and to maintaine themselues another daie. And my will is that my brother Jamcs should take his choise out of these, of three of them if hee need soe many for his owne use. And whereas formerly I menc̃oned two hundred and ffiftie Pounde, given him and his sonne, and named One hundred for him and one hundred and ffiftie Pounds for his sonne John Parker, my meaninge is that if his said sonne should dye yet the said one hundred and ffiftie pounds should bee paid to him for the use of the rest of his Children."

Other bequests to apprentices and servants &c &c. Item I do give and bequeath to two such godly ministers as are without any pastoral charge fifty pounds and these to be chosen by my wife and my executors to this purpose that they shall employ themselves to the reading and perusing of those six books wherein I have written of my own life, man's misery, God's mercy and of charity, which said two ministers I desire should employ themselves in collecting my scattered meditations unto some order and method, I mean so many of them as they shall conceive God may receive some glory and my children may receive some comfort and edification thereby: and my will is that when they are collected unto some good method that then they shall be transcribed into a fair legible hand and bound up in a book and so many children as I have so many copies to be written, which shall be given them as they attain to years of discretion. And for these books &c I do allow ten pounds.

To my brother Jeseph's daughter Elizabeth thirty pounds when she cometh to age. To my brother (George) Smith's daughters and sons, viz. Robert ten pounds, Joane ten pounds, Margaret ten pounds and Mary, my god-daughter, twenty pounds, at their several marriges or when they shall be one and twenty.

My brother Joseph Parker and my brother in law Mr George Smith to be executors and my brother Mark Parker (if he be in England) and friend John Dethicke and cousin John Parker the counsellor my overseers.

Harvey, 142.

Joseph Parker citizen and skinner of London and of the parish of St. Pancras, Soper Lane in London, 15 October 1642, proved 3 December 1644. To be buried in Pancras, Soper Lane, as near to my most dearly beloved brother John Parker as I may be. To wife one third part and to Elizabeth my only daughter one third part of my estate. To my deceased brother John Parker's five daughters two hundred and fifty pounds, to whose father I was much bound for his great care and true affection always towards me. i.e. cousin Bridget, the eldest, fifty pounds, cousin Sarah, the second, cousin Joanna the third, cousin Mary the fourth and cousin Elizabeth the fifth and last fifty pounds each. To my beloved brother Mark Parker's children sixty pounds. My brother John by his will gave me one hundred and fifty pounds upon condicon to become bound and to pay my sister Hannah Elce fifteen pounds every year during her life and after her death to pay her husband George Elce eight pounds per annum. My brother Mark Parker (now residing in Rotterdam in Holland) to continue the payment. To my brother and sister Bamford (in

another place written Bramford) and to her only son Joseph Colson. To my brother James Parker in New England and his children. To my sister Elizabeth Shuckford. To John Elce son to George Elce my brother in law, and to Joseph, Francis, Mark, James and Samuel and to Rebecca and Mary, my sister Elce's two daughters. To the town of Leicester where I was born, to be distributed among knitters of stockings. My poor kindred of the Kowleyes and Warrens children. My cousin John Parker of Gray's Inn and his son Mark Parker. To William Salmon and Russell Allsopp. To my cousin Mary Hull. Her husband referred to. To Sarah Jackson wife of Thomas Jackson. My wife Anna Parker and daughter Elizabeth to be joint executors, and my brother Mark Parker, my brothers William and John Jolly my brother Patrick Bamford, by brother George Smith and my cousin John Dethicke overseers. Rivers, 21.

Sir Francis Drake of Bucklond in the County of Devon, Knight, — August, 37th Elizabeth, proved 17 May 1596. Being now called unto action by her majesty wherein I am to hazard my life as well in the defence of Christ's Gospell as for the good of my Prince and Country. To the poor people of the town & parish of Plymouth forty pounds. To Dame Elizabeth, my wife, furniture &c. in my mansion house of Buckland and (a certain estate) for life: then to my brother Thomas Drake. To Thomas, also, a certain messuage or tenement in the High Street, within the Borough of Plymouth, now in the tenure or occupation of the said Thomas, to hold for four score and ten years, if the said Thomas Drake, Elizabeth his wife and Francis and Elizabeth, their children, or any of them, so long do happen to live.

A later will made 27 January, 38th Elizabeth. I Francis Drake of Buckland Monachorum, in the County of Devon, Knight, General of her majesty's Fleet, now in service for the West Indies. To my well beloved cousin, Francis Drake, son of Richard Drake, of Eshire in the County of Surrey, Esq., one of the Quiries of her majesty's stable, my manor of Yarckombe in the County of Devon &c forever. The said Richard Drake and Francis Drake, his son, their heirs executors or administrators, to pay or cause to be paid unto Thomas Drake of Plymouth in the County of Devon, gentlemen, two thousand pounds within two years after my decease. To Jonas Bodenham, gentleman, my manor of Sampford Spyney in Devon. My said brother Thomas Drake to be executor. The former will shall stand. Proved by Francis Clarke, Not. Pub., procurator of Thomas Drake, brother and executor of the deceased. Drake, 1.

[Sir Francis Drake, the celebrated admiral in Queen Elizabeth's reign, was a son of Edmund Drake, vicar of Upchurch in Kent. See his pedigree in Vivian's Devonshire Pedigrees, page 299.—Editor.]

Francis Drake, of Esher in the County of Surrey Esq., 13 March 1633, proved 7 May 1634. Whereas my son William delivered me the legacy of one thousand pounds which William Tothill, my late father in law, did demise unto my daughter Joane Drake, and with three hundred & fifty pounds, part thereof, I did soon after purchase of Sir John Lidcot a parcell of land called Rayswarren, in the names of her and myself, she is to have the land and also the one thousand pounds entire, &c. To my daughter Mary Drake, the only child that I had by my late wife Philadelphia, one thousand marks to be well employed for her benefit, until her marriage or full age. If she die, then to my son Francis Drake.

My wife to have the education of my said daughter Mary, and I desire

her and my said son Francis and my daughter Johan to have a special care of my daughter Mary's good education. I have settled several things on my son William in my life time; it hath pleased God largely to provide for him otherwise; nevertheless he is to have half the pictures in the gallery at Esher (and other property). To my wife (among other things) the lease of my house in Fewter alʃ Fetter Lane in London, and to Joshua White, her son, twenty pounds. To every other of my sons that shall be living at my death five pounds apiece. To my cousin Henry Drake of Childay thirty pounds, now in his hands. To John Drake, my cousin William Drake's son, twenty pounds to be sent unto him in New England, in commodities such as my executor shall think fit. To my cousin Banner, the midwife, in London, ten pounds. To John Long, my first wife's cousin, ten pounds, to be paid him when he comes out of his apprenticeship. My faithful servant Thomas Cheesman and his wife and John Timberle and all my other servants. To Johanna Hooker, who is now in New England, thirty pounds at her day of marriage. To Amye and Joane, the two daughters of my said cousin William Drake, ten pounds apiece. To my dear friend Mr John Dodd, minister, for all his great kindness shewed to me and mine, ten pounds, and to Mr. Speed, minister of the word at Eshere, ten pounds, and to Mrs Owen, his mother in law, ten pounds. Thirty pounds to poor godly people, three parts whereof to be given in Eshere, Walton, West Moulsey. To Doctor Gongh of the Blackfryars, London, and Richard Sibbs, Doctor of Divinity, ten pounds apiece, and they to be overseers. To my son Francis Drake all my interest in the Rectory & Parsonage of Walton upon Thames and West Moulsey in the County of Surrey. To Mr Cooke, now vicar of Walton, the Easter Book. To Mr Malthouse the small tithes of West Moulsey and to him my manor of Walton, after the death of his brother William. My said son Francis to be executor. To my cousin John White of the Middle Temple, London, Esq., fifty pounds; he to be joint executor with Francis and to give him his best direction and assistance.

Wit: Joseph Glover, George Billingehurst, John Steedman.

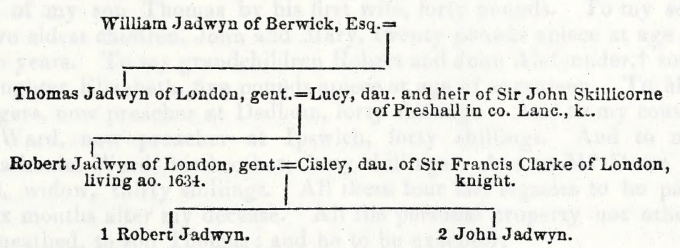
Seagar, 43.

[Francis Drake of Esher, died March 17, 1633. He was the son of Richard Drake of Esher, equerry to Queen Elizabeth. See his pedigree in Vivian's Devonshire Pedigrees, page 293. John Drake (son of his cousin William), who was in New England in 1633, was probably the John who came here in 1630 and finally settled in Windsor, Conn., where he died, Aug. 17, 1659. See Stiles's Ancient Windsor, page 183, and Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, vol. 2, p. 70. The Johanna Hooker named as being in New England, was probably Joanna, daughter of Rev. Thomas Hooker of Hartford, Conn., who married Rev. Thomas Shepard of Cambridge, Mass.—EDITOR.]

ELIZABETH JADWIN, of the parish of St. Mary Newington, Surrey widow, 18 January 1637, proved 4 March 1638. I give to John Jadwin, the son of Robert Jadwin, a silver gilt wine cup. I give to my sister Sibill Wright my best apron and a gold ring with a sand colour stone in it. I give to my grandchild Jadwin Dunscombe twenty nobles of lawful money of England to make up the proportion of marks given to him by his grandfather the sum of twenty pounds. I will and bequeath unto my goddaughter Elizabeth, the daughter of William Sharrowe, a wainscot chest and all that is in it and likewise a silver gilt tankard, and unto Susanna, the other daughter, a man candlestick and six plate trenchers, and likewise I give to her a silver gilt wine cup and that which is in it. I give and bequeath unto John Malthus and his wife, to each of them twenty shillings

for rings and to his wife my best ruff. To my servant Mary Stephenson forty shillings and two smocks and two aprons. To Joane Curryen, the servant of my sister Sibill Wright, one smock and one flaxen apron. To my son in law Robert Jadwin three towells and one dozen napkins and one table cloth. I do forgive and release unto my son in law Thomas Dunscombe and to my daughter Hannah his wife all such sum and sums of money, debts, duties and demands whatsoever which they or either of them do owe unto me by any ways or means howsoever, whether as being executrix to my late deceased husband Thomas Jadwin or otherwise howsoever. I give to my daughter Hannah Dunscombe half my household stuff. The rest and residue I give and bequeath to my daughter Susanna the wife of William Sharrowe and I do will and ordain likewise William Sharrowe and his wife full joint coexecutors of this my last will and testament, willing them te see my debts be paid. I likewise give twenty shillings more to Mary Stephenson to make up the forty shillings before three pounds. I give one pair of sheets to my son in law Robert Jadwin. I give to my kinswoman Elizabeth Cole twenty shillings and likewise to my kinswoman Dorothy Cooke twenty shillings. I bequeath twenty shillings to my cousin Thomas Sherly for a ring. Harvey, 44.

[In Part III. of my GLEANINGS (pp. 289, 290) I gave an abstract of the will of Thomas Jadwin, husband of the above testatrix, who was one of the "adventurers for Virginia." On page 6 of the second volume of The Visitation of London A.D. 1633, 1634 and 1635 (Harl. So. Pub.) may be found what I presume to be a pedigree of this very family, as follows:—



Mrs. Elizabeth Jadwyn was evidently a second wife of Thomas Jadwyn and step-mother of Robert Jadwin, whose son John I suppose it to have been who patented 650 acres of land on the south side of Rappahannoc River, Virginia, 13 Nov. 1658 (see REGISTER, vol. 43, p. 305).—H. F. WATERS.]

WILLIAM GLOVER of Dedham in the County of Essex, clothier, 26 January 6th James, proved 5 May 1609. To brother Thomas Glouer all the houses, lands &c, which my father Thomas Glover, lately deceased, gave to me; my said brother Thomas to pay out, &c., four hundred pounds, as hereafter specified, viz. to my brother Edward Glover one hundred pounds within one year after my decease, to my brother John Glover one hundred pounds within two years &c., and to my sisters Anne Cole & Susan Beuersham one hundred each. I give to the poor of Dedham ten pounds, to be paid into the hands of Henry Sherman the elder and Robert Alefounder, to be employed to the uses abovesaid. To Mr Rogers preacher of Dedham ten pounds, within one year. To Mr Sage, minister of Dedham, three pounds in a year. To Joseph Morse of Dedham forty shillings, in one year &c. To my cousin Margaret Nicholson, my sister's daughter, fifty pounds, at her age of twenty years. To Thomas & William Nicholson, the sons of my late sister Margaret Nicholson, four score pounds (i.e. forty

pounds apiece); they to have nine pounds ten shillings a year until they shall accomplish their several ages as aforesaid. Margaret, the same, until her age of seventeen. To John Pye of Dedham forty shillings, in one year &c. To my cousin Anne Howell, forty shillings, in one year &c. To M^ris^ Dove of Stratford three pounds in one year &c. To Mr Beadle, minister Wooluerston, three pounds in a year &c. To Samuel Salmon my sealing ring and two pairs of my best jersey stockings, one of the two pairs to be those that are at Mr Gooutches, Mr Cardinall's son at Norwich, which lie there to be changed. To the daughter of Habbacuck Page, late of Dedham deceased, forty shillings, to be given into the hands of Mr Ravens within one year after my decease. My sister Ann Cole's husband. To Thomas Wood, where I now lie, forty shillings, and to his wife forty shillings. I give unto my Aunt Anger five pounds in one year &c. To the widow Morse, in the Valley, twenty shillings in one year. The residue to my three brethren, Thomas, Edward & John Glouver. My brother Thomas Glover and Samuel Salmon to be executors.

Wit: Samuel Neall, John Wood, Edward Downes. Dorsett, 39.

JOHN WOOD of Stratford in the County of Suffolk, yeoman, 10 January 1615, proved 2 February 1615. My wife Bridget shall peaceably enjoy during her natural life my two tenements or messuages in Dedham in the County of Essex, now in the occupation of John Pye and John Pope; also thirty pounds in money (and certain furniture, household stuff &c). My son John is to have my land in Clafton.* To Abigail Wood, daughter of my son Thomas by his first wife, forty pounds. To my son John's two eldest children, John and Mary, twenty pounds apiece at age of seventeen years. To my grandchildren Robert and John Alefounder,† sons of my daughter Elizabeth, five pounds apiece at age of seventeen. To Mr. John Rogers, now preacher at Dedham, forty shillings. And to my cousin Samuel Ward, now preacher at Ipswich, forty shillings. And to my cousin Nathaniel Ward, his brother, forty shillings. And to Mrs Dowe of Stratford, widow, thirty shillings. All these four last legacies to be paid within six months after my decease. All the personal property not otherwise bequeathed, to son Thomas: and he to be executor.

Wit: Josua Ward, Robart Browne, Richard Pamer. Cope, 17.

[Samuel and Nathaniel Ward named in this will were sons of the Rev. John Ward of Haverhill. Their aunt Abigail is said by Candler to have married Samuel Wood of Dedham (see my memoir of Nathaniel Ward, 1868, p. 128, and Mr. Muskett's article on Ward of Suffolk and America, REGISTER, vol. 41, p. 282). An abstract of the will of the first named of these brothers, Rev. Samuel Ward, town preacher of Ipswich, is printed in these GLEANINGS, vol. 1, page 19. A sketch of his life will be found in my memoir of N. Ward, pp. 135–62. The second brother Nathaniel, was the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, of Stondon Massey and Shenfield in Essex, England, and Ipswich, Massachusetts. He was the author of the Simple Cobler of Aggawam, and compiler of the Massachusetts Body of Liberties. A memoir of him by the present editor of the REGISTER was published in 1868, by Joel Munsell of Albany, N. Y., in an octavo of 213 pages.—EDITOR.]

GEORGE RAYMOND the elder of Ipswich, grocer, 10 April 1617, proved 17 June 1617. To the poor of Bocking and Branktree twenty shillings (each). Wife Jane Raymond. Sons Jeremy, George, Thomas, John,

* Probably Clackton in Essex is meant.

† In a pedigree of Alfounder at Herald's College, Visitation of Essex, 1664 (D. 21.), I find that Robert Alfounder of East Bergholt married Elizabeth, dau. of ——— Wood of Rivenhall. H. F. W.

James and Richard. Daughter Priscilla wife of John Leaver of Ipswich, clothier. Daughter Mary wife of Moses Shill. Grandchildren George, Elizabeth and Priscilla, children of John; James, George and Samuel, children of James; John, George and James, children of George; Priscilla and George, children of Thomas; George and Mary, children of Jeremy; and Christabell and George, children of Richard. Brother Allen. Others named. To Mr Samuel Warde forty shillings.

"And whereas yt hath pleased God to put into the harte of Mr Warde our preacher to stirre up this Corporacon for the erecting of A Librarie wch being furnished wth all kinde of bookes can not but grately further the advancement of God's Glorie his worshippe and religion amongest us I doe will and bequeath fower pounds of lawfull English monie to bee paid within one yeare next after my decease ou^r^ & aboue the xx s I haue allreadye payd towardes the supplie of that good work begunne."

Archd. of Suff. (Ipswich) B. 50 L. 292.

[The fact that Rev. Samuel Ward, town preacher of Ipswich (see preceding note), incited the corporation of Ipswich "for the erecting of a Librarie" is new to me.—EDITOR.]

EDWARD WARDE of Little Wrathinge, Suffolk, yeoman, 9 January 1620, proved at Ipswich 7 March 1620. To my wife Judeth my house, orchard and garden, with the shepps of bees therein, during her natural life, so as she shall leave one upper chamber, furnished for mine executor, who soever he be, viz. one bed and all things thereunto belonging, called Joseph's chamber. To my son Nathaniel Warde forty pounds and my best riding cloak. To my son Leonard (?) fifty pounds and my best cloak, when his apprenticeship shall come forth. To Lydia, my daughter, thirty pounds. To Mary, my daughter, twenty pounds. To Rebecca Warde, my daughter, forty pounds. To Susan, my daughter, ten pounds. Son Thomas Ward to be sole executor. To son Edward Ward after his time shall come forth &c. Consistory C^t^ Norwich. B^k^ Williams 60.

(Mem. Perhaps for "Leonard," above, we should read Edward.—H. F. W.)

[Edward Warde, the testator, was I presume the brother of Rev. John Ward of Haverhill, named by him in his will, which is printed in full in my memoir of N. Ward, pp. 130–1. See Muskett's Candler's pedigree in the REGISTER, vol. 41, p. 284. The will of his daughter Susan, widow of Robert Brown, follows this.—EDITOR.]

SUSAN BROWNE of Ipswich, widow, 22 March 1626, proved 24 April 1627. To Mr Samuel Warde, Preacher of the Tower parish in Ipswich the sum of five pounds &c in two years, in full discharge and satisfaction of whatsoever money is now due unto him and unpaid from or by Robert Browne, my late husband, deceased. To Elizabeth Browne daughter of my brother in law William Browne. My sister in law Mary Browne. My sister Mary Cutting. My mother Judith Warde. My sister Rebecca Warde. My brother Edward Warde to be executor and residuary legatee.

Consistory C^t^ Norwich Book Travers.

EDWARD WARD of Ipswich in the Co. of Suffolk, hosier, 18 November 1646, proved 10 February 1646. I give unto my two sons, Edward and Samuel Ward, the sum of two hundred and ten pounds a piece. to be paid to either of them when they shall accomplish the full age of four and twenty years. I give unto my kinswoman Abigail Smart the sum of ten pounds, to be paid within one year next after my decease. I give unto Richard Lockewood my cousin the sum of five pounds, to be paid unto him

at his full age of four and twenty years, provided that he doth faithfully serve and dwell with my wife the remainder of the time he is bound unto me. I give unto Elizabeth my wife all the remainder of my temporal goods &c. And I do ordain and make George Raymond of Ipswich clothier and John Denton of the same town hosier my executors. My son Samuel to be put to some trade as the said George Raymond, with the consent of my wife, shall see most meet. Fines, 35 (P. C. C.)

[Edward Ward, the testator, was a nephew of Rev. John Ward of Haverhill and probably son of Edward Warde of Little Wrathinge, whose will is given above. The testator married Elizabeth Dale, who survived him and married Thomas Griggs. See REGISTER, vol. 41, p. 284. Mr. Griggs's will is given below.—EDITOR.]

RICHARD GRIGGES of Ipswich, Suffolk, tallow chandler, 11 October 1654, proved 3 July 1655. To my brother William Griggs twenty shillings. To my cousin Mary Grigges, his daughter, three pounds. To my cousin John, his son, five pounds. To my brother Robert thirty pounds. To my brother Edmund thirty pounds. To my brother John Greene five pounds. To my sister Mary Greene five pounds. To my cousin Mary Greene five pounds. To my cousin Anne Greene five pounds. To my cousin William Greene five pounds. To my cousin Damaris five pounds. To Rebecca Greene five pounds. To my cousin Alice Greene five pounds. To my cousin Edward Ward the sum of six pounds. To my cousin Samuel Ward the sum of five pounds. To my sister Elizabeth Grigges ten pounds. To Bridget Riches five pounds. To William Hawkins five pounds. To my brother Thomas one hundred pounds, and one two and thirtieth part of the ship John and Susan of Ipswich and one sixty-fourth part of the ship Humility of Ipswich. My brother Thomas Grigges to be executor.
Aylett, 76.

THOMAS GRIGGS of Ipswich, Suffolk, apothecary, 18 October 1665, proved 12 October 1666. Wife Elizabeth. Tenement in parish of St. Mary at the Tower. Thomas Griggs, son of my brother Edmund Griggs of Buxhall, and his heirs. My close of land in the parish of St. Peter's, called Windmill close. John and Mary Griggs children of brother Edmond. John Griggs son of brother William. Damaris Greene daughter of my brother John Greene. Rebecca Dale wife of Samuel Dale of Bursthall. Anne Nelson wife of Charles Nelson of Hadleigh. Alice and Mary Greene, both of Lynsye, Suff., spinsters. My sister Mary Greene. Dorothy Daines the daughter of my loving friend Doctor John Daynes. My brother in law Capt. Daniel Dale. Brother Robert Griggs.

I give and bequeath unto ——— Ward, son of my late son in law Samuel Ward late of London dec'd., fifteen pounds at his full age of one and twenty years. My messuages, lands and tenements in Bergholt and Raydon, Suff., which I have in reversion after the death of Mrs Mapelthorpe, which were given unto John Sicklemore Esq. and me, the said Thomas Griggs, by Abigail Markham *als* Marchant of Ipswich widow, as by her last will and testament bearing date 4 April 1656. My brother Edmund Griggs to be executor and brother John Greene of Lynsey supervisor.
Mico, 144 (P. C. C.)

[Thomas Griggs was the second husband of Mrs. Elizabeth (Dale) Ward. See preceding note.—EDITOR.]

JOHN WARD of St. Clement's parish, Ipswich, Suffolk, Clerk, 15 April 1662, proved 29 April 1662. All my debts to be paid out of my personal

estate. What remains to be equally divided betwixt my children that are unmarried, they paying out thereof to my daughters Mary and Susan, which are married, to each of them ——. Joseph Wayte of Sprawton, clerk, to be sole executor.

Consistory C[t] Norwich (Bundle for 1662) N° 230.

[The testator, Rev. John Ward, was a son of Rev. John Ward of Haverhill, and a brother to Revs. Samuel and Nathaniel, before noticed in these annotations. He was a member of the Westminster Assembly. A sketch of his life is printed in my memoir of N. Ward, pp. 162-5.—EDITOR.]

JOHN SYM of Leigh in Essex, Clerk, 19 March 1637, proved 5 June 1638. To Sarah the wife of Richard Tabore ten shillings. To my well beloved brother M[r] Thomas Younge, vicar of Stowmarket, Willett's Synopsis papismi &c. To my cousin M[r] Ward of Hadleigh my best cassock. To my cousin M[r] John Knightbridge of Chelmsford twenty shillings. To my cousin Elizabeth North twenty shillings and to her husband ten shillings. To my dear and loving wife Sarah six and thirty pounds to distribute amongst her children. And she shall have all the goods &c remaining that she brought with her unto me. To goodman Jonathan Wire twenty shillings. To my son John Sym & his heirs all that messuage &c called Gould's, in Leigh. If he die before he accomplish the age of twenty one years I do will and give the said tenement to my loving daughter Elizabeth the wife of John Fowler, citizen of London, she to pay two hundred pounds to Sarah my wife. I give to my said son John the gold ring that M[r] Wilson gave unto me, with all my plate and library of books &c. I give to my daughter Elizabeth Fowler a gold ring and a silver toothpick that were her mother's. To Josias Wheeler of Stowmarket ten shillings and to the son of William Wheeler in Woodham Ferris twenty shillings and to Sarah the daughter of Thomas Wheeler ten shillings. If my son and daughter die without either of them having heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten or not having first disposed of by will or otherwise of said Gould's &c. then the overseers shall sell the said tenement to the best value they can and of the price thereof to have twenty pounds apiece for their pains, besides allowances for their other charges, and divide the remainder into three equal parts, whereof I will one to the children of my wife Sarah, another to the children of Elizabeth North, wife of Stephen North and the children of Josias Wheeler of Stowmarket, of William Wheeler of Woodham Ferris and of Thomas Wheeler of Leigh. The third part I will to the children of my brother Patrick Gardner and of my sister Christian Ramsey and of my cousin Henry Sym in the Carrse of Gawrie in Scotland, by the means of my brother M[r] Thomas Young to be delivered. I appoint Sarah, my dear and loving wife to be full executrix and intreat my well beloved brother M[r] Thomas Younge and my well beloved sons in law John Fowler and John Barfoote and John Straight, son in law to my beloved wife Sarah, to be overseers.

Consistory C[t] of London, Book Allen Leaf 356.

[The marriage license of Mr. John Symes, as well as that of his kinsman Mr. John Ward of Hadleigh, I have given in my Collection of Extracts from Marriage Licenses granted by the Bishop of London, recently printed.—H. F. W.

The Rev. John Ward of Hadleigh, named in this will, came to New England and was the minister at Haverhill, Mass., from 1645 till his death, Dec. 27, 1693. The reference to him in this will may furnish a clew to the name and parentage of his mother, the wife of Rev. Nathaniel Ward the Simple Cobler.—EDITOR.]

ROBERT BOLTON of Ipswich in the Co. of Suffolk, Doctor of Physick,

17 December 1646, proved 22 January 1646. I will that eight hundred pounds shall be disposed of and laid out by my executrix for the use and benefit of William Bolton, my son, within two years after my decease, in manner and form hereafter expressed, viz: I do desire my brother in law Joseph Ward, Cl., my brother in law Richard Golty, clerk, and my cousin John Symondes, clerk, &c to be a means to procure a purchase of certain lands and tenements for the sum of eight hundred pounds, to be settled and assured unto and upon the said William Bolton & the heirs of his body lawfully to be begotten, and, for want of such issue, the remainder to Deborah Bolton, my daughter, her heirs and assigns for ever. I give and bequeath to the said Deborah my daughter all that messuage &c in Earl Stonham, in the Co. of Suff., which I late had of the grant and demise of Ambrose Goodwin Esq. and other my lands &c in Earl Stonham. To the said Deborah also one hundred pounds to be paid unto her at her age of eighteen years. I give unto my mother Mrs Deborah Ward the sum of ten pounds, to be paid within twelve months next after my decease. To the said Joseph Ward, Richard Golty and John Symondes, to every of them forty shillings for their care and pains &c. To the poor of the parish of St. Mary Tower wherein I now dwell forty shillings. The rest of my goods and chattells, rights and credits, lands and tenements, shipping, parts of ships and personal estate I give unto Anne, my loving wife, whom I make and ordain executrix.

John Symondes one of the witnesses. Fines, 8 (P. C. C.)

[Dr. Robert Bolton, the testator, was a step-son of Rev. Samuel Ward, town preacher of Ipswich. Joseph Ward, clerk, named by him was his half brother, and was rector of Badingham in Suffolk. Richard Golty, clerk, rector of Framlingham in Suffolk, was the husband of Deborah Ward a half sister of the testator. See Muskett's Candler pedigree, vol. 41, p. 283.—EDITOR.]

ANNE WARD of Stratford, in the County of Suffolk, widow, 16 October 1634, proved 7 November 1634. To John Ward, my eldest son, twenty pounds of lawful money of England, which, together with the legacy left him by his father's will, doth make one hundred and three score pounds to be paid unto my said son when he shall be of the age of two and twenty years. To my son Samuel Ward fifty pounds of like lawful money, which, together with the legacy given him in his father's will, doth make one hundred and fifty pounds to be paid him at the age of two and twenty. To my two sons John and Samuel all my plate, linen, brass and pewter, to be equally divided between them, the one part to be kept and reserved in the hands of Mr. John Clarke of Colchester, to be given to my son John Ward when he shall be of the age of two and twenty years, unto whose care I do also commend the tuition of my said son in his minority; and the other part to be kept and reserved in the hands of John Barker of Stratford, clothiers to be given to my son Samuel when he shall be of the age of two and twenty years, unto whose care also I do commend the tuition of my said son in his minority. I give unto my two sons John and Samuel Ward all that my fourth part in the ship called the Unity of Manitree and all my stock therein, and also my eighth part of the ship Johnes of Manitree &c. and all the profits that shall be raised by means of the said ships, to be reserved and kept by my executors to be equally divided between my two sons, to either of them his part when he shall be of the age of two and twenty. If both sons die before they come to that age my executors shall give and bestow one hundred pounds amongst my husband Barker's kindred and one hundred amongst my own kindred, where they shall see most need,

and one hundred amongst my husband Ward's kindred &c. To Mr. Samuel Linsell, minister of Stratford forty shillings, to Mr. John Rodgers, lecturer in Dedham, and to Mr. John Eedes minister of Lawford forty shillings. To the poor of Stratford forty shillings.

I do make and ordain John Clerke of Colchester in the County of Essex, chirurgeon, and John Barker of Stratford in the County of Suffolk, clothier, to be my executors &c., and I give them ten pounds apiece for their pains; and my friends Mr. Samuel Linsell and Mr. John Eedes supervisors.

Seager, 105.

[Mr. John Ward, one of the sons of this Mrs. Anne Ward, was a resident of Ipswich, in New England, as we learn from his will, dated 28 December, 1652, now among the Essex County Court Papers (III. 46). It was sworn to in court 25—1 mo. 1656 by Mr. Robert Payne, to whom it was sent sealed up with a letter. The following abstract may be of value in connection with the mother's will: To my cousin Nathaniel Ward, son of my uncle Nathaniel, the house and land given me by my father in his will, lying in Mersey in County Essex in old England. To my said uncle the rents and profit of that tenement since I made Edmund Sharman of Dedham last my attorney. To my cousin Ward's of Wethersfield two youngest sons twenty pounds apiece when of age of one and twenty years. To my cousin John Barker's eldest daughter Anne Barker twenty pounds. To Samuel Barker, my cousin John Barker's son, ten pounds (it is to be understood John Barker of Boxted in Essex). To my mother's poor kindred ten pounds, which I do desire my cousin John Barker to distribute. To my cousin Samuel Sharman's two youngest sons ten pounds apiece, this is to be understood my cousin Sharman that died some X years since in Boston in New England, to be paid them at one and twenty or to those that have now the care of them. Ten pounds to my cousin Philip Sharman of "rood" Island. My books and chirurgeon's chest to Thomas Andrews of Ipswich. Linen to cousin Nathaniel Ward when of age. Twenty pounds to Robert Payne and he to be executor. The remainder to Harvard College.

Wit: Richard Shearman and Thomas Spale (by mark).

This was evidently written in Boston, if I may judge from the names of the witnesses. The testator was called John Ward of Ipswich chirurgeon 19 Nov. 1651, in Vol. XII. 63, of Essex Court Papers.

The John Clerke of Colchester, chirurgeon, whom Mrs. Anne Ward appointed one of the joint executors of her will, was undoubtedly the John Clarke of Boston and Newbury, chirurgeon, referred to in the Memoir of Nathaniel Ward, p. 194. HENRY F. WATERS.

See also REGISTER, vol. 22, pp. 31–3.—EDITOR.]

JOHN WAYTE of Mesden in the County of Hertford clerk, 17 June 1664, proved 27 May 1669. I give unto Joseph Wayte, my nephew, clerk, all my goods and chattels whatsoever, all my ready moneys, bonds, bills, debts due unto me, plate, pewter, linen apparell, all my books, manuscripts, chests &c. and make him sole executor. Coke, 65.

JOSEPH WAITE of Sproughton in the County of Suffolk, clerk, 7 June 1669, proved 11 September 1671. To my dear and honored mother Mistress Judith Laurence ten pounds to be paid within one year after my decease. To my loved sister Mary Laurence forty pounds at day of her marriage or within one whole year after the same. The rest of my house and lands, goods and chattels &c. to my dearly beloved wife Margaret, the house and lands in Framlingham for and during her natural life and after her decease to my cousin Master Samuel Golty of Ipswich clerk and to my loving brother Master Thomas Whiting of Hadleigh, draper, as trustees. This house and land which cost me in purchase five hundred and three score and five pounds is to be sold and the proceeds divided by even and equal portions to each of my natural brothers and sisters then surviving in old

England or in New, or to the heirs of each of them. Five pounds apiece to my executors. Wife Margaret to be sole executrix.

Witness: John Richardson, John Livermer. Duke, 117.

MARGARET WAITE of Ipswich, widow, 1 April 1675, proved 5 August 1675. To my mother, Mrs. Judith Lawrence, twenty pounds, and to my sister Mary Lawrence eighty pounds. To my nephew Lawrence Smyth one hundred pounds. To my brother Mr. Samuel Smyth of London five pounds. To my other three brothers, Mr. Robert Howe, Mr. Thomas Whitinge and Mr. John Whitinge, five pounds apiece. To my cousin Thomas Lawrence in Bedfordshire five pounds. To Mrs. Margaret Huthinson of Lee near London and her sister Mrs. Sarah Reed in Lincolnshire five pounds apiece. To my niece Sarah Lungley of Milford ten pounds at one and twenty.

"Also I geve to soe many of the brothers and sisters of my dear husband as shalbe livinge att my decease in old England or new the sume of forty shillinges apeece to buy them somethinge for a small remembrance of me, and to my cousin Joseph Wait, Hellen Aldus and Mary Wait, to each of them five poundes." To my good friends Mr. Samuel Golty and Mr. Benjamin Browning of Ipswich five pounds apiece. To Mary, wife of Robert Goodrich of Woodbridge and Elizabeth, wife of John Cope of Ipswich forty shillings apiece. To the widow Raymond of St. Peter's parish, Ipswich, twenty shillings. To Mrs. Raymond and her daughter Russell forty shillings. To eight ministers (named)—servants named. To Samuel Greene of St. Clement's and his wife. My executors to be Mr. Samuel Golty of Ipswich and Mr. Thomas Whitinge of Hadleigh.

In a codicil made 25 May 1675 she calls herself widow and relict of Joseph Waite of Sproughton, clerk, and refers to a judgment obtained in Town Court of Colchester against William Stockton of Ipswich, gen^{t}, in the sum of two hundred pounds in the hands of John Trewelove of Sproughton; assigned and set over unto Richard Truelove of Sproughton, gen^{t}. The said Richard Truelove is appointed executor as to it.

Suffolk Wills (Ipswich)
Book Fanconberge, Leaf 140.

[Joseph Waite, whose will and that of his wife Margaret are here given, was a brother of John Waite who settled at Malden, Mass., and of Mary, wife of Robert Lord of Ipswich, Mass. See a letter of their sister, Mrs. Susan Redington, in the REGISTER, vol. 31, p. 161. See also REGISTER, vol. 32, pp. 188–96; vol. 41, p. 283. —EDITOR.]

NATHANIEL WARD, rector of Pitsey, Essex, clerk, 20 February 1687, proved at Chelmsford 11 May 1688. To wife Elizabeth house and fifty-five acres of land called Felmoores in Pitsey during her life. To daughter Ward four score pounds, to be paid after decease of my wife, out of said house and land. The said house and land, so charged, after the decease of my wife I give to my son Samuel Ward and to his heirs forever upon condition he pay the fourscore pounds to his sister so soon as the lands shall come and descend unto him. All the rest of my goods, chattels and personal estate whatsoever I give to my loving wife Elizabeth Ward and I do nominate and appoint her to be sole executor &c.

B. Parrett (Archd. of Essex), L. 138.

EDMUND GOLTYE, of Ipswich in the County of Suffolk, merchant, 13 December 1614, proved 13 May 1615. Wife Susan, James Tillott mch^{t},

William Carr and Isaac Dey, clothier, shall have, hold and enjoy all my lands and tenements in the parish of St Matthew in Ipswich and Branford in said County for twelve years, for payment of debts and of legacies following:—to daughter Susan one hundred and fifty pounds at age of twenty or on day of marriage, to daughter Elizabeth one hundred and fifty pounds at age of twenty or day of marriage, to son Myles Goltye one hundred pounds at age of twenty four years. Sons Richard and Edmund. To wife lands, tenements &c. in Bocking, Ashe, Hemyngston and Gosbeck for life, and after her death then to eldest son Richard and his heirs. To son Edmund, after the aforenamed debts and legacies shall be duly paid, my houses, lands and tenements in Ipswich and Bramford. (Mem. His son Richard seems to have been in Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, at the time).

Rudd, 47.

[I have references to other wills and records relating to the Wards and their connections which I hope to present soon. My friend, the Rev. W. E. Layton, whose friendly attentions to me during my visit to Ipswich and kind assistance in examining the parish registers there I shall always recall with gratitude, gave me the following copy of an inscription to the memory of the famous Town Preacher of Ipswich. HENRY F. WATERS.]

Mr. Samuel Ward minister olim hujus ecclesiæ & eximius concionator Gyppovicensis, ad Clavem denatus, apud nos sepultus est Martij 8° 1639.

MARK MOTT Rector of Raigne parva in the County of Essex Doctor of Divinity, 18 December 1630, proved 1 April 1631.

I give to the library of St. John's College in Cambridge Alexander Halles his sõnes in three volumes in folio and Lyra on the Bible in six volumes in folio and Altissodocensis and Occam on the Sentences and Pelbartus on the Sentences in four volumes in 4to. Item I give unto my father Mr Mark Mott my book called Mr. Downeham's Directions to a godly life. To my brother Mr Robert Woolriche twenty nobles and to my sister Sarah his wife three stoned pots tipped with silver, and to John Mott my brother a watch. To my sister Alice Mott ten shillings and to my sister Katherine Mott a silver toasting iron a silver grate a fruit dish of china and six sallet dishes three saucers and six porrengers of China and all my stone pots and dishes and my other stuff of stone. To my worthy neighbor Mr Doctor Barker my Turkey grogram gown, my wrought satin cassock and my tippet, a pair of gloves and a girdle. And to my faithful friend John Clarke of Copford Hall twenty shillings to put into a ring. To my cousin Alice the wife of John Draper of Felsted four sallet dishes of china. To my cousin Dorothy the wife of John Taylecott* two porengers of china. To my son Henry Mott an English Bible in 8vo and another bible in folio of the old translation. To my daughter Frances a bible in quarto of the old translation. To my daughter Dorothy an English Bible in quarto of the new translation. To Mr Thomas Dyke of Horam in Sussex twenty shillings to make him a ring. To William Dyke of Faunt in Sussex twenty shillings to make him a ring. To the poor people of Rayne six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence to be disposed of for their good by mine executors within six months next after my decease. And to the church of Rayne a green cloth carpet for the communion table fringed at the ends with green silk fringe and a green cloth for the pulpit fringed round with silk fringes. To Jane Hamersly my servant thirteen pounds six shillings

* This was Caylecott in the record. My friend Mr. Smith, at my request, examined the original will and found that it should be as above. H. F. W.

and eight pence to be paid her within one year next after my decease. To Leonard Greene twenty shilling and a mourning cloak. To my man Thomas Pullin forty shillings and a mourning cloak and my suit of serge which I late made. To Thomas Mott my brother John Mott's son my best cloak. To Mark Mott my brother Adrian Mott's son my cloak that is faced with velvet to the bottom and lined on the back and also my silk wrought cassock of stitched grogram with the satin sleeves a budge gown and all my manuscripts paper books and written papers. Item I give to my cousin M[r] Samuel Collins vicar of Braintree my mourning cloak and to M[r] Samuel Wharton vicar of Felsted my longest mourning gown and my chamlet grogram cassock. To my good friend M[r] Doctor Aylet and his wife either of them twenty shillings to buy them rings. And I give more unto her a bason and ewer of china a bowl two fruit dishes six sallet dishes and six saucers all of china. To M[rs] Smith the elder of Cressing Temple my silver box with the case of counters of mill six pences in it. To Elizabeth the wife of Mark Mott my son in law my great guilded standing cup with a cover to it and three china poringers. To Mercy Mott my daughter my down bed with the bolster to it three down pillows a feather bolster my best pair of blankets my best coverlet a pair of my best laced curtains my cyprus chest and all my needle work vallence belonging to my best bed all my needle work covers of stools and stools which are in my best chamber a needle work side board cloth two needle work cushions for the windows in my best chamber an outlandish cabinet standing in the same chamber a furniture of damask linen and all her mother's childbed linen. To my daughter Frances all things wrought with needlework in my great parlor with the stools there and covers belonging to them my best featherbed two feather bolsters a pair of pillows a pair of blankets & an arras coverlet. Item I will that all my linen unbequeathed shall be divided by mine executors amongst my five daughters, part & part alike. Item I give to George Paske of Rayne forty shillings to be paid him within three months next after my decease and a suit of old apparel & an old rug gown and all the residue of my goods cattle chattels books plate money & debts whatsoever herein not bequeathed my debts legacies and funeral charges with the expenses about my will first paid deducted & allowed I give to my executors to sell & dispose of and the money thereof coming to be equally divided amongst my five daughters. Item I devise unto my eldest son Henry Mott from and after the accomplishment of his age of 21 years & to the heirs of his body lawfully begotton all that my copyhold land containing by estimation eight acres lying in Romford in le Reeden in the county aforesaid until the said Henry shall refuse to convey and assure at the request costs and charges of my other children respectively the lands tenements and hereditaments hereafter given and bequeathed unto my said other children in such manner and form as the said lands are respectively given to them by this my last will and testament. And in case the said Henry Mott shall refuse to make any such conveyance or assurance then I will and bequeath the said copyhold land unto my son Mark Mott and the heirs of his body lawfull begotten. To my second son Mark Mott from and after the accomplishment of his age of 21 years & to the heirs of his body lawfully to be begotten all my lands called Rothfords with the appurtenances in Bocking and also my copyhold lands called Goddings with the appurtenances in Brayntree. I give to my daughter Mercy Mott from & after the acccomplishment of her age of 21 years or her day of marriage, which shall first happen, the one moiety, in two parts equally to be divided, of my two

farms whereof one is called Old Hall, the other Watkins & the moiety of a meadow called Bawdes Meade & of another meadow called Round Mead adjoining to it, being copyhold, all lying in much Hadham, Herts. To my daughter Frances Mott, at 21 or day of marriage, the other moiety (of the two farms & meads). To my daughter Dorothy Mott, at 21 or day of marriage, one full third part of my manor or Lordship of Great Birch & lands &c part & parcel thereof, situate &c in Great Birch, East Thorp. Layer Bretton, Copford, Stamway or elsewhere in Essex. To my daughter Hannah Mott, at 21 or day of marriage, one other full third part of said manor. And the other full third part of the same manor I give to my daughter Mary Mott at 21 or day of marriage. If any of my said five daughters happen to die before accomplishing said age or day of marriage then her part shall be divided equally among the rest of my said daughters then living. If all my said children die without issue, lawfully begotten, then I will and bequeath my said lands called Rochfords & Goddings unto my brother John Mott during his natural life and after his decease to his son Mark Mott & to his heirs forever. And my said Manor of Great Birch unto my brother Adrian Mott during his natural life, and after his decease to his son Mark & his heirs forever. And my said farms called Old Hall & Watkins with Baudes Mead & Round Mead unto my sister Sara Woolrich during her natural life & after her decease to the heirs of her body & for want of such issue to remain to my right heirs. And my said lands in Romford to remain to my said cousin Samuel Wharton & Martha his wife during their natural lives & after their decease to the heirs of the body of the said Martha & for want of such issue to remain to my right heirs. And I do appoint the said Samuel Wharton & my said brother Adryan Mott to be executors of this my last will & I do give to each of them for their great pains & care that they are to take for the performance of this my will twenty pounds apiece, charging them as they will answer before God at the dreadful day of judgment to see my will faithfully performed without partiality or respect of any person or persons whatsoever. And I do nominate the said Mr Dr Barker & my said father Mark Mott my said brother Robert Woolritch & the said John Clark of Copford Hall overseers. And I do nominate assign & appoint the said Samuel Wharton & my said brother Adryan Mott to be several guardians of my said children, they to receive the rents & profits in manner and form following (that is to say) that my said cousin Samuel Wharton shall have all the said lands & ten^{ts} in much Hadham called Old Hall Watkins Bawdes Mead & Round Mead, and receive the rents and profits thereof, that my brother Adryan Mott shall have the rest of my manor land & tem̃ts & receive the rents & profits thereof. And my said children shall be bred up in good education & nurture. And I do will & charge my son Henry Mott of my blessing that he suffers and permits the said Adryan Mott to be his guardian & to receive the rents & profits of all the lands in Sussex which are descended or fall to him by his mother. And that his said guardian shall allow unto him sufficient & liberal maintenance out of the said rents & profits of the said lands in Sussex until the said age of one & twenty years. And the said guardians shall severally allow unto the said other children out of the rents & profits sufficient & liberal maintenance until their several & respective ages &c

My son Mark Mott shall have for his education & maintenance out of my said lands in much Hadham ten pounds yearly until such times as the lands called Rochfords & Goddings shall happen to come into his hands & possession or the hands & possession of his guardian.

And thus revoking all former wills by me formerly made I pronounce this to be my last will and Testament being written in five sheets of paper & have set my hand to the last of them & my seal to the label that fasteneth them together this eighteenth day of December Anno Dñi 1630 Anno regni Dñi Regis Caroli Sexto. MARKE MOTT

in the presence of us Emanuell Stocke Henry Josslen William Hamond. Proved 1 April 1631

Book Allen (Consistory Court of the Bishop of London) Leaf 81.

THOMAS FITCH of Bockinge, Essex, clothier, 11 December 1632, proved 12 February 1632. To the poor of Bocking three pounds. To my eldest son, Thomas, that chief messuage wherein I now dwell in Bocking and the messuage adjoining, now in the occupation of the said Thomas, and all the lands tenements &c which I purchased of William Collin in Bocking, and the lands and tenements in Bocking which I lately purchased of Edward Peppen gen[t] and his wife and John Amptill and his wife and the barn in Bocking by Panfield Lane which I lately purchased of Thomas Trotter, upon condition that he pay my sister Stracy twenty shillings yearly during her natural life. To my son and his heirs the messuage in Bocking late of Richard Usher deceased and which I lately purchased of Paul Usher and Peter Kirby and Ursula Bond, widow, and the little garden or orchard in Bocking now in the occupation of Richard Skinner or his assigns, and the tenement in the occupation of Thomas Laye in Bocking by Panfield Lane and the great orchard adjoining which I purchased of M[r] Thomas Trotter, to enter upon the same at his age of one and twenty years. To my son John two hundred pounds at one and twenty.

"Item I give to my sonne James one hundred pounds to be paid him when he shalbe a batchelor of Art of two yeares standinge in the uniu[r]sity of Cambridge, for I desire he should be bredd up a scholler, And I also give him and my minde is that he shall have thirtie pounds a year paid him by my Executrix out of my lands and teñts. from the tyme of his admission to be a scholler in Cambridge until he be or have tyme there to be a master of arts." To my sons Nathaniel and Jeremy, to either of them a moiety and half part of the farm messuage, Lands and tenements, both free and copy, lying and being in Birch or elsewhere in Essex, which I lately purchased of William Brock, gen[t], to be equally divided between them, and they to enter upon the same at their several ages of one and twenty. My executrix shall lay out six hundred and fifty pounds within one year after my decease and shall purchase with the same as much lands and tenements within the County of Essex as the same will buy in a frugal and good manner, to be assured to the use of my two younger sons Samuel and Joseph. And my wife Anne shall have the lands and tenements in Birch, which I have given to Nathaniel and Jeremy, and the lands &c to be purchased for Samuel and Joseph until these four sons shall severally accomplish their ages of sixteen years &c. To my three daughters Mary, Anna and Sara three hundred pounds apiece, whereof two hundred pounds apiece to be paid at their several ages of eighteen, and the other hundred at one and twenty. To my loving friends Mr. Hooker, Mr. Nathaniel Rogers, Mr. Daniel Rogers and Mr. Collins twenty shillings apiece as a token of my love. To son Thomas my great oil cistern of lead, so as he give and deliver to my son John the little cistern of lead for oil which I late bought and gave to Thomas. To my brother John Malden and my sister his wife twenty shillings apiece. To Henry Stracy my kinsman five

pounds. To my brothers John Reeve and William Stacy (Stracy?) forty shillings apiece and to my brother Jeremy Reeve twenty shillings as a token of my love. The residue to my wife whom I make sole executrix, she to enter upon a bond of two thousand pounds to my said brothers John Reeve and William Stacy (Stracy?) with condition to prove this will within two months after my decease and to pay all the legacies and perform all things contained therein. My said brothers to be supervisors.

W. Lyngwood one of the witnesses. Russell, 20.

JOHN MANSFEILDE Esquire 13 July, 1601, proved 31 July, 1601. I do make my executors my loving friends David Waterhouse and John Preisley of the Inner Temple Esquires. And my will and mind is, as concerning my lands, tenements, goods and chattels whatsoever, that first by sale or otherwise, as my executors can best, my debts be satisfied. And, after that and funeral charges and other parts of this my will performed, my will and pleasure is that my son John Mansfeilde shall have two parts in six, to be divided, of my clear estate. And my house at Malton and the residue of my clear estate to be equally betwixt Elizabeth my wife and my three daughters, Elizabeth, Anne and Martha divided; for Armyn my will is that Mr Pytt, or such as have the interest, should according to true meaning assure it to Mr David Waterhouse or such as he shall appoint, upon condition for the payment of such moneys as is due to him, and that, after two hundred pounds a year thereof be assured to Robert Hemyngway and Bryan Crowther and their heirs, paying above the fourteen hundred and fifty pounds already by them paid according to the articles between them and me, the surplusage, as well of money as lands, equally to be divided betwixt me and Mr Waterhouse, according to our agreement; for the "Mylnes" at York and Stamford Brigg mills assured to Master Steven Waterhous and Mr. John Mylner the true meaning is that the one moiety should go, after debts paid, to me and my heirs and the other to Mr. Waterhouse and his heirs; for the land at Huton conveyed to Mr. Steven Waterhous and his heirs my will is that, by sale or otherwise thereof, satisfaction be made of my debts and what shall remain to go to wife and children according to this my will. And whereas divers other lands and leases, goods and chattels are in the hands of other men to my use and in trust, only at my disposition my will is that all such be conveyed and delivered unto my said executors for the performance of my will in manner and form aforesaid. And as concerning legacies to be given by me my will is first that out of my lease at Sytterington, lately taken of Her majesty, there be assured unto Mrs Gregorie, for her great pains and care taken in this my sickness, ten pounds yearly during her life, if the lease so long continue, and twenty pounds in money.

Further additions &c. First the tuition of my children and their estates; my will is that Mr David Waterhouse shall have the tuition and government of my son John and of his estate during his nonage. Item, my will is that Elizabeth my wife shall have the tuition of Elizabeth my daughter, putting in good security to my executors for her portion and education. Item, my will is my sister Mrs Hassell and my sister Wilkinson shall have the tuition of my other two daughters and their portions, they putting in good security to my executors for their portions and education. Item I give to my brother Rafe and my three sisters, each of them, five marks for a remembrance. Item my will is that my executors shall pay unto Mr Bonde, to whom my nephew John stands prentice, twenty pounds by year for the two

first years he shall employ him in his trade beyond seas, not doubting but the said master Bonde shall make him free according to our agreement. Item I give to each of my servants menial, as well here as in the country, five marks apiece. Woodhall, 47.

[I think there can be little doubt who this was. He was the father of Mrs. Ann Keayne and of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson. His son John, I recollect, speaks in his will, which I have seen but cannot now lay my hand on the extract I made from it, of property in Yorkshire which he inherited.—H. F. WATERS.

Cotton Mather in his Magnalia, edition of 1853, vol. 1, page 305, calls the father of Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. John Wilson of Boston, Mass., "Sir John Mansfield, master of the Minories and Queen's Surveyor," and her brother John Mansfield, in a petition June 25, 1661, says that his father "was a rich man, a justice of the Peace and a knight." REGISTER, vol. 6, page 156. It is evident, however, that he was not knighted.—EDITOR.]

I RICHARD WYLLYS of hole mynde the xxiiii day of January in the yere of our lord God m^{c} vc xxix—proved 11 May 1532. My body to be buried in the church of Fenny Compton, before our Lady in the chancell. To said church six shillings eight pence. To the three orders of freres within the shire of Warwick and the city of Coventry forty shillings, every of them to say for my soul one trentall of masses. To the mother church of Coventry in recompense and satisfaction of my misstything, no tything, tythen forgotten, of all other trespasses, wrongs and injuries that I have done to the house and mother church of Coventry and the prior and monks there, serving God at any time in my life, twenty shillings. To the church of Napton and parish of the same twenty shillings, in satisfaction of such trespasses as I have done with my cattle to them within the said parish. To the Church of Priors Marston &c ten shillings. To the church of Priors Hardwick &c six shillings eight pence. To the township and parishes of Nether Shuckburgh six shillings eight pence. To son Richard Willys forty pounds which I owe him of his marriage money. To every one of my daughters that is single unmarried the day of my decease twenty pounds. I will that Joane my wife have all my lands in Lodbroke and three messuages in Napton, for term of her life; and after her decease I will that my son William and his heirs have them. To Joane Shendon widow in recompense of my offences to her done twenty shillings. The residue of all my lands and tenements I will that my son William have them to him and his heirs according to his inheritance in the same. To John Clyffe and his wife ten sheep. To John Kynge ten sheep. The residue of my goods &c to Joane my wife whom I make sole executrix. And I make William Willys, Richard Willys, and Sir John Sowthan supervisors. Thower, 15.

AMBROSE WILLIS of Fenicompton in the County of Warwick, 8 June 32^{d} of Elizabeth, proved 21 November 1590. Reference to grant made to wife Amie at time of marriage. To son Richard all the goods &c in my pasture in old Hodnell, and my household stuff in Fenicompton and half the money I now have in my house. My son Richard and his wife (if he marry) and the children of his body lawfully begotten to be provided competent meat and drink at the charges of Amye my wife according to her ability. To John, Margaret and Alice Edes children of John Edes of Loxelie ten pounds to each, to be paid by Amye my wife and Richard my son by equal portions. To my servants, six shillings eight pence. To every cottage house in Fenicompton twelve pence. Towards the reparations of the church in Fenicompton twenty shillings. To Robert Porter

forty shillings. To Elizabeth Butcher so called the younger six shillings eight pence. To my godson Thomas Pomfrett twenty shillings. To my godson Ambrose Makepeace ten shilling. To the rest of my godchildren, each one twelve pence. The rest of my goods to Amie my wife whom I make sole executrix. And I make overseers my brothers in law John Edes and William Makepeace and for their pains I give to every of them twenty shillings. Drury, 81.

Richard Willes of Fenny Compton 10 June 1597, proved 16 June 1597. My mother, by the agreement of my two grandfathers before marriage, is to have the manor or farm of Fenny Compton, where she now dwells, during her widowhood, and if she marry again then to have only an annuity of six pounds thirteen shillings four pence. I do confirm the same & give to her, only during her widowhood the one half of my pasture at Hodnell and half my sheep there and that household stuff my father gave me by his will. Through negligence my wife's jointure hath not been by writing limited. She shall have in lieu thereof my farm at Nafton now or late in the tenure of my uncle Richard Willes or his assigns &c. Other bequests to wife. I give and bequeath to my son William my said farm at Napton (my wife's interest always excepted) during his life and after his decease to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue, to my son George and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue to my son Richard and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue to the right heirs of me the said Richard. To my daughter Judith three hundred pounds, to be paid her in money at the eighteenth year of her age or within three months after her marriage if she marry between fourteen and eighteen years of age. And if my wife be now with child and it live I give it also, whether it be son or daughter, three hundred pounds in money, to be paid when it shall come to the age of eighteen years. To John Paine five pounds. To every cottager whom my executors shall think fit ten shillings apiece. To every servant in the house six shillings eight pence. But to William Heyword, for his good service, twenty shillings. Towards the reparation of the chancell of Fenny Compton, wherein I desire to be buried, forty shillings. The residue of my lands and goods I give to my son George whom I make executor of this my last will and testament and I constitute and appoint Mr Hollway, vicar of Cropreddy and my cousin Richard Triste of Maidford, my mother and brother Eides overseers of this my last will and testament and also guardians of my said executor and give to each of them a gold ring of twenty shillings in value. I give my nurse Turner five pounds.

Commission issued 16 June 1597 to Hester Willes, relict of Richard Willes defunct, to administer during the minority of George Willes, son and executor. Cobham, 65.

Richard Willis the younger of Fenny Compton in the Co. of Warwick gent. 7 December 1639 proved 8 May 1640. To my brother Mr. William Willis of London, gen^{t} two hundred pounds out of my lands and tenements in the lordships of Napton upon the Hill and Ladbrooke and Southam. I give and bequeath to the heirs of my body lawfully begotten or to be begotten all my lands and tenements whatsoever, lying and being in Napton and Ladbrooke and Southam aforesaid, and for want of such issue I give and bequeath the said lands &c to my nephew Mr. George Willys and to the heirs of his body &c upon condition that there be paid to my

brother William Willys aforesaid out of the same lands &c the sum of two hundred pounds aforesaid; and for want of such issue of the said George Willys then to my heirs forever. I give to my brother Mr George Willis and to my sister Mrs Mary Willis his wife ten shillings apiece, and to my two nieces Hester and Amy Willys four pounds apiece and to my nephew Samuel Willis four pounds. I give to my brother in law Mr Thomas Guilder and to my sister Judith Gilder his wife twenty shillings apiece, and to every one of their children twenty shillings apiece to buy every one of them two silver spoons apiece of ten shillings price apiece. To my brother in law Mr John Ekins and to my sister Mary Ekins his wife twenty shillings apiece and to every one of their children twenty shillings apiece (as above). To my brother in law John Rutter and to my sister Elizabeth Robertes and to my sister Mary Millington and to my brother Thomas Harris ten shillings apiece, and to my sister Anne Powle three pounds and to my cousin Thomas Powle her son twenty shillings and to my cousins Richard, Edmund and Bridget Harris, children of the said Thomas Harris by Bridget his wife late deceased, four pounds apiece. To my sister in law Anne Smith and to Hester her sister ten shillings apiece. To my cousin Margaret Grant twenty shillings. To Mr James Sutton Rector of Fenny Compton three pounds and to Mary Sutton his wife three pounds and to their children Samuel and Hannah Sutton ten shillings apiece and to their son Thomas Sutton twenty shillings. To Mr. Nathaniel Cotten of Adson forty shillings. To my loving and careful surgeon Richard Dighton of Gloucester gen^t three pounds for his love, pains and faithfulness towards me in my weak state and lameness. To the Inhabitants, Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of Fenny Compton twelve pounds. To those of Napton four pounds. To Persis Veares ten shillings to Richard Westbury and his wife five shillings apiece, to Mary Barroes five shillings, to Elizabeth Clarke widow five shillings, to the children of Mary Willys widow twenty shillings to be equally divided amongst them, to Edward Petifer and his wife five shillings apiece, to my cousin Luce Robertes twenty shillings, to John Basse and his wife five shillings apiece, to Robert Hastinges five shillings if living; if deceased then to his wife, to Simon Paine and his wife five shillings apiece, all these being poor inhabitants of Fenny Compton, and to every one of my household servants five shillings apiece. To Mr Sutton and Mr Cotton above named forty shillings apiece to be bestowed in cloth for mourning cloaks to be worn at my funeral. I make my brother William Willis and my nephew George Willis joint executors.

Coventry, 57.

George Willys of Hartford upon Connecticot 14 December 1644 proved 9 February 1647. I give all my buildings, lands, tenements and hereditaments in Hartford bounds and at Tuxus Sepos unto my beloved wife Mary Willys and unto my son Samuel and his heirs &c. To my son George all my buildings and land upon the West side of the great river in the bounds of Wethersfield, now in the hands and occupation of divers men, provided he do come over into New England and settle himself and family here according as I have wrote him by letter dated the 28th of October past (a copy whereof is among my papers superscribed with my own hands) and provided that he make payment and send over hither in goods according to the tenor of the said letter to the value of three hundred pounds, it being my will that if he attend the terms propounded by me in the letter aforesaid he shall enjoy and there shall be made good to him what I have offered and

tendered to him in my said letter, which is the buildings and land aforesaid, as also one hundred pounds to be paid him in corn and cattle within three months after his arrival here, reserving only twenty pounds a year out of the said lands which my will is he shall pay to my beloved wife Mary Willys during the term of her life. But in case my son do not attend my advice in transplanting himself and family into these parts or perform the conditions propounded by me as afore then my will is that the buildings and lands aforesaid shall be and remain at the whole dispose of my beloved wife Mary Willys. My son George shall enjoy and possess my lands and buildings at Fenny Compton in Old England according to a deed made to him by my ffeoffees, and the heirs of his body after him, and in the case of the want of such heirs then to fall to my son Samuel and the heirs of his body, next to the right heirs of me. To my daughter Hester four hundred pounds whereof two hundred pounds shall be paid at the day of her marriage. To my daughter Amy three hundred and fifty pounds, whereof one hundred and fifty pounds shall be paid at the day of her marriage. To my son Samuel all my land upon the East side of the great river within the bounds of Witherfield, he paying to my daughters Hester and Amy forty pounds apiece six years after my decease. To my friends Mr Fenwicke, Mr. Haines, Mr Hopkins, Mr Welles, Mr Webster, Mr Whyting, Capt. Mason, Mr Hooker, Mr Stone, Mr Warrham twenty shillings apiece as a token of my love. To Mrs Huett five pounds out of the debt due to me from her deceased husband and to Mr Smith five pounds out of the debt he oweth and to William Gibbins ten pounds out of Mr Smythe's debt. I make my wife sole executrix.

Witnesses Edwa: Hopkins, William Gibbins.

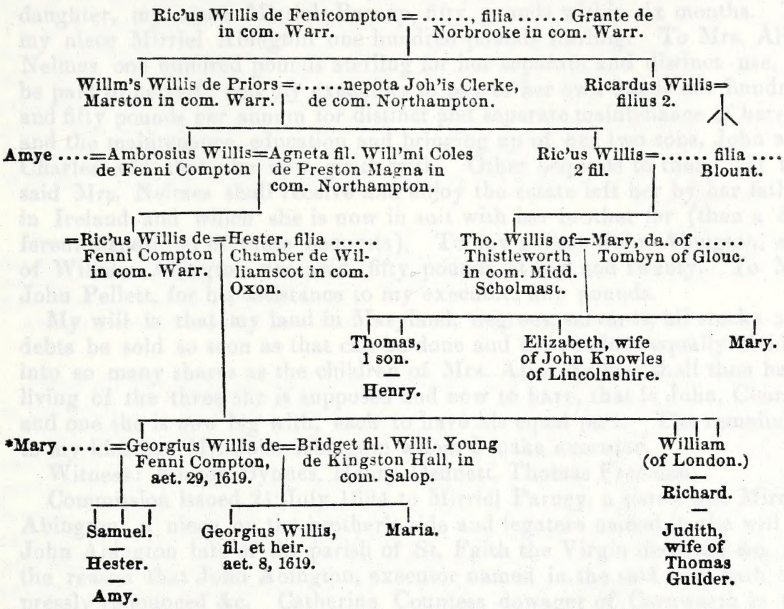
A codicil made 22 February 1644 discloses that Samuel was under twenty-one years of age.

And the codicil made 4 March 1644 contains bequests of twenty nobles to the poor of Hartford, five marks to the poor in Weatherfield, forty shillings to the poor of Winsor and forty shillings to the poor of Tunxus Sepos, to be paid in country commodities. Essex, 28.

Samuel Tomlins, minister of Northaw in the County of Hertford, 23 July 1661, proved 11 October 1661. To my son John my house in Northaw, which I purchased of Mr Price, and my lease of two tenements in Thredneedle Street, which I hold of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and my lease in Colman Street, which I hold of the mercers. To my daughter Haworth I have already given for her portion the sum of four hundred pounds: moreover to my grandson Sam: Haworth the sum of one hundred pounds. To my daughter Martha five hundred pounds. To my poor sister Carter the sum of twenty pounds. To my sister Ingrā forty shillings. To my cousin Thomas Willus I give all my sermon notes. To my cousin Martha Washbourne I give the sum of ten pounds. To my good friend Mr Leman the elder I give a mourning ring which was given me at the funeral of Mrs Bety Crafts. To my neighbor Henry Marsk five shillings. To Richard Noone five shillings. To goodwife Longe five shillings. To my son John my watch. To my daughter Martha my books & great bible. To son Haworth and my brother Edward Tomlins, each twenty shillings (for rings). To my brother Timothy's son Samuel ten shillings. My son John Tomlins to be executor. May, 165.

[Edward and Timothy Tomlins, the two brothers named in Mr. Samuel Tomlins' will, were probably the two who came to Lynn, where also settled

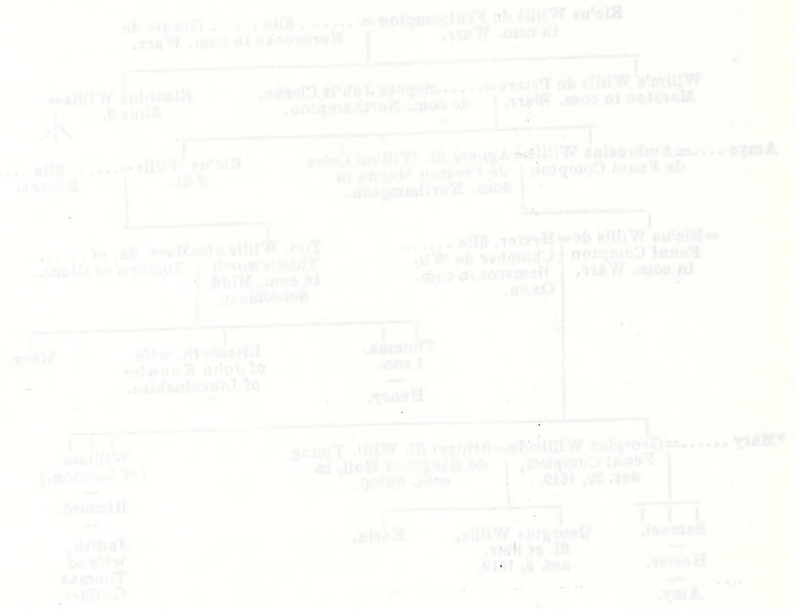
Capt. Robert Bridges, whose wife Mary was a grand-daughter of Robert and Mary Washborne, the parents of Sara the wife of Mr. Samuel Tomlins. (See Gleanings from English Records, &c., by Emmerton and Waters, pp. 13–16.) To Lynn also came Mr. Thomas Willis of Thistleworth (Isleworth), schoolmaster, who married Mary, daughter of ——— Tomlyn of Gloucestershire (according to the pedigree of the Willis family). His wife was probably, therefore, a sister of Samuel, Thomas and Timothy Tomlyn. He had a grant of five hundred acres in Lynn, which was afterwards sold to Isaac Hart by the Rev. John Knowles (of Watertown) and his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. Willis. A reference to the pedigree, a portion of which I append, shows this match. I have taken it from the Visitation of Warwickshire, 1619 (pub. by the Harl. So. vol. 12), p. 311.



In this connection it seems well to insert the following extracts from the parish registers of Hackney, which were given to me long ago by my lamented friend the late Mr. Joseph Eedes.

Baptism.	Aug. 16, 1632.	Sarah d. of Samuel Tomlins, Curate of Hackney & Sarah his wife.
D°	Mar. 3, 1635–6.	Samuel s. of Samuel Tomlins, minister, & Sarah his wife.
D°	Nov. 14, 1640.	Henry s. of Calibute Downning & Margaret his wife.
Burial.	Jan 21, 1633–4.	Sarah d. of Samuel Tomlins, Curate of Hackney.
D°	Sept. 29, 1635.	Sarah Tomlins a child.
Marriage.	Apr. 1, 1611.	George Downinge & Jane Rockwood.
D°	Dec. 4, 1651.	Mr John Salmon & Mrs Ann Downing.
D°	Jan. 5, 1653–4.	John Wright of St Martins Ludgate London, haberdasher & Eliz. Downinge da. of Dr Downinge late of Hackney.

* In a future contribution I intend to furnish evidence as to the family connections of Mary, the last wife of Governor Wyllys of Connecticut.—HENRY F. WATERS.



Marriage. Mar. 4, 1655–6. George Farmery of Hackney, late of Horthorpe Co. Linc. gent. & Margaret Downing of Hackney.

JOHN ABINGTON of London, merchant, 14 January 1692. All just debts to be paid whether contracted in England, Maryland or elsewhere, especially the money due to Mr. Richard Harrison of Maryland which I have in my hands of his. I give to Do^r Mick. Parney, my brother in law, all debts due to me from him. To my sister Mirriel Parney, wife of Do^r Parney aforesaid, the living at Stoake near Bristol, which is made over to me for a debt and now in the possession of William Worrell. To their daughter, my niece Mirriel Parney fifty pounds within six months. To my niece Mirriel Abington one hundred pounds sterling. To Mrs. Alice Nelmes one hundred pounds sterling for her separate and distinct use, to be paid to herself; and my executors to pay to her own hands one hundred and fifty pounds per annum for distinct and separate maintenance of herself and the maintenance, education and bringing up of her two sons, John and Charles and that she now goeth with. Other bequests to them. If the said Mrs. Nelmes shall receive and enjoy the estate left her by her father in Ireland and which she is now in suit with her brother for (then a different disposition of these bequests). To my godson John Abington, son of William Abington deceased, fifty pounds at one and twenty. To Mr. John Pellett, for his assistance to my executor, fifty pounds.

My will is that my land in Maryland, negroes, servants, all stocks and debts be sold so soon as that can be done and the produce equally divided into so many shares as the children of Mrs. Alice Nelmes shall then have living of the three she is supposed and now to have, that is John, Charles and one she is now big with, each to have his equal part. The remainder to my kinsman Mr. John Abington whom I make executor.

Witness: Fenton Bynnes, Henry Dennett, Thomas Freeman.

Commission issued 21 July 1694 to Mirriel Parney, a sister, and Mirriel Abington, a niece on the brother's side and legatees named in the will of John Abington late of the parish of St. Faith the Virgin deceased &c. for the reason that John Abington, executor named in the said will, hath expressly renounced &c. Catherine Countess dowager of Carnwarth in the Kingdom of Scotland, late the wife of Samuel Collins Doctor in Medicine, sister of the same deceased, hath also renounced &c.

Commission issued 1 April 1698 to William Isatt, the lawfully appointed guardian of John and Charles Nelmes, minors &c. for their use and benefit &c., the letters granted as above having been recalled. Box, 148.

[A pedigree of the family of Abyngton may be found in the Visitations of Gloucestershire, 1623 (pub. by the Harl. Soc.), pp. 194, 195, and on page 196 may be found the entries of baptisms, marriages and burials of members of this family, taken from the registers of the parish of Dowdeswell. From a note we learn that John, eldest son of Anthony Abyngton of Dowdeswell, Esq., married Mirriell, daughter of Richard Berkeley of Stoke, Esq., by Mary his wife, daughter of Robert Rowe and sister of Sir Thomas Rowe, kn^t, Chancellor of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. HENRY F. WATERS.]

JAMES ALLEN of Kempston in the County of Bedford, blacksmith, 7 January 1656, proved 20 January 1657. To my son Roger Allen, now living in New England, the full sum of thirty pounds and to his children ten pounds to be equally divided amongst them within six months after my decease. To my daughter Joane the now wife of Abram Dowlittle living now also in New England the full sum of ten pounds and to her children

Marriage. Mar. 4, 1655–6. George Farmery of Hackney, late of Dorchester Co. Line. gent. & Margaret Downing of Hackney.

John Anketon of London, merchant, 14 January 1693. All just debts to be paid whether contracted in England, Maryland or elsewhere, especially the money due to Sir. Richard Harrison of Maryland which I have in my hands of his. I give to Dr. Nick. Parney, my brother in law, all debts due to me from him. To my sister Mirriel Parney, wife of Dr. Parney aforesaid, the living at Stoake near Bristol, which is made over to me for a debt and now in the possession of William Worrell. To their daughter, my niece Mirriel Parney fifty pounds within six months. To my niece Mirriel Abington one hundred pounds sterling. To Mrs. Alice Nelmes one hundred pounds sterling for her separate and distinct use, to be paid to herself; and my executors to pay to her own hands one hundred and fifty pounds per annum for diet and separate maintenance of herself and the maintenance, education and bringing up of her two sons, John and Charles and that she now goeth with. Other bequests to them. If the said Mrs. Nelmes shall receive and enjoy the estate left her by her father in Ireland and which she is now in suit with her brother for (then a different disposition of these bequests). To my godson John Abington, son of William Abington deceased, fifty pounds at one and twenty. To Mr. John Pellet, for his assistance to my executor, fifty pounds.

My will is that my land in Maryland, negroes, servants, all stocks and debts be sold as soon as that can be done and the produce equally divided into so many shares as the children of Mrs. Alice Nelmes shall then have living of the three she is supposed and now to have, that is John, Charles and one she is now big with, each to have his equal part. The residue to my kinsman Mr. John Abington whom I make executor.

Witness: Peaton Bryan, Henry Dennett, Thomas Freeman.

Commission issued 21 July 1693 to Mirriel Parney, a sister, and Mirriel Abington, a niece on the brother's side and legatees named in the will of John Abington late of the parish of St. Pauls the Virgin deceased &c. for the reason that John Abington executor named in the said will, high expressly renounced &c. Catherine Countess dowager of Carnwarth in the Kingdom of Scotland, late the wife of Samuel Collins Doctor in Physique sister of the same deceased, hath also renounced &c.

Commission issued 1 April 1698 to William Lant, the lawfully appointed guardian of John and Charles Nelmes, minors &c. for their use and benefit &c., the letters granted as above having been recalled. Box, 142.

[A pedigree of the family of Abington may be found in the Visitations of Gloucestershire, 1623 (pub. by the Hart. Soc.), pp. 181, 185, and on page 198 may be found the entries of baptisms, marriages and burials of members of this family, taken from the registers of the parish of Dowdeswell. From above we learn that John, eldest son of Anthony Abington of Dowdeswell, Esq., married Mirriell, daughter of Richard Berkley of Stoke, Esq., by Mary his wife, daughter of Robert Howe and sister of Sir Thomas Howe, Knt. Chancellor of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Henry E. Waters.]

James Altex of Kempston in the County of Bedford, blacksmith, 7 January 1656, proved 20 January 1657. To my son Roger Allen, now living in New England, the full sum of thirty pounds and to his children ten pounds to be equally divided amongst them within six months after my decease. To my daughter Joane the now wife of Abram Dowtible living now also in New England the full sum of ten pounds and to her children

ten pounds, to be equally divided amongst them within six months after my decease. To my son William twelve pence and to his daughter Elizabeth ten shillings at the age of sixteen. To my daughter Martha Parkes five pounds and to each of her sons, Matthew and John, twenty shillings apiecef To my daughter Martha also one safe cupboard, one mattress, one pair of sheets, one green chair, one green stool, one barrell, one feather bed and one feather bolster, (the last two) in case my daughter Joane comes not to demand the same within two years. To Richard Parkes husband unto Martha Parkes, half a crown. To my daughter Mary Warren's children, Mary, Rebecca and Margaret Warren and James Warren, three pounds apiece at sixteen years of age. To her other four sons, William, John, Thomas and Henry Warren, forty shillings apiece. To my son John Allen that messuage, house and out house, with the close adjoining, lying in Kempston Woodend and one close called "nyne Leyes." And the remainder to my son John, whom I make executor &c. and I appoint my two trusty and well beloved friends John Ampps of Kempstone and William Ridgeley of Newport Pagnell overseers, to each of whom twelve pence. Witness: Edmund Allen, Luke Pickeringe, the mark of Sara Witt.

Wootton, 36.

[Roger Allen or Alling of New Haven is said to have married Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Nash. Their son James, born (it is said) 24 June, 1657, was the third minister of Salisbury and married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Seaborn Cotton of Hampton.

Abram Doolittle was of New Haven and the father of a large family.

HENRY F. WATERS.]

JOHN ALEXANDER of St. Olave Southwark, Surrey, bound to Carolina in the good ship Edward Francis, whereof Thomas Man is master &c., and son and heir apparent to my father Robert Alexander of the town of Manchester in the County of Langton *als* Lancashire, 12 September 1698, proved 27 July, 1700. To brothers Robert, Charles and my youngest brother, to each of them one shilling, to my sisters, to each of them one shilling. To my wife Jane Alexander all my estate in reversion, now in possession of my father, containing one house, barn and orchard with about seventy acres of land belonging, in a place called Middle Wych in the County of Chester, after the decease of my said father, to her use and behoof during the term of her natural life and to my heirs born of her body for ever. If wife should die without issue then the said estate to Ann Nicholls of St. Olave, Southwark, widow, and her heirs and assigns forever, they to pay to Thomas Manning of St. Olave, son of Thomas Manning of Weldon, Northampton, thirty pounds, and to Joseph Manning of St. Thomas, Surrey, son of the said Thomas Manning of Weldon, fifty pounds. The residue &c to my said wife. Noel, 94.

WILLIAM ALLEN, late of Grimston, Norfolk, but now of London gen^{t},— March 1647, proved 28 April 1648. To the town of Grimston the sum of twenty pounds towards a free school there, upon condition that the said town, or inhabitants thereof, shall within the space of two years next after my decease really and legally establish the same for the free teaching of the inhabitants' children of Grimston in Religion and learning; and in case it be not so settled within that time my will and mind is that the said sum of twenty pounds be equally divided between my brother Bozoune Allen and my sister Birtham for her life only and then to her child or children, to be used and employed according to the discretion of my executor. To

the poor of the parish of Grimston five pounds and to the poor of Sedgford forty shillings within a year after my decease. To my worthy friend and kinsman Sir John Thoroughgood my diamond ring and to his good lady and wife the picture in my chamber. To the virtuous wife of Mr. Thomas Thorrowgood my watch in remembrance of my love. To my brother Birtham my seal ring. To the two daughters of my land lady, Elizabeth and Chrysagon, each of them, twenty shillings. To my cousin Thomasine Wace fifty pounds to be paid her at her day of marriage in case she shall marry with the good liking and approbation of my executor, if not then to be divided between the children of my brother Bozoune and my sister Birtham. The residue of my estate equally to my said brother and sister. If my brother Bozoune shall, for want of a surrender, claim or challenge my copyhold lands as heir at law then my sister Birtham shall have and receive as much of my personal estate as shall be equivalent to the said copyhold lands.

My friend and kinsman M[r] Thomas Thoroughwood, clerk, to be my sole executor and I bequeath to him ten pounds to buy him a gelding and all my books. Certain debts to be forgiven (as indicated in a special note).

A codicil to be added to the last will and Testament which was made (we are told) towards the end of March 1647 makes bequest of a ring set with nine diamonds to the Lady Thorrowgood, twenty shillings each to the wife of the executor and to the wife of William Girling, clerke, to be laid out upon two death's head rings. Whereas in my last will and testament I have given and bequeathed two legacies to the two daughters of Elizabeth Lane in Chancery Lane, widow, my mind now is that both these legacies shall be paid to Chrisagon, the younger of the said two daughters. To the poor sort and the best disposed people in Kensington forty shillings, to be distributed upon the day of my funeral. To my servant Freeman one black cloth suit of clothes and a cloke and jacket. To Robert Turner, servant to Sir John Thorowgood one black suit of clothes and boots. To Peter Mentys on eleven shillings piece of gold. To Mrs. Jane Proctor, kinswoman and servant to the Lady Thorowgood my silver seal with a stone in it. To Katherine Simons and Edward Bush, servants in the house, each five shillings, and the like to Richard White. Dated 14 April 1648. Essex, 63.

[The Bozoune Allen, named by the testator as his brother, was, perhaps, Bozoune Allen of Hingham, Mass., who came from Lynn in Norfolk (REGISTER, vol. 15, p. 27) about six miles from Grimston, where William Allen formerly resided. Bozoune Allen came to New England in 1638, with a wife and two servants, in the Diligent of Ipswich, John Martin, Master. He was prominent in civil and military affairs. He removed to Boston, where he died Sept. 14, 1652. An abstract of his will is printed in the REGISTER, vol. 5, pp. 209-10. The trouble occasioned by his being chosen captain of the Hingham company is narrated by Winthrop in his History of New England, vol. 2, pp. 221-36. See also Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, vol. 1, p. 29, and Whitman's History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1842, pp. 158-60.

A pedigree of Sir John Thorogood, whom the testator calls his kinsman, is found in the Visitations of Essex, edited by W. C. Metcalf, Harleian Soc. Pub. vol. 14, pp. 607-8.—EDITOR.]

ISAAC AMYAND of Charleston in the Province of South Carolina in North America, gentleman, but now in London, 26 August 1738, proved 20 December 1739. To my good friend Thomas Corbett of "Charles Town" aforesaid my desk and book case and all my books, to be delivered to him immediately after my death. To my good friend Childermas Croft

of the town and province aforesaid my gold watch, immediately after my decease. I appoint Gabriel Manigault of Charleston esquire executor of my will &c. bequeathing to him all that I possess in the province of South Carolina at the time of my decease except what I have herein before disposed, in trust to sell the same as soon as conveniently may be after my decease and after paying funeral charges and just debts, remit the produce of such sale to London to be paid and delivered to my dear and honored uncle Claudius Amyand, Sergeant Surgeon to His Majesty, of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields Esq. upon trust that he will invest the same in three per cent annuities, payable at the Bank of England, and pay the income of my dear mother Justina Amyand of Aberstwith in the Principality of Wales. Upon her decease he shall pay one moiety of the principal trust estate to my cousin Claudius Amyand, eldest son of my said uncle and the other moiety to the rest of my uncle's childreu, share and share alike. All my estate in England to my uncle to be applied in the same way. My said uncle to be executor as to my estate in England. Henchman, 250.

JOHANE ANDREWES, widow, of the Tower hill, All Saints Barking, 19 February 1594, proved 14 January 1597. My body to be buried in the choir of All Saints Barking hard by the body of my late husband Thomas Andrewes. To my son Launcelot Andrewes my best salt with the cover, being silver and gilt. To my son Nicholas one hundred pounds. To my son Thomas Andrewes, servant unto Mr. William Cotton, draper, one hundred and thirty pounds (and other bequests). To my son Roger one hundred pounds. To my daughter Marie Burrell, wife of William Burrell of Ratclif, shipwright, fifty pounds. To Andrewe Burrell, their son, one hundred pounds. To my daughter Martha Andrewes one hundred pounds over and above the two hundred pounds she is to receive of me as executrix of the last will &c of my husband, Thomas Andrewes, her father. To Alice Andrewes, wife of William Andrewes, my brother in law, five pounds. To Thomas Andrewes, second son of Matthew Andrewes, my brother in law, by his first wife, five pounds. To my brother in law William Andrewes and Richard Ireland, sometime my servant, my one third part of the ship called the Mayflower of the burden of four score tons or thereabouts, equally between them, upon condition that they shall aliene or sell the same and that the said Richard Ireland shall follow, attend and be master of the same ship as he hath followed, attended and been master of it heretofore. To Joane Butler, late wife of Robert Andrewes, my brother in law, my hooped ring of gold and to Agnes Butler, her daughter by my brother Robert Andrews my "gimous" rings. To Emma Fowle, my cousin germain five pounds. Lewyn, 5.

[The Launcelot Androwes or Andrewes mentioned in this will was the learned Bishop of Winchester, about whose ancestry a short paper will be found in the Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society, New Series, Vol. i. p. 55.
HENRY F. WATERS.]

JOHN ANDREWES now resident in the island of Barbados 30 November 1648, proved 11 February 1649. To Mr. Francis Smith, clerk ten pounds in one twelve month after my decease. To my loving mother Mrs. Mary Elliott ten pounds sterling to buy her a ring. To my sister Deborah Fenn, wife to Mr. Robert Fenn, of Boston in New England, mariner, fifty pounds sterling money. To Thomas Sprigg one thousand pounds of good Muscovado sugars, or thirty pounds sterling. To his wife Maudline five pounds sterling to buy her a ring. To Morgan Powell one thousand pounds of

sugar or thirty pounds sterling. To his wife Elizabeth five pounds sterling to buy her a ring. The rest of my personal estate, my debts and funeral expenses being first paid, I give and bequeath unto my brother Samuel Andrewes, whom I hereby nominate, ordain and appoint the sole executor of this my last will and testament, and my loving friends Morgan Powell and Thomas Sprigg, above named, tutors and guardians to my said executor. And in case my said executor decease before he accomplish the age of twenty one years then I give and bequeath unto the said Morgan Powell one hundred pounds sterling and to his wife twenty pounds sterling and to Thomas Spriggs one hundred pounds sterling and to his wife twenty pounds sterling. All the rest and residue of said estate, debts and funeral expenses paid, I give and bequeath unto my said sister Mrs. Deborah Fenn and her children, except one hundred pounds sterling which I give and bequeath unto Mrs. Mary Elliott the wife of Henry Elliott and (my?) natural mother.

One of the witnesses was an Arthur Dudley. Pembroke, 20.

[Deborah Fenn appears as one of the members of the church in Salem, Mass., A.D. 1639.—(See Felt's Annals of Salem.) HENRY F. WATERS.]

ROBERT FENN of Wapping, mariner, 1 June 1655, proved 4 January 1655. I give and bequeath unto Mary my beloved wife all that estate which I had in marriage with her as is in New England in the parts beyond the seas. To my loving friend Master Thomas Bell merchant twenty pounds of lawful money of England and to Susan his wife ten pounds of like money. To my loving friend Robert Leuett, woodmonger, and Penelope his wife twenty shillings apiece to buy each of them a ring to wear in my remembrance. To Thomas Hawkins, my wife's son by Thomas Hawkins her former husband, ten pounds, and to Abigail and Hannah, her daughters, five pounds apiece. To Elizabeth, Mary and Sarah, her daughters by her said former husband who (are?) now married, twenty shillings apiece. The rest to be divided into five parts, one part whereof I give to the said Mary, my wife, and the other four fifth parts to my children, Sampson, Robert, Deborah and Elizabeth Fenn equally, provided that if my wife shall be with child by me and such child shall be born alive then my estate shall be divided into six equal parts &c. My wife Mary and Master Thomas Bell to be sole executors. Berkley, 18.

[Robert Fenn, a captain from London, by wife Deborah from the church at Salem, had Robert, baptized June 16, 1644; Deborah, born Jan. 15, 1645-6. It seems from the preceding will of John Andrewes of Barbados, that his wife Deborah was his sister. After the death of his wife Deborah, he married, June 26, 1654, Mary, widow of Capt. Thomas Hawkins of Boston. She survived him and married, Feb. 27, 1661-2, Henry Shrimpton. See Savages's Genealogical Dictionary, vol. 2, p. 152.—EDITOR.]

HENRY ANDERSON, mariner, now residing in Bantam on the island of Java major, 18 August 1675, proved 12 February 1675. To the Worshipful Henry Dacres one hundred ryalls of eight for to buy mourning. To Capt. William Lymbery two hundred ryalls of eight and my two servants Maccaser and Humphry. To Mr. Joseph Ward one hundred dollers. To Mr. John Spery, my late purser, two hundred dollers and all my wearing apparell and house moveables, excepting my plate, jewells and gold buttons, and do allow of his accompt drawn up with me, desiring my overseers to pay him the balance thereof immediately after my decease. To the Council of Bantam (that is to say) Mr John English, Mr. Albinus Willoughby, Mr.

Robert Marshall and Mr. Abel Payne, to each of them thirty dollars to buy mourning. To Mr. Francis Bowyer thirty dollars to buy mourning. To Mrs. Margaret English, Mrs. Ann Ward and Mrs. Mary Bowyer, each, thirty dollers to buy mourning. To the Worshipful Matthew Gray, in Surat, five hundred rupees. To Mr. Philip Gyffard, in Surat, three hundred rupees. To my loving cousin John Bennet, of Bombay, mariner, one thousand rupees. To my servant Kisnaw fifty dollers. These legacies to be paid out of my estate in Bantam and Surat. To the poor of Great Yarmouth in England fifty pounds sterling. I do desire that my body may be opened and my heart taken out and sent in a silver box to Bombay, to be buried there, in the same tomb where my wife lies interred,—and my body to be buried in the English Factory in Bantam, my overseers there causing a small tomb to be built over it at their discretion. One thousand rupees to be employed for the keeping in repair my tomb at Bombay. My friends Capt. William Limbery, Mr. Joseph Ward and Mr. John Spery in Bantam to be my assigns and overseers, to take care of what estate I have in Bantam and the South Seas, and the Worshipful Matthew Gray and Mr. Philip Giffard of Surat to take care of what I have in Surat or parts adjacent.

The rest of my worldly estate I give and bequeath as followeth; to my loving father, John Anderson of Boston in New England, shipwright, the one quarter part, to my loving brother David Anderson of Charles Town in New England, mariner, one quarter part, and to my brother Jonathan Anderson, shipwright, my sister Emm Brackenbury, wife to John Brackenbury, mariner, my sister Katherine Mary Philips, wife to John Philips of Charlestown, in New England, mariner, my sister Mary Anderson and my sister Johanna Anderson the remaining half part, to be divided equally amongst them, share and share alike. My father John Anderson, and my brother, David Anderson, to be sole executors.

Proved by David Anderson, with power reserved for John Anderson when he should come to seek it. Bence, 10.

John Anderson of Boston in New England, shipwright, 25 September 1677, proved 20 February 1677. To my beloved wife Mary Anderson my dwelling house, garden and the shops standing before and near adjoining, with the cellarage under said shops, during the term of her natural life, and the use of my wharves. After her decease I give and bequeath unto my grand child David Anderson one half of my said dwelling house, next the street, twenty feet in breadth and all the land and wharf on the same breadth running in length from the fence late in the occupation of Mrs. Elizabeth Freake, down to the lowermost part of the hollow wharf, if he live to attain unto the age of one and twenty years; but, if not, then said part to return unto my children then surviving &c. The other half to be disposed of for payment of legacies. To my four daughters, Emme Brackenbury, Katherine Philips, Mary Linde and Joanna Newman, each, seventy five pounds in money, to be paid out of my shipping and my part of the estate given me by my son Henry, that is yet to come out of England. To wife fifty pounds out of that estate left by said Henry in England. That chain of gold of mine that is whole to my two daughters Emme and Katherine, equally, the other chain being by me already disposed of. To my six grand children fifteen pounds apiece, in money. To John Brackenbury all my carpenters tools and other building gear, besides the fifteen pounds in money. My outward wharf, forty feet in length, and all the rest of my

estate to my executors, John Phillips, my son in law, and Mary Anderson, my wife.

Wit: Nathaniel Greenwood and Thomas Kemble. Reeve, 10.

[John Anderson, shipwright, of Boston, died Sept. 28, 1677. Will proved here Oct. 1, 1677. His wife Jane died May 4, 1654, and he married, Jan. 3, 1654-5, Mary Hodges of Charlestown, who survived him and made her will Nov. 6, 1689, which was proved March 14, 1692-3. His children were: 1, Henry (whose will is given above); 2, David; 3, Emma, married 1st, July 17, 1655, John Brackenbury, 2d Joseph Lynde; 4, Katharine, who married July 19, 1655, John Phillips; 5, Mary, married 1st Thomas Lynde the 3d, married 2d, July 27, 1682, Rev. Thomas Shepard, married 3d Samuel Hayman; 6, Samuel, died July 10, 1655, at Boston; 7, Joanna, born Dec. 25, 1655, married —— Newman; 8, Ann, born May 5, 1657. See Wyman's Charlestown, vol. 1, pp. 20-21, Savage's Dictionary, vol. 1, p. 51.—EDITOR.]

RICHARD TOPPING of Solbery, in the county of Bucks, 20 August 1657, proved 9 April 1658. My body to be buried in the burying place of Solberie if it please God it may be so. I give unto my son Richard Topping forty shillings, to be paid to him at the day of my death. Item, I give and bequeath unto four of my children which I have in New England twenty shillings apiece, conditionally in case the venture of goods which I sent into New England come well over, otherwise but ten shillings apiece, and that to be paid them if they do come over into this land. To my daughter Lidia twenty shillings, to be paid unto her when she is at the age of one and twenty years or the day of her marriage, which shall come first. To my two younger sons Joseph and Benjamin five pounds apiece to bind them apprentices and five pounds apiece to be paid them when they be at the age of one and twenty years. All the rest of my goods unbequeathed I do give unto my wife whom I do make my whole executrix.

Witnessed by Bernard Buckner, Thomas Hickman (by mark) and Thomas Emerton. Wootton, 128.

[Richard Topping and his wife Judith joined the Boston church, November, 1633. He was adm. freeman, March 4, 1633-4. His wife died, and he subsequently married Alice ——— who joined the Boston church, April 17, 1647. See Savage's Dictionary, vol. 4, p. 255.—EDITOR.]

CHRISTOPHER BEALE of East Jurleigh, Kent, taylor, 31 May 1651, proved 20 June 1651. To my daughter Ann now wife of George Climpson twenty shillings in one year after my decease. To my daughter Margaret now living in New England ten shillings in one year &c. To my daughter Elizabeth ten pounds in lieu of eight pounds which her uncle Robert Beale gave her, to be paid within one year next after my decease. To my youngest daughter Katherine four pounds which she oweth me and one shilling more. To my two sons, Christopher and Thomas Beale, all my messuages in East Jurleigh and all my goods and chattels, equally to be divided. Grey, 108.

JOHN BOLLES of St. James, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, esquire, 1 July 1665, proved 9 May 1666. To my wife Frances a yearly sum or annuity of fifty pounds, to be paid quarterly on the feast days called Candlemas Day, May Day, Lammas Day and Martinmas Day, by even and equal portions, to issue forth of the rents and profits payable out of and from the houses in Claire Street and Holles Street in the parish of St. Clement Danes. And my will and mind is that if she will make a full and general release &c. of her claim &c. to my personal estate then I give her one hundred pounds due and owing unto me by Col. Job Booker and my cousin William Leeke in Nottinghamshire. I also give her upon such release one

silver tinkard two silver porringers one silver salt which have my arms upon them, four silver spoons, my two Turkey carpets, six Turkey work chairs, leather carpet, my oval table, my countor or cabinett, the chair and cushion whereon and wherein I use to "sett on" standing and being in my Dining room three Irish work chairs with my wainscot box of drawers standing in my lodging chamber &c. &c.

I give unto my brother Joseph Bolles living in New England three hundred pounds, to be paid out of the money I have put out by Alderman Hanson or Mr Hawkins his partner or deputy. My will is that all deeds, orders, decrees and other writings concerning the manor of Osberton in Com. Nott. and the houses in Shoreditch or of any other lands which I lay claim unto or which are in my custody shall be sought out from amongst my other writing books and deeds and faithfully delivered unto my said brother Joseph (if he be dead to his eldest son) to his heirs and assigns. To my old servant Elizabeth Hanmer formerly called Elizabeth Eastment, who hath lived with me almost ten years and hath been true and faithful unto me and careful and diligent for and about me in all my affairs, sicknesses and weaknesses, if she continue and be with me at the time of my death, all my whole term and interest in a Brew house and two other dwelling houses next adjoining, situate &c. in Mercer Street in the parish of St. Martin in the Field, now in the tenure and occupation of Thomas Lacke brewer (together with sundry household stuff enumerated). John Sparrow of the —— Temple Esquire and Joseph Clarke of Clifford's Inn gen^t^ to be the executors, and I give to each of them five pounds per annum for four years. I remit to my tenants of my said houses in Clare and Holles Streets the moiety of fees or dues payable unto me once yearly, as Turkeys, goose, capons, neates tongues and marrowbones or the moiety of the value thereof in money, as their respective leases is expressed. And the other moiety I give and appoint my executors to make a dinner therewith once every year during the continuance of my term or lease or the life of my said wife, which shall first happen. And I desire that all my said tenants and their wives, my wife and the said Elizabeth my servant may be thereat if they will or may when and where my executors shall think good. The remainder or overplus of the rents arising out of the said houses or any part of my personal estate not given and bequeathed otherwise by this my will I give unto Elizabeth Hanmer formerly Elizabeth Eastment if then living, but if not the same to be equally divided to and amongst my sister Elizabeth her eldest son my cousin Thomas Sharrow and Marmaduke Ascough or to the longest liver of them respectively during the continuance of the lease. To Anthony Marbury, Doctor of Physic, all my physic books and ten pounds in money. To Captain Francis Stacy living on Tower Hill all my books written by Jacob Behme, Teutonick Philosopher and Cornelius Agrippa &c. And I make the said Capt. Francis Stacy overseer. To my cousin Savage, widow six pounds and a silver porringer and two silver spoons. Mico, 71.

[Memorandum.—The name once written Sharrow is to be found two or three times written Sparrow. H. F. W.]

Sara Browne of the city of Gloucester, widow, 8 October 1643, proved 17 December 1646. My body to be buried in the Cathedral Church of Gloucester and to my burial a funeral sermon to be made by some godly preacher, and Mr. Holford to perform it if he be then living and may be had; if not then Mr. Marshall. To him that shall perform it I give three pounds. My lease which I lately took of the Dean and Chapter of Glou-

cester of the manor and farm of Churcham in the County of Glouc., with my lease of the rectory and parsonage of Churcham shall remain, as I have assigned the same, unto Gregory Wilshire my son. John Harris of London, Thomas Pury, one of the aldermen of the city of Gloucester, and James Wood of the same city, gentleman, upon trust to pay my debts and legacies &c. Provision made for daughter Hester Browne and grandchild John Browne, her son and to his male issue &c. My grandchild Hester, the new wife of John Harris, before named, and Sarah Browne, her sister. To Gregory Wilshire, son of my said son Gregory and to Sarah and Anne, daughters of my said son. To my grandchild Lawrence Wilshire. To my grand child Thomas Browne. To my son Gregory my lease, right, interest and estate of the scite of the manor of Maysemore, within the city. To the said John Harris, the husband of my said grandchild Hester Harris, my lease &c. of a great brewhouse in the said city. To my great grandchild John Harris the lease of a house near the "fforraigne" Bridge in the said city, if he die then to William Harris, his brother. Fifty pounds to Lawrence Harris his brother and my godson. To my kinswoman and servant Hanna Prior one hundred pounds. To my grandson Lawrence Wilshire one hundred pounds.

Item, I give unto Sarah, the wife of William Barnes, late of Barton Street in Gloucester, now inhabiting in New England, the sum of twenty marks of lawful money of England, for the use of the said Sarah, my grandchild, and for the benefit of her children if she shall have any. To my grandchild Hester Wilshire one hundred pounds. To my grandson Gregory Wilshire, son of my late son Lawrence, one hundred pounds. To my grandchildren Joane, Christopher and Margaret Wilshire, children of my said son Lawrence, deceased, one hundred pounds apiece. To the four children of John Mayo of Batchford, Somerset, fifty shillings apiece, and to the two sons of Lawrence Mayo, late of this city, deceased, fifty shillings apiece. To Sarah Holtshipp, wife of Francis Holtshipp, my god daughter, ten pounds. To Hester, her sister, now wife of Hugh Griffin, five pounds. Whereas there was by me left in the hands of my cousin John Mayo of Charfield, Glouc., gentleman, late deceased, twenty pounds, the profits to be paid unto Anne Mayo, the relict of my brother Francis Mayo, now both deceased, my will is that ten pounds of this shall be and remain unto Anne Mayo, her daughter, and the other ten to the two children of Margery Mayo, my brother John's daughter. To the Master, Wardens and Fraternity of Weavers of this city ten pounds. To each of my servants that shall serve me at the time of my death (except Hanna Prior) forty shillings apiece. My brother Abraham Mayo shall have the yearly rent of six pounds out of a messuage &c. in Eastgate Street in the said city. To Dennis Wise and her daughter Ellinor Wise five pounds apiece. To Mr. Naufan Gibson of Glouc. three pounds. To Joane Singleton, now wife of Lawrence Singleton, alderman, five pounds. To Ester Bath, wife of Samuel Bath, five pounds. To John Taylor, son of Richard Taylor, five pounds. To my kinsman William Mayo, an attorney at Law, five pounds. Bequests to various parishes, hospitals &c. To my daughter in law, Margaret Wilshire, widow (certain bedding &c). To my grandchild Hester Harris two chairs embroidered that were my best chairs in Barton Street, together with four low stools. To my daughter Hester Browne two chairs, one of crimson velvet, the other of cloth of gold, with the stools belonging to each of them. Provision made for putting forth three poor boys apprentices yearly, of the ages of fourteen or sixteen and not under fourteen. My son Gregory to be executor. Twisse, 181.

Engd by A.H. Ritchie.

Samuel T. Fowler

NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
REGISTER.

OCTOBER, 1892.

MEMOIR OF SAMUEL PAGE FOWLER.

By the Editor of the REGISTER.

SAMUEL P. FOWLER was the son of Samuel and Clarissa (Page) Fowler of Danvers, Mass., and was born in that town, April 22, 1800. His father, Samuel Fowler, was a descendent in the seventh generation from Philip[1] Fowler of Ipswich, Mass., through Joseph,[2] Philip,[3] Joseph,[4] Joseph,[5] and Samuel[6] Fowler. His immigrant ancestor Philip[1] Fowler was a cloth worker, who came probably from Marlborough in Wiltshire, England, and settled in Ipswich, Mass. He arrived in New England in May, 1634, in the Mary and John, the master of which vessel was Robert Sayres (see REGISTER, vol. 9, page 267).

His mother, Clarissa Page, was a daughter of Capt. Samuel Page, who was the sixth generation in descent from John[1] Page, through John,[2] Samuel,[3] Samuel,[4] and Jeremiah[5]. The immigrant, John[1] Page, came in the fleet with Gov. John Winthrop in 1630, and settled in Watertown. He was from Dedham, in Essex, where the famous Rev. John Rogers preached. Besides the Fowler and Page blood which he inherited, he was descended from some others of the best families of Essex county, among which may be named those of Putnam, Prince, Rogers, Andrews, Bartlett, Lawrence, Herrick, Kimball, Paine and Hutchinson.

Samuel P. Fowler's early education was obtained in the district school of Danvers. He used at school, Caleb Bingham's two reading books, the American Preceptor and the Columbian Orator, and studied geography in the Rev. Jedediah Morse's popular book. The rudiments of grammar were learned from another of Bingham's school books, the Young Ladies' Accidence. He also mastered the difficulties of Michael Walsh's Arithmetic, first published the year after he was born. He made the best use in his power of the meagre advantages for education that the town afforded him. "Some of his compositions" says his daughter, "written when he was ten and twelve years old, many of his writing books and several sum books are in the

possession of the writer, and their superior excellence furnishes ample evidence that he improved his opportunities to the utmost."* The author of a sketch of his life in the History of Essex County, says:

> New Mills [now Danversport, the village where he resided] was at that time the home of shipbuilders and sea captains, who on their return from their voyages would tell their listening townsmen of the lands they had visited, so that the boys of that period were made familiar with foreign countries and the character of their inhabitants. Another factor which helped to develop a desire for knowledge and a taste for reading in the subject of this sketch, was the New Mills Social Library formed in 1808, with the best books then to be found in the range of English Literature.†

Mr. Fowler learned of his father the trade of a tanner, and from early manhood to 1875 successfully carried on that business in his native town. In his youth a taste for natural history was developed and after he became a man his leisure hours were devoted to its study. He made a study of our native birds and became thoroughly conversant with their notes and habits. His observations on the habits of various insects destructive to vegetation, embodied in a prize essay read before the Essex Agricultural Society, and entitled "Essay upon the Destruction of Insects injurious to Vegetation," contain many valuable suggestions as to the best methods of freeing our orchards and gardens of the pests that infest them. To the New England Farmer, besides numerous single papers, he contributed five very interesting series of articles, viz.: "On the Cultivation of Native Trees and Shrubs," 1850 and 1851; "The History of the Apple Tree," 1852; "Governor Endicott as a Horticulturist," 1852; "Birds of New England," 1853, and "Ornithology," 1858. Concerning the "History of the Apple Tree," Ex-Lieut. Gov. Brown, editor of the Farmer, thus writes in his journal:—"This number closes the series of admirable papers upon the 'History of the Apple Tree.' Mr. Fowler has written them in a plain, strong style, with a spice of quaintness in his extracts and allusions to the old writers, which, added to their other merits, has rendered them very popular. They have been copied into other journals, and will prove valuable papers of reference. We take this opportunity to thank the writer for his contributions, and to express a hope that his pen will not long remain idle."

In another place Editor Brown thus speaks:—"I should be glad to mention in terms of the warmest approbation, the names of such men as Mr. Proctor, Mr. Waters of Beverly, Mr. Fay of Lynn, Mr. Ayer of South Danvers, Mr. S. P. Fowler of Danvers, etc., all of whom reside in this ancient county, and who have often instructed me either by precept or example. It is especially such men that give dignity to the calling, because they ennoble it, not only by

* MS. of Miss Harriet P. Fowler.

† History of Essex County. Compiled under the supervision of D. Hamilton Hurd. Philadelphia, 1888. Vol. 1, page 554.

their skill in the cultivation of the soil, but by their enlightened and intelligent minds. They are emphatically producers,—the earth yields up her bounties to their skill, and they produce a love of the calling in the young by their candid and attractive writings."

In 1875, Wilson Flagg dedicated his book, "Birds and Seasons of New England," to Deacon Fowler. He was interested in horticulture, and some of his exhibitions at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society attracted much attention. Deacon Fowler was always a great lover of flowers, and had a fine flower garden both at Danversport and Danvers Plains. These gardens were often visited by distinguished botanists and other persons, who often expressed their surprise and great satisfaction, not only at the variety and great beauty of his rare plants and shrubs, but also of those indigenous to our soil.

He took great interest in town affairs and held various offices of trust. On March 26, 1825, he was elected ensign of a company in the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, in the first brigade and second division of the militia of Masssachusetts. On April 17, 1829, he was elected lieutenant of the same company. On May 18, 1830, he was elected captain of the same company. He was also a member of the Danvers Light Infantry. He was clerk or member of the school board from 1828 to 1838, and was on the board of health three years. Before the division of Danvers in 1856 he was selectman, and assessor from 1835 to 1840, auditor 1833, 1841 and 1842, and moderator of the town meeting in 1839. He was chosen overseer of the poor in 1843 and held the office uninterruptedly, with one exception, for over forty-four years. After the division of the town he was chairman of the board. He was on the committee to make arrangements for the centennial celebration of Danvers on June 16, 1852. He represented Danvers in the General Court from 1837 to 1839. He was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention held at Boston in 1853.

He was one of the twelve persons who in 1834 organized the Essex County Natural History Society, and at the time of his death was the only survivor. At the fiftieth anniversary, held at Topsfield in June, 1884, he was present, and in an address on that occasion, alluding to the first meeting of the Society, said, "After dinner a stroll was taken in the woods and fields, and among the plants gathered was a fine specimen of blood root (Sanguinaria Canadensis), which was taken up with a spade, and upon our return it was placed in the middle of the table, with a newspaper under it, when we pledged ourselves to sustain the Essex County Natural History Society and promote its interests." He was the curator from 1846 to 1848. The Essex Institute was formed in 1848 by the union of this Society with the Essex Historical Society; and he was curator of the Institute from its organization to 1856. He was a member of the committees on the library and on field meetings from

1856 to 1871, and one of the vice presidents of the Natural History department from 1861 to 1871, when he withdrew from office.

He early showed a fondness for historical research. In local history he was proficient, and in a knowledge of the history of his native town he had not an equal. He collected a very valuable private library, which was particularly rich in American local history.

For many years he contributed to the *Danvers Mirror* very interesting and valuable articles upon the ancient history and doings of the town. Occasionally he contributed articles to Salem and other newspapers. He has been a prolific contributor to the Proceedings, the Historical Collections and the Bulletins of the Essex Institute. In the half century which elapsed between 1834 and 1884, no less than seventeen valuable papers from his indefatigable pen, treating on a variety of topics, almost equal to their number, have enriched their files.

He gave special time and thought to the study of the Witchcraft Delusion of 1692, and the causes which led to its origin and continuance, and published [in 1857] an "Account of the Life and Character of the Rev. Samuel Parris of Salem Village, and of his Connection with the Witchcraft Delusion of 1692;" and edited [in 1861] with notes and explanations, Robert Calef's book on Salem Witchcraft, which contained also Cotton Mather's account of Witchcraft. He made also a large collection of materials bearing upon this subject, copied from the church and court records of that period. It is largely due to his research and interpretation of Mr. Parris's conduct in the affair that a more favorable construction is now held of the motives which actuated him and the neighboring clergy in their treatment of those persons accused of practising witchcraft.*

On the fourth of June, 1862, he was elected a resident member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. He was appointed by the founder, George Peabody of London, a trustee of the Peabody Institute of Danvers, and when the Rev. Milton P. Braman, D.D. resigned the presidency of the board, he succeeded him as president. This office he held till his resignation in March 1879. He was chairman of the library committee and selected many of the books for the library.

He was admitted March 26, 1823, to Jordan Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. In 1850 he was one of the corporators of the Danvers Savings Bank, of which institution he was one of the first trustees. He was actively engaged in the formation of the First National Bank of Danvers, and was a director from 1863.

In 1832 he was admitted to the First Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Milton P. Braman was pastor. On the 5th of December 1844, the Maple Street Church was organized, and he became one of the orginal members, and one of its first deacons. He was clerk of this parish for over thirty years.

His daughter considers what he did in establishing the beautiful

* Memoir of S. P. Fowler in History of Essex County, corrected and amplified by Miss Harriet P. Fowler.

Walnut Grove Cemetery in his native town one of the principal works of his life. She gives this account of it:

> Before the general awakening of the public mind to the subject, Deacon Fowler was keenly alive to the fact that our burial places were neglected and unattractive, and it was largely through his efforts and those of his brother Mr. Henry Fowler and others, that a tract of land was purchased to be laid out as a Cemetery, and in 1843 the Walnut Grove Cemetery Corporation was formed. The Cemetery was consecrated June 23d, 1844. Dea. Fowler was chosen one of the first Trustees, and continued in that office until 1887, a period of forty-five years, when he resigned. He was its Treasurer from 1861–67, 1869–87, a period of twenty-five years, when he resigned. He became its President in 1845, and held that office until 1887, a period of forty-two years, when he resigned.
>
> Walnut Grove Cemetery will always remain a monument to Dea. Fowler's memory, ever speaking of the thoughful care and untiring efforts for its improvement which he bestowed upon it for nearly half a century,—efforts most keenly enjoyed by him, but which were too excessive for his declining years, and which, alas, hastened his progress to the grave. He used to call it one of his pets, and such indeed it was, as his devotion to its interests was a labor of love, the pecuniary compensation being but slight.*

Dea. Fowler was married on the 3d of December, 1833, to Miss Harriet Putnam, daughter of Moses and Betsey (Putnam) Putnam. She was born in Danvers, May 11, 1806, and died on the 13th of May, 1891. Their children were: 1, Clara Putnam, born March 20, 1836; married, November 25, 1856, George Edson Du Bois, of Randolph, Mass., who was born Feb. 24, 1829, and died Nov. 3, 1859. 2, Samuel Page, born Dec. 6, 1838. 3, Harriet Putnam, born July 25, 1842. The golden anniversary of their wedding occurred December 3, 1883, and it was proposed that the event should be properly celebrated. "With the dislike for show and display which was a strong characteristic of Dea. Fowler, he objected to a set party, but said that if any of his friends would like to call upon him on that day, he would be most happy to see them. However, a few days before the time arrived he had an attack of pneumonia. Consequently no one except his near relatives called to offer their congratulations, and even these were unable to see him."†

He died at Danvers, Saturday morning, December 15, 1888, aged eighty-eight years. He had had a short illness in October, 1887, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. A gradual failure, hardly perceptible, followed. "In November of the next year," his daughter writes, "he took a severe cold, and ere long it became painfully evident that his days upon earth were numbered. Yet with characteristic energy, he did not take to his bed until a few days before his death. A portion of this time he was delirious, and the night he died he uttered only a few intelligible sentences. He expressed his trust in the Saviour, and spoke

* MS. of Miss Harriet P. Fowler. † Ibid.

of Maple Street Church, and the work there was to do in it. Once he said, "I want to go up into my library," and tried to arise; but when I told him it was dark and he had better wait until morning, he seemed satisfied. He also asked if the bulbs had come, and went through the motions of planting them in the ground, thus showing that his last thoughts were of the church, the Sabbath school, his library and his garden. At half past four o'clock, on the morning of the fifteenth of December, he breathed his last."* Funeral services were held on the following Tuesday, the eighteenth of that month, a private service being held at half past one in the afternoon at the house on Cherry street, and public obsequies at the Maple Street Church at a quarter past two. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Edward C. Ewing, his pastor, the Rev. Charles B. Rice, of the First Church, and the Rev. James Fletcher of Acton, a former pastor of the Maple Street Church. At a memorial service, held at the Church shortly after his death, remarks were made by Dea. John S. Learoyd, Dea. Samuel Sawyer, Mr. George W. Fiske and Dr. Warren Porter. We close this memoir with an extract from the Rev. Mr. Rice's address at Dea. Fowler's funeral:

In speaking of the public side of Deacon Fowler's life I need not go over the list of the many stations he has held and the offices he has filled. They have been given fully in public print, and they are known besides to most of us. There was a great range of them. They had to do with the neighborhood and the town and the state, and they had to do with a large variety of topics and affairs. He was very early and very originally active in the cause of temperance in his own town; and in the cause of freedom in the nation. He took a prominent part in the famous meeting called in Danvers on the 4th of March, 1833, to arrest drunkenness in the town, and, as the result of his personal efforts, Danvers was the first town in Massachusetts to declare against license and the rum traffic. He was busy in an intelligent and effective way in matters of science as a naturalist; and in local history as an antiquarian. He was one of the two men who during the last thirty-five years at least possessed the largest store of personal, local and traditional history of our town. He was the last of the two. There was scarcely any element of our common life as citizens—social, educational, literary, financial or charitable, with which he has not at some time been conspicuously engaged. And in most cases his occupation with them has been long-continued, and has been only for a brief space interrupted.

He had views, opinions and purposes of his own as to all matters with which he had to do. He was not a man of many words, but when he did speak it could always be understood. He was an easy man for other men to work with; and everywhere he lived in peace and not in strife.

I suppose he has been most widely known in connection with the town office of Overseer of the Poor, which he held for almost half a century, and for a large part of the time was chairman of the board. Their meetings were held at his house, much of the time weekly, for many years, and there the persons receiving aid called upon him by day or by night, and were always kindly and politely met, and so far as could be their wants were sup-

* MS. of Miss Harriet P. Fowler.

plied. It has been said sometimes that in these matters he took counsel of his sympathies rather than his judgment. I do not think I am sorry if that was true. With public affairs in such a place it must always be a delicate and difficult matter to bring judgment and feeling freely together and hold a steady balance between them; and I think it is better in such cases that the scales should incline on the side of kindliness and of trust. I doubt if the citizens of our town, whose representative he was, are sorry now that it was so. It is pleasant to remember that for so long a period such a man has stood for us in the presence of the poor that needed help. Indeed, if the people were not pleased with his administration of this trust they must have been dull and slow to an extreme degree in discovering their displeasure. They re-appointed him during this long period annually to the place, and for many years his vote led the poll, and was larger than was given to any other man for any office. Deacon Fowler, too, had more than an official interest in the trust. He gathered flowers from his garden and gave to the women who came there to call upon him, and to their children. I do not think I transgress the proprieties of this occasion either, when I refer to the living, and speak of his wife, whose household arrangements during many years were often much broken in upon by the meetings at her house and by the calls continually made, and who bore these interruptions as he did, and to whom we, the people of the town, owe to-day a share in our affectionate and grateful recognition.

I think that in connection with this long official and public service there comes to our minds, of that which we could wish to change, as little as might be likely to occur to us on any other such occasion. His service among us was indeed long. He was an active and conspicuous person in this county and in this region for a period much longer than the average life. His removal from among us is a most impressive event. To many long associated with him in the direction of affairs it comes peculiarly severe. But we may all recall comforting as well as sad recollections and reflections. Our gratitude and our trust prevail when a good man goes from us in full age, and in the Christian trust the thoughts of sadness that are in our minds are but to many as the thoughts of comfort and of hope.

REV. STEPHEN BACHILER.

By the Hon. CHARLES E. BATCHELDER, of Portsmouth, N. H.

[Concluded from page 251.]

On the 20th of April, 1647, Mr. Bachiler had left Hampton and was living in Portsmouth, then called Strawberry Bank. On that day he conveyed all his remaining estate at Hampton, including all grants not appointed, to his grandson, John Samborn, who was to give bond to pay the grantor's other three grandchildren, namely, Nathaniel Bachiler, Stephen Samborn and William Samborn, £20 each.*

Bachiler was never settled ministerially at Strawberry Bank, but undoubtedly preached there a part of the time.† Portsmouth then had no

* Rockingham County Registry of Deeds, Vol. 13, p. 221.
† Mass. Hist. Coll. Fourth Series, Vol. VII., 109.

settled Congregational minister. That "godly man and a scholar," James Parker, who though not settled had preached there several years, had shortly before gone to Barbadoes.*

On the 27th of June, 1647, James Woodward made his will and appointed Mr. Bachiler one of his overseers. This will was proved at Dover, Sept. 10, 1647.†

On the 6: 2mo: 1650 the town of Hampton authorized the three men, William Fuller, William Esto and Francis Peabody, as they are summonsed, to answer Mr. Bachiler's action at Solsbery Court in the townes behalf.‡

Shortly after his removal to Strawberry Bank Mr. Bachiler's usual good judgment seems to have deserted him. He was a widower and obtained for a housekeeper a widow, whom he calls "an honest neighbour." He soon married her and the match turned out in every way unfortunate. She was an adultress and her husband speedily discovered her character. His third marriage is usually said to have been contracted early in 1650, but as the town of Kittery granted her a lot, under the name of Mrs. Batcheller, on the 14th of February, 1648§, the marriage must have taken place in 1647 or 1648, when he was eighty-six or eighty-seven years old. His wife, Mary, was evidently much younger than he. In May, 1650, he was fined ten pounds for not publishing his intention of marriage according to law. In October of the same year one half of this fine was remitted.

Perhaps the following extract from the Gorgeana Records may explain this leniency: "At a Generall court houlden at Gorgeana the 15th of Octo^{r} 1650 George Rogers & Mr^{s} Batcheller p^{r}sented upon vehement suspition of incontinency for liveing in one house together & lieing in one rome. They are to be separated before the next court or to pay 40s."‖

Lewis copies from the York records under date of Oct. 15, 1651, the following: "We do present George Rogers and Mary Batcheller, the wife of Mr. Stephen Batcheller, minister, for adultery. It is ordered that Mrs. Batcheller, for her adultery, shall receive forty stripes save one, at the first town meeting held at Kittery, 6 weeks after her delivery, and be branded with the letter A."¶ These appear clearly to be two separate offences.

In October of the same year the Court passed the following order: "that Mr. Batchelor and his wife shall lyve together as man and wife, as in this Court they have publiquely professed to doe: and if either desert one another, then hereby the Court doth order that the marshal shall apprehend both the said Mr Batchelor and Mary his wife, and bring them forthwith to Boston, there to be kept till the next Quarter Court of Assistants, that farther consideration thereof may be had, both of them moving for a divorce: and this order shall be sufficient order soe to doe: provided notwithstanding, that if they put in £50 each of them, for their appearance, with such sureties as the commissioners or any one of them for the county shall think good to accept of, that then they shall be under their baile, to appear at the next Court of Assistants: and in case Mary Batchelor shall live out of the jurisdiction, without mutual consent for a time, that then the clarke shall give notice to the magistrate att Boston, of her absence, that further order may be taken therein."

* 1 Felt's Ecc. Hist. 607.
† Rockingham Registry of Deeds, Vol. I., p. 39.
‡ Hampton Records, Vol. I., p. 31.
§ York Deeds, Vol. I., Fol. 5.
‖ Register for 1881, p. 44.
¶ Lewis's Hist. Lynn, 162.

It is evident that Mr. Bachiler charged his wife with adultery and prayed for a divorce. The hearing was deferred to the next court of assistants. She had been indicted for adultery in Maine. In view of these facts the above order is most atrocious. The man is ordered to live as a husband with an adultress during the pendency of divorce proceedings for that cause and a term in jail is threatened for disobedience of the order with the usual privilege of giving bail. Was not Lewis's explanation of this unaccountable order the correct one, namely, that there was a settled determination to make his continuance here as uncomfortable as possible?

After her separation from her husband Mrs. Mary Bachiler lived on her lot in Kittery, granted her in 1648, adjoining the Piscataqua River, nearly opposite the boundary line between Portsmouth and Newington. What became of her and her children after October, 1656, when they were living in Kittery, is not known, but the name "Mary Bachellor's highway" is given as the northwest boundary of a lot at Kittery conveyed by William Hilton of Exeter to his son, Richard, May 4, 1684.*

On the 14th of October 1651 In answer to the petition of Richard Swayne, Wm Swayne and others of the towne of Hampton. itt is ordered, that whatsoever goods or lands have binn taken away by Edward Colcord or John Samborn, upon pretence of being authorized by Mr. Batchelor, either with or without execution, shall be retourned to them from whom it was taken and the execution to be called in, and no more to be graunted untill there appear sufficient power from Mr. Batchelor to recover the same to the County Court either of Salisbury or Hampton.†

That is, in 1645 the General Court refers him to the courts at Salem or Ipswich for relief in some matter about which he had petitioned them, apparently concerning his claim on Hampton for services. In 1647 he brought suit in a court of like jurisdiction, at Salisbury, recovers judgment, obtains execution and attempts to levy, not on the town, but on private property. Naturally he levied on the property of his well-to-do opponents and as naturally they objected to paying the town's debts. Justice required an order that the town of Hampton should raise the amount of the executions in their next tax levy, as the statute allowing persons having executions against towns, which they cannot collect, to levy on private property, was not then enacted. Instead of such order to levy a tax and pay the executions he was ordered to retry his case in court. Hampton was then a rich and prosperous town, and up to 1700 paid a larger share of the Province tax than any other town in New Hampshire.‡

At length, wearied with the unsuccessful conflict and the constant disappointment of his expectations, heart-sick with the failure of all his plans for a quiet rest for his old age in that "land of righteousness," which, he says, "our New England is." he decided to return to England.

Harried and persecuted by the vindictiveness of the bishops of England for more than a quarter of a century, he came hither to escape their persecution. He found, not the peace he sought, but a conflict more bitter and persistent than ever he had experienced in England. Persecution here was unhampered by any laws or limitations. Appeal was in vain. A few attempts were made to review unlawful acts of the colonies in England, but the delays were interminable, the process costly and the results unsatisfac-

* York Deeds. Book VI., Fol. 166.

† Mass. Col. Rec., IV., 67.

‡ June 8, 1697, an act was passed in New Hampshire for raising £650. Of this sum Portsmouth paid £140.1.6, Hampton £187.2.4½, Dover £127.9.7½, Exeter £115.14, Newcastle £79.12.6.

tory. His matrimonial difficulties also led him to return to England. His petition for divorce seems not to have been granted, and we know of no modification of the order that he should continue to live with his adulterous wife. How could he escape that wicked woman except by placing the ocean between himself and her?

Another strong reason for his journey home is found in the changed state of political affairs there. The kingdom no longer existed. Charles I. and Strafford had been beheaded. Episcopacy as a state religion had been abolished. Edgehill, Marston Moor, Naseby and Worcester had been fought. The Commonwealth had been established. Oliver Cromwell had just become Lord Protector. No wonder the aged minister longed to look upon England under these changed conditions. It has been said that he was a friend of Cromwell. Whether true or not, his friends were now at the head of affairs in England and his enemies had been signally defeated. Most of his relatives had been left behind when he came to America. Many of his intimate friends here had already gone back. He was poor in worldly goods. He had met with severe loss in the failure of the Company of Husbandmen. He had received no pay from the Hampton Church, except grants of land. His house, books, and "near all his substance" to the value of £200 had been burned at Hampton in 1641. His expenses in furthering the Hampton plantation were large. He gave all his property in Hampton to his grandchildren in 1647. He had only the amount received for his farm, which must have been greatly diminished by his expensive removals, his support at Portsmouth and his fare to England, unless he had saved some portion of the money received for his Newbury estate, which is not likely, as Winthrop calls him poor in 1637, when he went to Yarmouth. Anywhere from 1650 to 1656 has been assigned as the date of his return to England.*

The earlier date is apparently due to the inaccurate statement of his faithless wife in 1656, that he had "transported himself unto ould England for many years since," and the fact that nothing is known with certainty about his residence here after 1650. We have only one means of determining the latest time when he was certainly in this country. If his grandson, Stephen Samborn, returned to England with Mr. Bachiler, as has always been believed, we can tell something about the time of his departure. In the Norfolk County Records at Salem, Mass., among Hampton, N. H. births, is found, Dorethia, the daughter of Stephen Samborn and Sarah, his wife, on the 2^{d} of the 1st month 1653. As less than three years absence is about as short a time as one would dare to call "many years since," it is most probable that Mr. Bachiler went back in 1654, perhaps early in the summer, when pleasant weather might be expected on the ocean.

From what port he sailed and where he landed are unknown. We know only that a vagrant tradition represents him as walking in London with one of his sons after his return, and that it was almost impossible to determine which of the two was the elder. The probability of the tradition detracts strongly from its credit as actual history. The abandoned woman, left here, as if anxious to do her husband all the wrong in her power, declared in 1656 that she had been credibly informed that he had married a fourth wife in England. No other evidence than her worthless and unsupported word exists to support this charge, and even if her statement be

* Register, Vol. I., 323-4. Lewis's Hist. Lynn, 161. Savage's Gen. Dict. *sub* Bachiler. Dow's Address, Hampton, 1838.

true her information may have been utterly untrustworthy. It was mere hearsay at best. No marriage license has yet been discovered.

In October, 1856, Mary Bachiler petitioned the General Court at Boston for leave to marry, notwithstanding her marriage to Mr. Bachiler, setting forth the necessities of herself and her two sick children.* This petition for divorce was referred to the next County Court at York for examination to report to the next court of Assistants.†. It is a sad story exhibited by the court records concerning Mary Bachiler, and all will agree that her punishment was severe, being visited even upon her children. Of his life in England after his return we know nothing; very likely he lived at Hackney, where he died, as that pleasant suburb, now a part of the great metropolis, was a comfortable residence for retired ministers.

The last entry concerning Mr. Bachiler is as follows: "The ancient Stephen Bachilor of Hampton N. H. died at Hackney, a Village & Parish in Middlesex, 2 miles from London in 1660 in the 100th year of his age."‡

Thus, with the Commonwealth, passed away his life. It had been singularly stormy and contentious. What was his character? He must have had rare physical as well as intellectual vigor. From tradition and the characteristics of his descendants it is probable that he was tall and sinewy, with prominent features, especially the nose, a very dark complexion, black, coarse hair in early days, white in age, mouth large and firm, eyes black as sloes, features long rather than broad, a strong clear voice, rather slow of motion and speech, simple in dress, wearing in Lynn a suit of liste which he brought from England, obstinate and tenacious of his opinions to a marked degree, a powerful preacher, drawing largely from the scripture and impressing his hearers with the uncommon power and sanctity of his sermons, strong in his friendships and his hates.

Winthrop classed him among "honest men" when he arrived in 1632, and Prince, in his Annals of New England, Appendix to 1632, says ("From Gov. Winslow and Capt Johnson we learn, That) He (Stephen Bachiler) was an ancient minister in England: had been a Man of Fame in his Day: was 71 years of Age when he came over: bro't a number of People with him: and soon became the 1st Feeder of the Flock of Christ at Lynn (And by several Letters I have seen of his own Writing to the R. Mr. Cotton of Boston, I find he was a Gentleman of Learning and Ingenuity, and wrote a fine and curious hand.")

Freeman, in his History of Cape Cod, says,§ "Of Mr. Batchelor much has been gratuitously written to his disparagement. From all that we gather from his contemporaries, we infer that he was learned, and, in the judgment of charity a good man; but that his whole life, extending through nearly a century of years, was singularly pregnant with incidents of trial. These were not chiefly the result of ejectment for non-conformity. Mr. Batchelor's greatest trials were from quite another source: and it is surprising how far reaching were early attempts to frame excuses for harassing with penalties and pursuing with vindictiveness those who fell under "suspicion." It is equally notable how ready are some at the present day to catch the strain and labor to justify the detraction even by doubtful traditional circumstances developed, whether with or without foundation, ex post facts." Those interested in heraldry can see a description of his coat of

* Lewis's Hist. Lynn, 161, 162.
† Mass. Colony Records, Vol. III. [62].
‡ REGISTER, xii., 272.
§ Vol. II., p. 179.

* Lewis's Hist. Lynn, 167, 182.
† Isaac Colony Records, Vol. III. (2d).
‡ Resources, xii, 272.
§ Vol. II. p. 178.

arms in Morgan's Sphere of the Gentry, printed in 1661. It consists of a plough, beneath which is a rising sun. In the technical language of heraldry it is, "*vert a plough in fesse and in base the sun rising or.*" The author calls it the coat of "Cain, Adam's son," without apparently meaning more than that it denoted a husbandman or tiller of the soil, as Cain was. He says it did appertain to Stephen Bachelor the first pastor of the church of Ligonia, in New England: which bearing was answerable to his profession in plowing up the fallow ground of their hearts, and the sun appearing in that part of the world alluded to his motto "*sol justitiæ exoritur.*" We may guess that he received this coat of arms when he was called as pastor of the Plough company about 1629 or 1630, probably because of his zeal in forwarding the interests of that company. Morgan seems to have known him only by his connection with the Plough colony at Ligonia, now Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

The names of four children of Rev. Stephen Bachiler are known with certainty. Deborah, born in 1592, child of his first wife; Stephen, born in 1594, son of the first wife; Ann, born in 1601, probably of the first wife; and Theodate, who died October 20, 1649, at Hampton, N. H. That Nathaniel Bachiler, senior, of Hampton, was the grandson and not the son of our Rev. Stephen Bachiler is proved beyond question by Rev. Stephen's deed to his four grandchildren in 1647, before cited, in which Nathaniel Bachiler is called his grandson. This cannot by any possibility refer to Nathaniel Bachiler, junior, for he was not born until eleven years after the deed was made. And yet the statement that Nathaniel Bachiler, senior, was a son of Rev. Stephen, may be strictly correct. If the younger Stephen, son of the emigrant Stephen, entered the ministry after leaving Magdalen College, Oxford, as is quite probable, and died about 1630, the confusion would easily arise. To conjecture is dangerous, but the assumption so well explains the confusion that it is worth stating in the hope that it may be speedily disproved, if untrue. If it should hereafter be confirmed, it will probably be found that the Stephen Bachiler who witnessed the will of Edmund Alleyn of Hatfield Peverell, Essex, February 19, 1615, was the younger of that name. Francis and Stephen Bachiler of London in 1685, were brothers of Nathaniel, and therefore grandchildren of our Rev. Stephen.

Whoever considers that Bachiler's life was wasted, because neither riches nor temporal honors were obtained by him, knows little of the manner in which reforms are accomplished. One thing for which he bitterly contended is universally conceded, and people wonder that it was ever disputed. The separation of church and state is recognized as unquestionably right by all his opponents, and his firm stand in behalf of the liberty of New Hampshire loses nothing because it was unsuccessful. Success would have left in doubt his firmness in standing out, when the consequences were certain to be his practical destruction and utter ruin. We know now that he had that firmness which rendered him utterly regardless of consequences to himself, when conscious that his motives and judgment were right.

THE INFLUENCE OF AMERICA.—Every year brings more and more to view the marvellous results which have followed from the settlement of this country. We cannot say what would have been the progress of civil and religious freedom, the developments of science, or the progress of civilization and invention, had not those little bands of Pilgrims and Puritans landed at Plymouth and Salem. But we can say, that no event in modern political history has so greatly affected the governments of the world, or has had such a beneficent influence on the destinies of mankind.—MARSHALL P. WILDER.

arms in Morgan's Sphere of the Gentry, printed in 1661. It consists of a plough, beneath which is a rising sun. In the technical language of heraldry it is, "*vert a plough in fess and in base the sun rising or.*" The author calls it the coat of "Colo. Adams's son," without apparently meaning more than that it denoted a husbandman or tiller of the soil, as Cain was. He says it did appertain to Stephen Bachiler the first pastor of the church of Lidgonia, in New England; which bearing was answerable to his profession in plowing up the fallow ground of their hearts, and the sun appearing in that part of the world allotted to his motto "*ex Occidente exortus.*" We may guess that he received this coat of arms when he was called as pastor of the Plough company, about 1629 or 1630, probably because of his zeal in forwarding the interests of that company. Morgan seems to have known him only by his connection with the Plough colony at Lepton, now Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

The names of four children of Rev. Stephen Bachiler are known with certainty. Deborah, born in 1592, child of his first wife; Stephen, born in 1594, son of the first wife; Ann, born in 1601, probably of the first wife; and Theodate, who died October 20, 1642, at Hampton, N. H. Last Nathaniel Bachiler, rector of Hampton, was the grandson and not the son of our Rev. Stephen Bachiler as proved beyond question by Rev. Stephen A. Bachiler is called his grandson. This cannot be any possibility refer to Nathaniel Bachiler, junior, for he was not born until seven years after the dead was made. And yet the statement that Nathaniel Bachiler, senior, was a son of Rev. Stephen, may be strictly correct. If the younger Stephen, son of the emigrant Stephen, entered the ministry after leaving Magdalen College, Oxford, as is quite probable, and died about 1659, the confusion would easily arise. To conjecture is dangerous, but the assumption would explain the confusion that it is worth stating in the hope that it may be speedily disproved. It must hereafter be examined.

It will probably be found that the Stephen Bachiler who witnessed the will of Edmund Allsyn of Plaistell Tavern, Essex, February 14, 1613, was the younger of that name. Francis and Stephen Bachiler of London in 1585, were brothers of Nathaniel, and therefore grandsons of our Rev. Stephen.

Whoever considers that Bachiler's life was wasted, because neither its nor temporal honors were obtained by him, knows little of the manner in which reforms are accomplished. One thing for which he bitterly condemned is universally conceded, and people wonder that it was ever disputed. The separation of church and state is recognized as unquestionably right by all his opponents, and his firm stand in behalf of the liberty of New Hampshire loses nothing because it was unsuccessful. Success would have left in doubt his firmness in standing out, when the consequences were certain to be his practical destruction and utter ruin. We know now that he had that firmness which rendered him utterly regardless of consequences to himself, when conscious that his motives and judgment were right.

THE INFLUENCE OF AMERICA.—Every year brings more and more to view the marvellous results which have followed from the settlement of this country. We cannot say what would have been the progress of civil and religious freedom, the developments of science, or the progress of civilization and culture, had not those little bands of Pilgrims and Puritans landed at Plymouth and Salem. But we can say, that no event in modern political history has so greatly affected the governments of the world, or has had such a wonderful influence on the destinies of mankind.—MARSHALL P. WILDER.

RECORDS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT STOUGHTON, MASS.*

From a manuscript copy in the possession of the N.-E. Historic Genealogical Society.

[Concluded from page 136.]

Marriages.

Nov. 18, 1792.—Joshua Kingsbury Jr to Judith Richards.
Dec. 31, 1797.—Spencer Ripley to Elizabeth Miller.
Feb. 1, 1798.—Jeremiah Shuttleworth to Susan Richards.
Aug. 6, 1798.—Joseph Lewis Jr to Rachel Nash.
Feb. 16, 1799.—Moses Kingsbury to Hannah Lewis.
Silas Bacon to Judith Kingsbury.
May 15, 1799.—Jesse Stowell to May Talbot.
July 28, 1799.—James Read Jr to Mary Stebbins Brown.
Sept. 27, 1799.—Michael Moore to Polly Fairbanks.
Sept. 15, 1800.—Samuel Swett to Elizabeth Delone Sprague.
Mar. 18, 1801.—George Gay to Mary Greenwood.
Sept 26, 1802.—Simon Ferry to Rhoda Kingsbury.
Oct. 18, 1803.—Jesse Ellis to Lucy Guild.
Aug. 7, 1803.—James Faden to Polly Pond.
Dec. 1, 1805.—Oliver Mills to Deborah Ames. —— Montague.
Feb. 19, 1806.—John Maguire to Sarah Chanlers Sprague. Wm. Montague.
May 4, 1806.—Edward Buck (a black man) to Candis Richmond (a black woman). Wm Montague.
Nov. 30, 1806.—John Jacob Gourgas to Mary Benjamina Woodbridge Alleyne. Wm Montague.
Oct. 4, 1807.—Henry Willard (a black man) to Phebe Choos (a black woman). Wm Montague.
Jan. 10, 1808.—Ambrose B. Goodridge to Nancy Moor.
Jan. 24, 1809.—Abraham Eustis, Captain in the United States Army, to Rebecca Sprague. Wm Montague.
May 20, 1810.—Jacobid Gay to Susanna Bent (married by me Wm Montague).
Nov. 8, 1810.—John W. Adams of Medfield to Hannah Dean of Dover. Wm Montague.
May 14, 1811.—Married Ezra Daniels and Mary Richards. Wm Montague.
July 11, 1807.—This certifies whom it may concern that I who underwrite my name, married togather Jonathan Kingsbury and Angelet Crane both of Canton. Wm Montague.
Apr. 5, 1812.—Married Abner Atherton and Betsey Dean. Wm Montague.
Apr. 1814.—Married Howard Bugbee and Levinia Chase both of Cornish New Hampshire. Wm Montague.
Feb. 11, 1816.—Married Wm Gale and Lisa Noyes both of Claremont state of New Hampshire. Wm Montague.

* These records were begun by Rev. William Clarke of Stoughton, Mass., a missionary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. See *ante* pages 14 and 136.

Funerals and Burials.

April 7, 1795—Sarah Kingsbury aged 23 years.
Sept. 11, 1796.—Mr Richard Clark aged 29 years.
Sept. 18, 1796.—Mrs Mary Richards aged 72 years.
Sept. —, 1797.—Mr Ezekiel Kingsbury.
Apr. 17, 1801.—Miss Sally Shaw.
May 3, 1801.—Mr Joshua Kingsbury.
Oct. 8, 1802.—Mr John Stoddard.
July 11, 1803.—Mr Wm Crehore
Oct. 23, 1803.—Mr Isaac Greenwood.
Nov. 27, 1805.—Mr George Gay aged 33 years.
Dec. 19, 1805.—George Gay Jr.
May 13, 1806.—Mr. Edward Fisk.
Dec. 7, 1807.—Mr Abel Alleyne.
July 6, 1808.—Hon Fisher Ames.
July 17, 1808.—Mrs Anna Cooper.
Aug. 19, 1808.—Mrs Elizabeth Greenleaf.
Sept. 29. 1809.—Master Wm Shadwick.
Oct. 5, 1809.—Mrs Susanna Shuttleworth.
Oct. 6, 1809.—Master James Shadwick.
May 25, 1810.—Sally Kingsbury.
Oct. 3, 1810.—Eleonora Carroll.
Aug. 19, 1811.—Keziah Kingsbury, widow of the late Ezekiel Kingsbury.
Oct. 7, 1811.—Esther Sprague widow of the late Dr John Sprague.
Nov. 9, 1812.—Anna Alleyne widow of the late Abel Alleyne.

PEDIGREE OF DENISON.

Communicated by J. L. Glascock, Jr., Esq., of Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, England.

I have searched the Parish Register of Bishop's Stortford for Denisons over the following periods, namely, Baptisms from 1561 to 1712; Marriages, 1561 to 1662, and Burials, 1561 to 1600. Below will be found a copy of the entries relating to this name. I have compiled a skeleton pedigree from these entries and from the autobiographical letter of Major General Daniel Denison, published in the Register for April, 1892 [*ante*, pp. 127–33], which pedigree will be found on the opposite page.

Extracts from the Parish Register of Bishop's, Stortford, Herts.

Baptisms 1561 *to* 1712.

1567.—Luce Denyzen Augt 3nd.
1571.—William Denysen Feb. 3^{ed}.
1575.—Edward Denyson April 6th.
1577.—Mary Denyson April 28.
1579.—Elizabeth Denyson Augt 23.
1582.—George Denyson son of John March 17th.

Pedigree of DENYSON of Bp. Stortford, co. Herts., afterwards of New England.

JOHN(?) DENYSON = **Agnes, dau. of .....**
living at Stortford in 1567; d. of plague and bur. at Stortford Dec. 4, 1582.
[She married, in 1554, John Gace, of Stortford, tanner. See his will. P. C. C. 1602.]

1 William Denison = **Margaret Monck,**
bapt. Stortford, Feb. 3, 1571; went to New England, 1631; settled at Roxbury; died there 1653.
mar., Stortford, Nov. 7, 1603; d. Roxbury, Mass. cir. 1645.

2 Edward Denison =
bapt. Stortford, April 6, 1575; went to Ireland in 1631; d. there.

3 George Denison = **Constance (?wid. of Gooch)**
bap. Stortford, 17th March 1582; bur. Stortford Aug. 20, 1642; mentioned in will of William Glascock, of High Easter, prov. Dec. 11th, 1632. P. C. C.
dau. of William Glascock, Esq., of High Easter, co. Essex.

Luce Denison, bap. Stortford Aug. 3, 1567; bur. there Dec. 9, 1582.
Mary Denison, bap. Stortford April 28, 1577.
Elizabeth Denison, bap. Stort'd, Aug. 23, 1579.

John Denison, =
bapt. Stortford, Sept. 13, 1612; went with his father to Ireland, 1631; Major of Regiment; Dep. Governor of Cork.

Anne, bap. Feb. 19, 1603.
Susan, bap. Nov. 24, 1595.
Elizabeth, bapt. Sept. 18, 1608; bur. Aug. 30, 1615.

George Denison = **Mary da. of .....**
bur. Stortford, Dec. 9, 1678. Said by Maj. Gen. Daniel Denison to have been living at Stortford, 1652. Mentioned in will of John Glascock of Gt. Leighs, co. Essex, son of William G. of High Easter. P. C. C. 1645.
bur. Stortford, March 22, 1678-9.

George D., bap. Aug. 15, 1643; bur. Nov. 27, 1643.

John Denison,
bur. Jan. 10, 1676, at Stortford.

1 John Denison, =
bap. Stortford April 7, 1605; educated at Cambridge; became a minister; ? Vicar of Standon, co. Herts., 1660-1670.

2 William Denison,
bap. Stortford, Oct. 5, 1606; a soldier in 1624, was at siege of Breda, and not heard of since.

3 George Denison,
bapt. Stortford, Oct. 15, 1609; bur. there, 1615.

4 Daniel Denison, = **Patience, da. of Thomas Dudley**
bap. Stortford, Oct. 18, 1612; grad. of Cambridge Univ.; went to New England, 1631.
1632.

5 Edward Denison =
bapt. Stortford, Nov. 3, 1616; went to New England, 1631.

6 George Denison, = **1st w.** = **2d w.**
bapt. Stortford, Dec. 10, 1620; went to New England, 1631.

Sarah Denison, b. 1615; bur. 1615, Stortford.

Pedigree of DENISON of Br. Stretton, Co. Derby, ARTHINGWORTH of New England.

1603.—Anne da of Edward Denysen (?) Feb. 19th.
1605.—John son of *Edward* Denyson April 7th.

N. B.—The christian name of the Father is correctly transcribed, but I think it should be *William*, as *Edward* had another child in November, 1605, and also a son *John* in 1612. And I note that Maj. Gen. Daniel Denison in his letter mentions a brother *John*, and I think this must be the one baptized in 1605.

1605.—Susan da of Edward Denyson Nov. 24th.
1606.—William son of William Denyson Oct 5th.
1608.—Elisabeth da of Edward Denesen Sep. 15th.
1609.—George the son of William Denisen Oct 18th.
1612.—Daniel son of William Dennison Oct. 18th.
1615.—Sarah Denison da of William and Margaret Oct 8th.
1616.—Edward Denizon son of William and Margaret Nov. 3.
1620.—George Denison son of do Dec. 10.
1643.—George Denison son of George Augt 15th.
1612.—John son of Edward Denisen Sep. 13th.

Marriages, 1561 *to* 1662.

N. B.—No entries in 1640, 1644, 1647; nor from 1650 to 1662.

1584.—John Gase and Agnes Denyon widow May 1st.
1603.—William Denisen and Margaret Monck Nov. 7th.

Burials, 1561 *to* 1700.

1582.—John Denyson Dec. 4th p. (i.e. died of the Plague).
1582.—Luce Denyson Dec. 9th p.
1615.—Elizabeth Denison da of Edward Aug. 30th.
1615.—Sarah Denison da of William Oct 13th.
1614.—George son of William Denison June 18th.
1642.—George Denyson the elder Augt 20.
1643.—George Denyson son of George Nov. 27.
1676.—Mr John Denison ye son of Mr George Denison Jan. 10th.
1675.—Mr George Denison Dec. 9.
167$\frac{8}{9}$.—Mrs Mary Denison widow. wife of Mr George Denison lately deceased bur. March 22nd.

THE HARTFORD TREATY WITH THE NARRAGANSETS AND THE FENWICK LETTERS.

Communicated by Capt. Charles Hervey Townshend, of New Haven, Conn.

The following documents, the "Indian Treaty" and the "Fenwick Letters," will, at a later date, be published by me with other kindred material which will no doubt be interesting to collectors of early colonial history.

It is supposed that this copy from the "Fenwick letters," on file in London, was printed for the first time in this country by me in the New Haven Courier, March 2, 1892. The copy of the Indian Treaty was made from an original and there is, I am told, a portion

of it extant printed in a rare book many years ago in this country which I have never seen. Drake gives an abstract of it, but leaves out much that interests.

The Hartford treaty, signed Sept. 21, 1638, by Jo. Haines, Roger Ludlow and Edward Hopkins for the settlers, and Miantinoma, chief of the Narraganset, and Uncus, chief of the Mohegins, who signed for their tribes. It preceded the Quinipiac treaty, which was signed by Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport for the New Haven settlers, sixty-four days later—the latter having been signed Nov. 24, 1638. It is as follows:

THE INDIAN TREATY.

Brit. Mus. Lansd. MS. 1052. "Covenant and agreement made betweeen the English inhabitants within the jurisdiction for ye River Connecticut of ye one part and Miantinome, the chief sachem of ye Narreganset, in ye behalf of himself and the other the sachems there. And Poquaum or Unkas, the chief sachem of ye Indians, called the Monhegins, in the behalf of himself and others, ye sachems under him as forthwith."

"At Hartford, the 21, Sept., 1638."

"First Imps.—There is a peace and familiarity made between the said Miantonome and Narragansett Indians, and the said Poquaum and ye said Monhegan Indians, and all former injuries and wrongs offered each to other remitted and buried and never to revive any more from henceforth."

Second—"It is agreed if there fall out injuries or wrongs for future to be done or committed each to other or their mess they shall not presently revenge it, but they are to appeale to ye said English and they are to decide the same and the determination of the English to stand and they are each to doe as is by the said English set downe and if the one or the other shall refuse soe to doe it shall be lawfull for the English to compell them and to rise and take part if they see cause agaynst ye obstinate or refusing party."

Third—"It is agreed that they shall not enter into one or others bounds or countrees without consent either to hunt or fish or ye like neither shall steale or take away one or the others corne nor rob nor steal one from another either skins wampum beaver or ye like or burn or spoil one or the others wigwams.

Fourth—"If there is a conclusion of peace and friendship made between the said Miantonimo and ye said Narragansetts, and the said Poquaum and ye said Mohegins, as long as they carry themselves and give noe iust cause of offence, and that they, nor either of them, doe shelter any that may be enemies to ye English that shall, or formerly have had hand in murthering or killing any English man or woman, or consented thereto.

Fifth—"That they, nor either of them, nor their men, nor doggs, nor trapps, shall kill nor spoile or hurt any of Englishmen's hoggs, swine or cattle, and if any of the Englishmen's cattle shall stray in their or either counties, and they come to know thereof, they shall not kil nor spoil them, but shall speedily give notice thereof to ye English or else bring them to the English, and the English shall give them recompense for their paines.

It is agreed that if they or either of them shall know or hear of any evil or mischief intended against the English they shal duelie give notice thereof

of it extant printed in a rare book many years ago in this country which I have never seen. Trelle gives an abstract of it, but leaves out much that interests.

The Hartford treaty, signed Sept. 21, 1638, by Jo. Haines, Roger Ludlow and Edward Hopkins for the settlers, and Ahauntonna, chief of the Narragansec, and Uncas, chief of the Mohegins, who signed for their tribes. It preceded the Quinipiac treaty, which was signed by Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport for the New Haven settlers, sixty-four days later—the latter having been signed Nov. 24, 1638. It is as follows:

THE INDIAN TREATY.

Brit. Mus. Lansd. MS. 1032.

"Covenant and agreement made between the English inhabitants within the jurisdiction for ye River Connecticut of ye one part and Miantinomo, the chief sachem of ye Narragansett, in ye behalf of himself and the other the sachems there. And Poquam or Uncas, the chief sachem or ye Indians, called the Mohegins, in the behalf of himself and others, ye sachems under him as followth."

"At Hartford, the 21. Sept., 1638."

"First Imps.—There is a peace and friendlicity made between the said Miantonnomo and Narragansett Indians, and the said Poquam and ye said Mohegin Indians, and all their subjects and servants and all the said remitted and buried and never to revive any more from henceforth."

Second—"It is agreed if there fall out injuries or wrongs for either to be done or committed each to other or their men they shall not presently revenge it, but they are to appeale to the said English and they are to decide the same and the determinations of the English to stand and they are each to doe as is by the said English set downe and if the one or the other shall refuse soe to doe it shall be lawfull for the English to compell them and to rise and take part if they see cause against ye obstinate or refusing party."

Third—"It is agreed that they shall not enter into one or others houses or countries without consent either to hunt or rob or ye like neither shall stande or take away one or the others corne nor yet for want one from a other either skins wampum beaver or ye like or burn or spoil one or the ot ers wigwams.

Fourth—"If there is a conclusion of peace and friendship made between the said Miantonomo and ye said Narragansetts and the said Poquam and ye said Mohegins, as long as they carry themselves and give no just cause of offence, and that they, nor either of them, doe shelter any that may be enemies to ye English that shall, or formerly have had hand in murthering or killing any English man or woman or consented thereto.

Fifth—"That they, nor either of them, nor their men, nor dogges, nor trappe, shall kill nor spoile or hurt any of Englishmen's hogge, swine or cattle, and if any of the Englishmen's cattle shall stray in their or either countries, and they come to know thereof, they shall not kill nor spoil them but shall speedily give notice thereof to ye English or else bring them to the English, and the English shall give them recompense for their pains.

It is agreed that if they or either of them shall know or hear of any evil or mischief intended against the English they shall deelie give notice thereof

to ye English Govenors and apprehend or take any such if they can that intend hurt to ye English and bring them to the English.

Seventh—If any Englishman's boat, pinnace or ship shal suffer any wreck upon any of their coasts, or any English goods or men be cast upon their shoares they and either of them shall preserve the same and give notice thereof to ye English and they shal have for their paines.

Eighth—They or either of them shal as soone as they can either bring the chief sachems of our late enemies the Pequots that had the cheife hand in killing the English, to the said English or take of their heads as also for those murtherers that are not agreed amongst us that b——g they shal as soone as they can possibly take of their heads if they be in their custody or else whensoever they or any of them shal come amongst them or to their wigwams or any where if they can by any meanes come by them.

(Torn off and lost.—C. H. T.)

Neither shall the Narrongansets nor Monhegins possess any part of the Pequots country without leave from the English excepted, the English captives are forthwith to be delivered to ye English such as belong to Connecticut to ye Sachems there, and such as belong to the Massachusets to ye Sachems there.

Thirteenth—The said agreements are to be kept inviolable by the parties above said, and if any make breach of them the other two may joyne and make war upon such as shal breake the same, unles satisfaction be made being resonably required. Jo. Haines, Roger Ludlow, Edwd Hopkins.

The mark of —— Miantonimo.

The m'k of —— of Poquah, alias Unkas.

Extractes out of ye originall and seal.

The 25th of May, 1665, ye Daniel Clarke, sec'y, to Connecticut Corporation.

Note.—Miantinomo's mark is a bow, Unkas's mark a bird.

Fenwick Letters.*

No. I.

"May it please you, yours of the 28th of May came lately to my handes, wherein you request my helpe in your late brother's occasions, how willinge I would be to doe you service in any things that might concerne his wife and children. I had rather my actions should manifest then I make profession, but they are but small matters that lye within my compasse whereof I give you account as followeth, etc., the fifth and ye second or third mentioned in my letter to your sister was ordered to be payed, but he that should have done it forgott his letter at ye Bay and direction for ye and other occasions which is the cause that it was not them payed.

But now I shall writ to ye Arthur Hesilridge to pay them, the 2 or 3£ I make up 5£ 10s for the remainder of that service your brother sent over with my man and for which I formerly returned you 80£, these things that were left last, were sold cheaper than the former by reason of much damage they had by mothes, ther was only beside thes heare one heifer in Goodman Scott's hand, which seeing, she was not likely to arise to any gaine (he requiring too deare for her keping.) I directed him to sell her, which he

* See Register, vol. 38, pp. 199–201.

to ye English Governors and appeached or take any such if they can that
intend hurt to ye English and bring them to the English.

Seventh—If any Englishmen's boat, pinnace or ship shal suffer any
wreck upon any of their coasts, or any English goods or men be cast upon
their shoares they and either of them shall preserve the same and give
notice thereof to ye English and they shal have for their paines

Eighth—They or either of them shal as soone as they can either bring
the chief ackoens of our late enemies the Pequots that had the obscening
to killing the English, to the said English or take of their heads as
these murtherers that are not agreed amongst us that [illegible] they and
soone as they can possibly take of their heads if they be in their custody
else whensoever they or any of them shal come amongst them or to their
wigwams or any where if they can by any meanes come by them.

(Torn off and lost.—C. H. T.)

Neither shall the Narragansetts nor Monhegins possess any part of the
Pequots country without leave from the English excepted, the English
captives are forthwith to be delivered to ye English such as belong to Conn-
necticut to ye Soaquims there, and such as belong to the Massachusetts to ye
Sachems there.

Thirteenth—The said agreements are to be kept inviolable by the parties
above said, and if any make breach of them the other two may joyne and
make war upon such as shal breake the same, unles satisfaction be made
being reasonably required. &c. Thaines, Roger Ludlow, Edwd Hopkins.

The mark of ——— Miantenomo.

The m'k of ——— of Poquam alias Uncas.

Extracted out of ye original and seal.

The 31th of May, 1638, ye Daniel Clarke, sec'y, to Connecticut Cor-
poration.

Note.—Miantinomo's mark is a bow, Uncas's mark a hand.

Feaverue Letters.*

No. I.

"May it please your worps of the 22th of May came lately to my hands,
wherein you require my helpe in your late brutive's invasion's how willingly
I would be to doe you service in any things that might consist with my
and children. I had rather my actions should manifest than I write pre-
fession, but they are but small matters that lye within my compass a matter
I give you account as follows, viz: the 11th and 12 second or third
tioned in my letter to your sister was ordered to be payed, but in the
should have done it forgot his letter as ye 14 day and direction for ye and
other occasions which is the cause that it was not then payed.

But now I shall writ to ye Archer Hastridge to pay them, the 2 ye 2[illegible]
I make up 5.2 10s for the remainder of that service your brother sent over
with my mad and for which I formerly returned you 30[illegible] these things that
were left last, were sold cheaper than the former by reason of much damage
they had by moathes, ther was only beasts that bears out better in Goodman
Scott's land, which seeing she was not likely to come to any gains (the
requiring too deate for her keeping.) I directed him to sell when as

* See Reserve, vol. 33, pp. 169–201.

has done, for 4£ 15s. The countrie pay I shall take upon myself and order it to be payed to you by Sir Arthur. There is nothinge beside this that I can heare of in thes partes except the adventure your brother had in this place where I now live, which I mention that you may understand how that business stands, before my cominge over, all that was disbursed in that adventure was spent to £100 att my arrivall heare I found divers debts to pay, in the payment of which and the repairs of the houses to make them but fitt to live in and other expenses necessarie to the upholding of the place, and wch in another place I should not have been putt to (I speake wch in compas. I have spent 17 or 1800£, nay occasionally my charge hath been much higher. I reckon not into this any part of my first adventure but account it sunk, neither that losse wch the fall of things heare hath brought upon every one and wch would have fallen upon me where ever I had bene but only that the 1st sendings of this place did necessarily require, and wch hath lost double the some in lik tyme formerly. I writ not this to require any ayd from any, because what I have done, was out of hopes to image such friendes as had once purposes the way, some after my coming over, nor did I think to have bene soe longe alone but providence hath ordered it otherwise than I expected but chiefly I have said this much in this bussines to cleare my self to you, that you have noe account of it, nor can soe well judge what it is to laye ye foundation of plantations as those that have had some hand in them; I am glad you have putt your bussines in the Bay in another hand for I could not possibly have had leasure to have attended it. The most part of that I had in that adventure wherein your brother had a share lyes there, and I cannot gett to look after it. Robert Thompson, Mr. Maurice Thompson's brother, is to give you an account of what concernes that bussines, &c. I remember your brother payed in 2 or 300lb, as I think to Mr. Maurice Thompson towards it before I left England, but I doubt we shall all prove loosers and stay longe for our money. The malt you mentioned over the screnes never came to my hand. I had indeed 2 years agoe 20 qtes of malt sent over for my owne use, but I find by Sr. Arthur Hesilrig's brother's account that there was £25 payed for it, soe that either that you find in your brother's notes was part of it and he payed, or else there is some mistake, for I never had any other malt but that. It may be Sir Arthur can give you further light, thus having, as far as I can, answered your commands and my deuty to deceased dear friend. I shall not presume to be any farther troublesome. If there be anything wherein I may further serve his wife and children, I hope I shall approve my selfe to them what I am assured I should have found him. If the Lord had soe cast it that I had stood in need of him, I hardly know a friend I should sooner have trusted, present my reall and affectionat service to the mother and her like ones, and wherein I may serve you or them command

Your humble servant

GEO. FENWICK.

SEABROOK, Octob. 10th, 1642.

October 10, 1642.

Sir Arthur Hesilrige I pray pay to Sir Thomas Barrington, Sir Gilbert Gerret or Sir William Massam, the executors of Sir Mr. Robert Barrington, or their assignes, bringing this note, the sum of fifteen pound, five shillings, and cause your brother put it to my account.

Yr humble servant,

GEORGE FENWICK.

Seabrook in New England.
Brit. Mus. Eng., MS. 2646, p. 181, 182, 183.

[Endorsement.]

For his much honored friendes, Sir Thomas Barrington, Sir Gilbert Gerrett and Sir William Massam.

Mr. Fenwicke's letters from Seabrook New England (with a noat for money to be received fro Sir Arth. Hesilrigg) answered June ye 5th, 1644.
Oct. 2, No. 809, 1642. Copied 5. Book 5, page 1.

No. II.

"Much honoured friend.

I received your letter last Summer and returned you an answer by the first conveyance after but lest that should miscarry being now occasionally at Boston from whence the conveyance is more sure I thought good again to signify to you that I wrott. I did then order you to receive of Sir Arther Hesilrig £5 which was delivered me by Mr. Hooker, for a servant was sent to him by your brother & which I appointed two years agoe to be payed to you; as also £4, 15s for a heifer which was in Goodman Scotts and the residue of those things were sent over with my man, that were in my hand, I did then omitt which came to mind; but yet I have not had account of these 8 pair of the finest womens stockings which I think was prised att 4 or 5 shillings and six pence ye pair. The inventorey I sent you will show which they were. They were delivered to one in New haven to sell (there being none but servants where I am besides my own familee) and they were too fine to putt of there. When I shall receive account of them I shall either return it to yourself or deliver it to Mr Shepheard.

As to the screnes and malt you wrott of there had not then nor hath there been since any screnes come to my hand. Twenty quarters of malt I had sent over, the next summer I think three years but in an account Mr Thomas Hesilerig, Sir Arthurs brother, to whom I refer you it was putt in as payed for. I had no other malt either before or since this being all I can certifie concerning this occasions, I will trouble you noe further but Commending to his grace who is able keep you safe and blameless in the *worst* and *most dangerous* times rest. I pray present my services to 8 (*sic*) in any service to yours *sister* (*sic*) I can perform for you.

may 24 1643. GEORGE FENWICK.

No address on the letter; only date.—C. H. T.
The following is added after the signature:

"I had forgot the Irish adventure which is wholly in Mr Maurice Thompsons hand. Maurice was the merchant that ordered all and sent over what he thought fit to his brother Robert and he sold and received all I never received or meddled with any of your part, nor have I yet half my owne, that which remains here of is so far as I understand some £600 and more in debts some of which are dispersed and other will only be paid in pipestaves and plank. The debts are left with Captain Gibbons of Boston who as he receives them will return them to Mr Thompson.

I have no skill of merchants but I am senseble of the loss we shall sustain in that adventure it lies not in my power or skill to help it."

Seabrook in New England.

Brit. Mus. Eng. MS. 8040, p. 181, 182, 183.

[Endorsement.]

For his much honored friends, Sir Thomas Barrington, Sir Gilbert Gerrett and Sir William Masham.

Mr. Fenwicke's letters from Seabrook New England (with a note for money to be received fro Sir Arth. Heslirige) answered duse 20 8th, 1644. Oct. 2, No. 809, 1642. Copied 3. Book 6, page 1.

No. II.

"Much honoured friend.

I received your letter last Summer and returned you an answer by the first conveyance after but fear that should miscarry being now necessarily at Boston from whence the conveyance is more sure I thought good again to signify to you that I wrote. I did then order you to receive of Arther Heslirig £5 which was delivered me by Mr. Hooker, for a servant was sent to him by your brother & which I supposed two years ago to be payed to you; as also £1 15s for a barber which was in Goodman Stone's and the residue of those things were sent with my man that went to my hand. I did then omit which came to mind: but yet I have not had account of those 3 pair of the finest neptune stockings which I think was priced att 4 or 5 shillings and six pence ye pair. The inventory I sent you will show which they were. They were delivered to one in Newbaven to sell (there being none but servants where I am besides my family) and they were too fine to put of there. When I shall receive account of them I shall either return it to yourself or deliver it to Mr Shipboard.

As to the screnes and mats you wrote of there had not then been there been since any screnes came to my hand. Twenty quarters of mats I had sent over, the next summer I think three years after but in my account Mr Thomas Heslirig, Sir Arthurs brother, to whom I refer you it was paid in as payed for. I had no other mats either before or since this being all I can certifie concerning this occasions. I will trouble you no further but Commending to his grace who is able keep you safe and blameless in the many and sore dangerous times neare. I pray present my services to 8 (sic) in any service to yours mine (sic) I can perform Sir your

May 24 1643.

No address on the letter; only date.—C. R. S.

The following is added after the signature:

"I had forgot the Irishaventure which is wholly in Mr. Maurice Thompsons hand. Maurice was the merchant that ordered all and sent over what he thought fit to his brother Robert and he sold and received all. I never received or meddled with any of your part, nor have I yet had my own that which remains here of it is for as I understand some Cloth and more in debts some of which are dispersed and other will only be paid in pipe staves and plank. The debts are left with Captain Gibbons of Boston who as he receives them will return them to Mr Thompson.

I have up still of merchants but I am sensible of the loss we shall sustain in that adventure it lies not in my power or skill to help it."

LETTERS OF COL. THOMAS WESTBROOK AND OTHERS,

RELATIVE TO INDIAN AFFAIRS IN MAINE.

Communicated by WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK, A.M., of Dorchester, Mass.

[Continued from page 233.]

May it Pleas your Honour,

April 15, 1725. This Day a soldiar taken from Maquaitt Made his Escape to this Garrison, who informs me y^t^ he was taken by two Indians ye 13 Currant, one spake good English & ask^d^ him many questians Particuler Concarning myself & this fort, he being well aquainted with & tould him he kil'd Moses Eaton & a negro & an English Man at Black Point, & he tould him y^t^ six Indians wear now gon towards falmouth to kill & take, and y^t^ our Genl-men Commitionars wear Return'd from Canaday and y^t^ ye Indians wear Resolued for war, & y^t^ many Indians & Mohewks would be Down this summer to Destroy ye English & thier Cattle, and now thier wear 50 or 60 Indians with a friar at narangawock, & seueral Indians at a Vilig Vp this Riuer (Part of his Discours I take to be french Aier, tho My humble opinion is as I mention^d^ in my mean Lins to your Honour, Dec^br^: 12: 1724 Date) the sacond night after ye Presonar was taken, ye aboue s^d^ 2 Indians after hunting & killing seueral beauer & authers* in ye Euning they being tir'd, then, Camp^t^ about 15 or 20 Mils Vp this Riuer aboue our fort, and when found on sleep, ye youth James Cochron ye Presonar Ris & nockt them bouth in ye head, & took of thier sculpt, one he brought to this Garrison, ye auther Lost by ye way, and a fin gun in a small Riuer Palling ouer. I aduis'd ye Presenar to giue a full accompt of to ye Col^ll^ by ye furst —he being now much tired, I haue also Rate again to ye Col^ll^ of affears since ye Presonar Came in, I though[t] also to send to Cap^tn^ heath for Men, to go up & secure ye Canew & authers, Left wth ye Corps of, but it being Difucult sending to Ritchmond, I thought it Proper to mustar a few hands of my Little number & from maquaitt, to Prevent ye auther Indians getting ye Plunder. April 18th this Day our People Went Vp ye Riuer to Vew ye Indians Corps & bring of ye Plendar, and if any further Discouery.

April 17th, then Return'd, but no furthir Discoury; they brought of ye auther gun hatchets, kniues & stone; ye Canew brought ye auther sculp, skins &c. in all to ye Value of 6 or 8 Pounds.

I haue often Prayed for a Reinforcement of men to this Garrison to scout & ambush this Riuer & auther Places Which Depending on authers for it. I now renew my humble Request for your Honours feauer to this Garrison.

fort George.
April 16th 1725.

I am your honours
Most Dutyfull seruant
JOHN GYLES.*

* Captain John Gyles, son of Thomas, of Pemaquid, was born about 1678, married 1st, at Salisbury, Oct. 26, 1703, Ruth True of Salisbury. She died in 1720, and Mr. Gyles married 2d, at Roxbury, Nov. 6, 1721, Hannah Heath, eldest daughter of Capt. William and Hannah (Weld) Heath, all of Roxbury, Mass. He had by first wife, Samuel, born in Salisbury, June 30, 1706, married Elizabeth True. By his second wife, had Hannah, born

I inclose a Copy of A few Lins to Col[ll] Westbrook of our furst Discouery of y[e] Enimy. Y[e] Indians also tould y[e] Presonar, y[t] Jn[o] hegon & more Indians wear to y[e] westward, & by & by go kill English, but samson heagon his brother was at Canaday, which y[e] Presonar first Enquired after Samson he[n].

The Indians tould y[e] Presonar they took a Vew of this fort furst, but seeing no Praspict of, went to maquaitt, thier Lay all night by y[e] garrison, & in y[e] morning Dog'd y[e] soldiar about ¾ or a mile Distant, then took him as they said, y[e] Presonar aduised them to go back to ye garrison, & take an auther, they s[d] No, anough now, & streuck a Caross to this Riuer, towards thier Canew, as y[e] Presonar Says.

Pray Pardon my Long scralls.

Mass. Arch. 52. 143, 144.

Cp[t] Bane,

You must acquaint Sacharistis & the other Indian That at the desire of Sackamaten (as well as their own) & allso in Minots motion I permit them to visit their Friends and Families Upon their Promise to return again, punctually in Fifty Days: That Sackamacten has much recommended him self to me by his Honesty & Faithfulness And therefore I shall alwaies treat him well, as I shall them If they prove them selves as faithful as he has done.

That Sackamacten has inform'd me That the Indians are desirous of Peace. If they find it so, when they come among them And any of the Chiefs are disposed to come in to treat, they may bring them in upon their Return, & the Chiefs shall be well received & dismiss'd with Safety; That We shall be very ready to receive their Submission & let them live in Peace if they are desirous of it, Altho' God has given us great Success against them of late, And our Soldiers are now so well trained & used to the War & have so good a Knowledge of the Indian Countrey That We

in Roxbury, Aug. 12, 1722, died young; Mary, born in Boston, May 11, 1724, married Nathaniel Loring.

Thomas, the father, purchased of Thomas Watkins, May 8, 1669, "a tract of land two miles long and one mile broad, on the left or north bank of the Pejepscot River," "in what is now the town of Topsham," and there built him a house. After his return from England in 1675 or 1676, he found the trouble with the Eastern Indians had commenced. He settled at Pemaquid, and when that territory was converted into a judicial district, Mr. Gyles was made Chief Justice. He was slain by the Indians, Aug. 2, 1689. The widow and four children, two sons and two daughters, were carried into captivity by the savages. The two boys, James and John, having been separated from the rest of the family, were taken up the Penobscot to the St. John river. John was made a slave to the Indians, continuing in captivity with them about six years, when he was sold to a Frenchman, who resided in what is now the Province of New Brunswick. James was "tortured to death by the Indians, 1692, a. 17." John remained with his French master until his release, reaching Boston, June 19, 1698. The Narrative of his "Captivity" may be found entire, in Drake's "Indian Captivities, or Life in the Wigwam," page 73-105, entitled, "Memoirs of odd Adventures, Strange Deliverances, etc. in the Captivity of John Gyles, Esq., commander of the Garrison on St. George River, in the District of Maine. Written by himself. Originally published at Boston, 1736."

An appendix contains minutes of the various employments of John Gyles, from June 28, 1698 until Nov. 28, 1728. He was first employed as interpreter by Lt. Gov. Stoughton, Nov. 14th of the former year; had a Captain's commission in 1706; was subsequently dismissed the service; commission renewed in 1709; in August, 1715, received orders to build a fort at Pejepscot, now Brunswick, Me.; was dismissed from fort George, Dec. 12, 1725; and Capt. Woodside received a commission for the command of the place. The next day, Mr. Gyles was commissioned for the Garrison at St. George river. There were posts and positions filled by Capt. Gyles other than those above enumerated. "I have had the honor," he says, "to serve this province under eight commanders in chief, governors, and lieutenant governors, from the year 1698 to the year 1736." He died in Roxbury, Mass. in 1755, aged 77 years. See "The Giles Memorial," by Rev. John A. Vinton, pages 100-129; 540-542; 549.

I inclose a Copy of A few Lines to Capt Westbrook of our first Discovery of ye Enimy. Y^e Indians also tould ye Presoner, y^t he begun & more Indians weare to ye westward, & by & by go Still Englesh Inn season beagon his brother was at Canaday, which ye Presoner first Enquired after Samson he".

The Indians tould ye Presoner they took a Yew of this fort Furs, but seeing no Presjent of went to inquaint their Lay all night by y^e [illegible] & in ye morning Dog'd ye soldier about ½ or a mile Distant, then took him as they said, ye Presoner subsed them to go back to ye garison, & take an antier, they a^s Soe among now, & attended a Canoa to this River towards thier Cuntry, as ye Presoner Says.

Pray Pardon my Long scralls.

Mass. Arch. 32. 142, 144.

Cp^t Bane,

You must acquaint Sachardis & the other Indian Chiefs of Sockanaten (as well as their own) & also in Illinois croton I perish them to visit their Friends and Families Upon their Promise to return again, punctually in Fifty Days: That Sockanaten has much recommended him self to me by his Honesty & Fruthfulness And therefore I shall always treat him well, as I shall them if they prove them selves as faithful as he has done.

That Sockanaten has informd me That the Indians are desirous of Peace. If they Will it so, when they come among them And any of the Chiefs are disposed to come in to treat, they may bring them in upon their Return, & the Chiefs shall be well received & dismiss'd with Safety; That We shall be very ready to receive their Submission & let them live in Peace if they are disposed of it. After God has given us great Success against them of late, And our Soldiers are now so well trained & used to the War & have so good a Knowledge of the Indian Country That We

doubt not but that by the Help of God we shall force them to submit, If they continue obstinate. But We don't delight in War, any otherwise than as the Injuries they have done us make it necessary.

That if the Indians have any Distrust of being safe in Coming in Because of our March to Penobscot & Cpt. Heaths Burning the Houses They make a wrong Judgment of ye matter For I shall alwaies push on the War with Vigour & do all I can to distress the Enemy till their Chiefs come in with offers of Peace, And as soon as ever they do so, I will Order the Forces not to march into their Countrey; they must not expect that I shall at all slacken the Prosecution of the War till their Chiefs come in. And that is the Method of all wise Governments, but when they Come in ye name of their Tribe & express their sincere desires for peace, then they may depend on it, Will desist from all further Acts of Hostilities & give orders accordingly to all the forces every where.

Be very careful to make them fully & clearly understand you. Would have You to let nothing hinder You from Returning to St Georges Fort so as to Receive the Indians at their Return thither, To which purpose I have also Wrote the Colonel.

Superscribed: Lett^r^ to Cp^t^ Bane, April 17, 1725.

Mass. Arch. 52. 145, 146.

Portsm^o^ Apl. 20th, 1725.

May it Please your hon^r^

Having formerly tacken some minets of a Conference that I had with twenty of the Eastern Indians that were heads of those Tribes, my buisiness allowing me a Leasure hour, and hearing of ye many misiryes and callamityes that arrise by reason of this unhappy Warr I think it a Duty incumbant on me to give your hon^r^ a relation of it, It was a few months before I left that part of ye Countrey that if your Hon^r^ should be so happy as to have a Treaty with them some things might be Effeckted that I have a great Assurance would be for ye promoting & Establishing Lasting peace; and being Assured of your having the Publick good so much at heart & my near freindship and Intimacy with those People imboldens me to write. One morning as I was walking in ye Town, I met one of ye Saggamores; he tould me there was a Comp^a^ of Indians that desired to speake with me, when I came to them I found the number before meñted & they were all elderly men. After a little silence, one of them spake to me, asking if I knew them, I tould them I knew they were the Leading men of Panopscoat and Nerigwalk, they tould me the time of year allow'd them to meet there, and they took this Oppertunity to talke With me uppon some heads which they sayd they could freely Communicate to me, tacking me for their friend, & uppon it tould me they were very much wrong'd & Abus'd in many things, and sayd if there were not some speedy methods tacken to prevent these abuses and to performe our Promises made by Coll. Shute and the saggamores that were at that Congress, there would a Warr Acrue in a little time, and as I was there and heard what was said, desir'd me to remonstrate it to some of the Governm^t^ how they were agreiv'd, and farther added, that if they did not prove their cause to be just in troubling us this time they would desist, and that it only wanted their Assent and ye warr began, but farther added, that they were old men and warr was troublesome & they chus'd peace provided the English would come into just methods with them and perform what was promis'd at that Congress, and that notwithstanding what the Jesuit should Excite them to, it would have no

influence on y^{m}, for it was Interest and not religion that obliged them to live in peace & friendship with any People. Uppon which I tould them, I was very much surpris'd at what they said, and that there now speaking of of Warr was Contrary to what they had often tould me of Living in peace as Brothers with us, and that it was agreable to their former treatment of ye English in breaking their many truses that were made with them in Coll. Dudleys time & wth other Gentñ that had the Goverm^{t} of the provinces. They tould me, we were their Enemies & that we lookt on them as ours. & Whenever we were an Anoyance to them, as we were now, they made Warr, giving me many Instances of our Breach of Faith, perticularly Capt Chub's treating with them on the sabath day, calling some of y^{m} Together (as he said) in a freindly manner, & at the same time drew Pistolls and shot them while they had his bread betwene their teeth; and another time of hard treatment by Coll. Walton, of Cochecho, which your hon^{r} may not be unaquainted with, but said as these things were past, they should be overlookt on boath sides, And added, that we could not have a greater manifestation of their Intentions for a Lasting friendship by their paying down the hundred & od skins for to Compensate in some measure for ye damages their people had done, when they might, at the same time, have come down on our frontiers and made the same depredations that they had formerly done. And further said, that they had Concluded on those methods which the Govr chearfully came into, & unless they were Effeckted, the peace would not last. I askt them what they were, they tould me I could not so soone forget what was said there, Asking me if I did not heare the Govr promise that he would be a Constant succor and help to them and that he would taike caire to prevent those Abuses that were Constantly impos'd on y^{m} by the Inhabitants in this part of ye Country, and that, to prevent those abuses, he would buil'd them a Traiding house or houses and Appoint some just men to Transackt with them, that should doe them justice, and said their people were Constantly made Drunck by our People selling y^{m} rum, and all the Laws and Severe Penaltyes the Province could inflickt would never prevent it without this Trading house, and that the Killing of ye Cattle and all ye Diffirences arose from our letting their rude people have rum. I then askt y^{m} how it would prevent it, though I was very sensible how it would; they tould me I was not insensible of the nature of their trade, and that when an Indian came downe with a quantity of beavour many of them that were drinking men would first ask for a skin, in rum, which was worth 7 or 8/ and that they often gave for one quart which is 3 of p^{r} q^{t} notwithstanding (sayes they) they are often deny'd, and your people tell them there is a Law of our own Province against it, and you give us a great deale of uneasiness by breaking open our Doary; y^{n} this great profit on the rum sometimes will not prevaile, but here is a Temptation, sayes they, that few or none of you will withstand; this Indian tell you he has a large quantity of beavour, and he nor any of his freinds shall deale with you unless you grant this request, & the Temptation of loosing sometimes ten pounds a day, which I have known some Experience, is dificult to resist; & if the Trading house under sold every bodey else, no bodey would be tempted to sell them, only for the profit they get on y^{r} Commodity, by reason they give the people so great uneasiness after they are drunk with it. Another, of ye same Commuuity, tould me he had lately gave 28/ bush^{l} for Corn, and askt me if I were not a witness to it. I tould them I was, & that I was sorry it was so. They tould me the promises that were made by the Govr would prevent these impositions. Another, of

ye same number, tould me, that a few Dayes past he had stole from him at a House, up the River, 30 saple skins which I had great reason to beleive was true, He tould me Two Witnesses were enough in our Law to prove any thing, but he had brought three, and could get no justice done him, saying he was Unhappy last night to drinke too much at the same mans house, & that it was a villanous thing in him, after he had got away a great deale of his substance for rum, to rob him of great part of what was left. I tould him he must goe to the Govr to Boston, for Justice. He tould me it would cost him 50 skins to goe there, and that it was a great hardship. There was no bodey appointed here to doe them justice, & then askt me, what Two oxen were worth. I tould him it was a wrong way to do himself justice; he tould me he had no other way, & in a few dayes I heard the man had lost Two oxen. They farther added, that there was a Trading house Appointed by the Governm^t^ formerly, but that the man that kept it was a Rogue, & made the yard ¼ to short, and impos'd on y^m^, which gave many of them a Disgust against the Governm^t^, & uppon ye Conclusion tould me, they had never brouke their faith with the french, but had alwayes liv'd in peace with them, and that it was their kinde treatment of y^m^ induc'd them to be their friends; & tould me that when once their people Experienced that we were a Constant Succor to y^m^ it would induce them to keep a lasting friendship with us, for, sayes they, your giving us a present at once is soon forgot by our young men, but this would be a Constant Obligation on them that they would daily see their dependance on us. It's my humble Oppinion, that some methods might be tacken with the Expence of about £500 p' Annum, that would keep them in a perpetual peace, which I hope your Hon^r^ in your great Wisdome will be so happy as to Effeckt. I am, Yo^r^ Hon^rs^ most Obedient

Humb^l^ Servt,

JOHN MINOT.

Superscribed:—To The Hono^ble^ William Dummer Esqr Lieu^t^ Govr of of ye Province of ye Massachusetts Bay &c

Mass. Arch. 52. 148–150.

Falm^o^ Aprill 20, 1725.

Hond S^r^

Ensign Woodside waits on you With the Acc^t^ of the action Lat'ly Performed By the Lad against the Indians, Who with a party of Men on the return of s^d^ Coughran Went to View the Corps of the Destroyed Enemy. I did Imagine it Might be proper To Send him in Case of any dispute that Might arrise referring to their Scalps of Which your Hon^r^ will Be a sufficient Judge. I am your Most Obedient Ser^t^

JOHN GRAY.

Mr Woodsides has taken a great Deall of pains and been very Expeditious. [To Col. Thomas Westbrook.]

Mass. Arch. 52. 151.

Letter from Co^l^ John Wentworth.

Fre. Portsm^o^ Aprill 21th, 1725.

Yesterday was with me a young man, who is a Soulder in Your Servis by Cocharam An Ireish lad, Two Indians Took him at Maquoite and carried him up Abroscogen river a Day & a halfe Journy. The Second Night,

this Cocharam found The Indians fast asleep, went around em feeleing for a hatchet, at length found one with which he Dispach[t] em boath & has bro[t] away there Scalps, but makes the Story more Manly, this Cocharam lost one of his Scalps in his March home so that wen he came to Our Garrison he got three men more of his minde and went up to the place w[ch] they Judge Neer forty Miles from Mequoite, and there found the Indians as he had Saide, So the Took An other P[s] of his Scalp and brings with, I Sent them Down Yesterday in Order to get a passage to Boston, where I hope You will See him this Evening.

It was a Manly Action and doubt not but You will reward Accordingly, but in these cases our hands are Tied up, which is very greaveious to me. I think Such actions should be bountifully rewarded, it would Animate our Captives and put em upon Desperate attempts which would Discourage our Enemies. The Young Man Tells me that our Gentlemen were returning from Cannada and that no peace.

I have a letter from Govern[r] Shute who Tells me his three Reports Now lyes before a Committee of Councill, and all reported in his favour, and that he has the Promiss of comeing over no better Circumstances then before. If you have any thing New Shall be glad to Know it.

Mass. Arch. 52: 156. 157.

I am, D[r] Sir,
Your Most Obed[nt]
Humble Ser[t]
J. WENTWORTH.

An Account of the Dead, Dismist, Kill'd and Taken belonging to his Maj[ties] Service from December y[e] 25th 1724 to April y[e] 24th 1725.

Dead.

Lieut Cobb	Cap[t] Moodey	
Jacob Joseph	Westbrook	
Job Comacha		
Thomas Earl		
Daniel Malcom		
Primus Negroe	Cap[t] Moodey	
William Garey	Cap[t] Penhallow	
Uriah Gye	Cap[t] Bourne	
David Blair		
Daniel Boston.	Cap[t] Moulton	
Richard Walch.	Cap[t] Jordan	
John Barton	Lieu[t] Brown	

Kill'd by the Indians.

William Scales	Cap[t] Moodey
Matthew Scales	

Deserted.

Thomas Viecary	L[t] Coll[o] Harmon
Hugh Dixon	
Gershom Izgate	
Thomas Ellitt	
Thomas Pummaton	Cap[t] Jordan
Jo: Franciss	
Joshua Pawkonwett	
Stephen Barnes	Cap[t] Moulton
Israel Chapman	
Charles Gilmore	Cap[t] Wheelwright

Dismist.

Lieut Moses Banks	
Bryan Tool	
Peter Abbott	
Benj[a] Larrabbe Y	
Isaac Howard	Westbrook's Comp.
Peter Parry	
Franciss Punchard	
William McFetricks	
Richard Mullen	
En[s] Davenport	
Philip Trueman	
Thomas Lawrence	
Henry Thompson Y	
John Ingols	
Hugh Lestrange	
Richard Stuart	
Hilkiah Byington	
Joseph Smith Y	
Daniel Smith Y	L[t] Coll[o] Harmons Com.
Benj[a] Thompson Y	
Samuel Dill	
John McGlukus Y	
John Hubbard	
Thomas Carlile Y	
John Ratcliff Y	
Waight Moor	
Joseph Slack	
James Gray	

Isaac Woodward
Paschal Chubb
John Knolton — Capt Bourns Compy
Thomas Clark
James Kimmons Y
William Stevens — Capt Grays Compy
John Larrabbe Y
Samuel Jordan
Thomas Harris Y
Josiah Honnewell Y
Edward Rummery — Capt Jordans
Robert Pattisson — Compy
John Legrow Y
James Grant Y — Capt Olivers
Thomas Hughs — Compy
Thomas Groughton
Jacob Curtis Y
Joseph Young Y
Josiah Linscott Y — Capt Moultons
Joseph Bracy Y — Compy
Alexander Magown
David Kennedy
Joseph Stevens
Henry Maddocks Y
Samuel Hinkley
Barnabas Weekson
Richard Burt — Capt Wheel-
Josiah Gibbs — wrights Com
George Goodwin
Samuel Cash
John Trueworthy

John Tilly
Bennetto Furnace — Lt Browns Compy
Ens Bennett
James Thompson
Richard Hutchins — Capt Heaths
Samuel Powers — Compy
Edward Seirs*
John Brock — Put into Capt
Jacob Pelt — Hink's Fort
Richard Davis

7 Put into Capt Gyles's Fort whose names Capt Heath has not yet given.
Benja Blackston Captn Moodey Y
Ens Hansaw

[Signed] Thos Westbrook.

[Total in the above lists, 103. "Those Enlisted to help to fill ym up are but 18. Remains 85."]

[On the back.] Those on the other side yt are markt with a Y, are Inhabitants of the County of York, being 19. [besides Capt Moodey.]

Endorsed: Coll. Westbrook's List of Men dead, dismist, kill'd & taken &c. from Dec. 25. 1724 to Ap. 24, 1725.
Mass. Arch. 72, 226, 227.

* This name is incorrectly printed *Leirs* in the Register, vol. 44, page 25.

[In our preliminary notice of Col. Thomas Westbrook (Register, vol. 44, page 23), it was remarked that the Colonel "was, perhaps, a son of Thomas Westbrook, for many years a member of the State Council in New Hampshire, who died in the year 1736." The date of death of the councillor was given on what was considered good authority.

Belknap, in the Appendix to his History of New Hampshire, vol. 2, page 372, published in 1812, has a list of New Hampshire Councillors. He gives the date of death of Councillor Westbrook as 1736. John Farmer, in his revised list of Councillors of the above-mentioned State, printed in the Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society, vol. 5, page 232, has it also, 1736.

Allen, in his Biographical Dictionary, says:—"Thomas Westbrook, one of the Pejepscot proprietors in Maine, died Feb. 11, 1743–4." This corresponds with Willis (Hist. Portland, Part 2, p. 39).

A correspondent writes, that he had supposed the councillor and the colonel one and the same person. On an examination of the subject, more critically, there is reason to think that the view of our correspondent may be correct. We are encouraged to believe the matter will be investigated, and the result given to the readers of the Register.

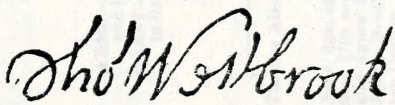
It appears by the Provincial Papers of New Hampshire, vol. iv., pp. 769, 770, that Councillor Westbrook had removed to Maine as early as 1730.

"At a General Assembly held at Portsmo, by adjournmt, Wednesday Dec. 2d 1730. Present. His Excellency Jonathan Belcher Esq. Govr; His Honr John Wentworth Esq. Lt Govr., Shadr Walton, Richd Wibird, Jotham Odiorne, Hen. Sherburne Esqrs.

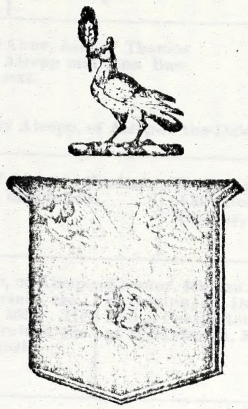
His Excellency was pleased this day to communicate to the Board a letter from Thomas Westbrook Esq. shewing forth that he, the said Westbrook, had removed his residence from this Province into the County of York and therefore humbly praying a dismission from the Council in said Province; Which his Excellency was pleased to grant."

Mr. Savage thought that Job and John Westbrook, of Portsmouth, were perhaps from co. Surry, in England, both petitioners for Massachusetts protection in February, 1690, and that John, who was in Portsmouth in 1665, a selectman in 1697, was "probably father of that colonel Thomas, who in the expedition of 1722 to Kennebeck, hoped to have seized Father Rasles at his mission of Norridgewock." Fac-simile of signature, as affixed to a letter of 1726, in Mass. Archives.]

[To be continued.]



Pedigree of the Family of ALLSOP, of Allsop-in-the-Dale.



ARMS.—*Sable*, three Plovers rising, *Argent*, beaked and legged, *Gules*.

CREST.—A Plover, *Or*, beaked and legged, *Gules*, in its bill a wheat-ear of the first.

Gamellus de Alsopp=

Gweno* de Alsopp, son of Gamellus=

Henry de Alsopp, son of Gweno=Margery.

Richard de Alsopp, son of Henry.=

William de Alsopp, son of Richard.=

Ranulph de Alsopp, anno 5 Edward II.=Beatrix.

Ranulph de Alsopp, anno 14 Edward II.=Agnes.

Richard de Alsopp, anno 16 Edward III.=

Thomas de Alsopp, anno 11 Richard II.=

John Alsopp, anno 14 Henry IV.=

John Alsopp, anno 20 Henry VI.=

John Alsopp, lived in the reign of Edward IV.=

One Hugh de Alsopp went with King Richard I. to the Holy Land, and the king, for his good service in the conquest of Acre, bestowed upon him the Order of Knighthood; and, for the further augmentation of his honor, gave him in an escutcheon, *Argent*, a fesse, *Gules*, between six Falcons' heads erased, *Sable*, armed, ... This Hugh went a captain of a company under the conduct of Sir Ralph de Lyleburne, who was colonel of four companies; which Sir Ralph (in recompense of his services to him done) upon his return, gave unto him his only niece (by his sister), the daughter of Roger de Farington, with certain lands in the county of Derby.

By a charter without date, Ranulph de Alsopp, gave to Richard, his son, lands in Lilwell, in the county of York.

Thomas Alsopp, of Alsop-in-the-Dale, co. Derby=....., dau. of Hugh Erdeswick, of Sandon, co. Stafford.

John Alsopp, 2d son=Elizabeth, dau. of ..... Kniveton, of Mercaston, co. Derby.

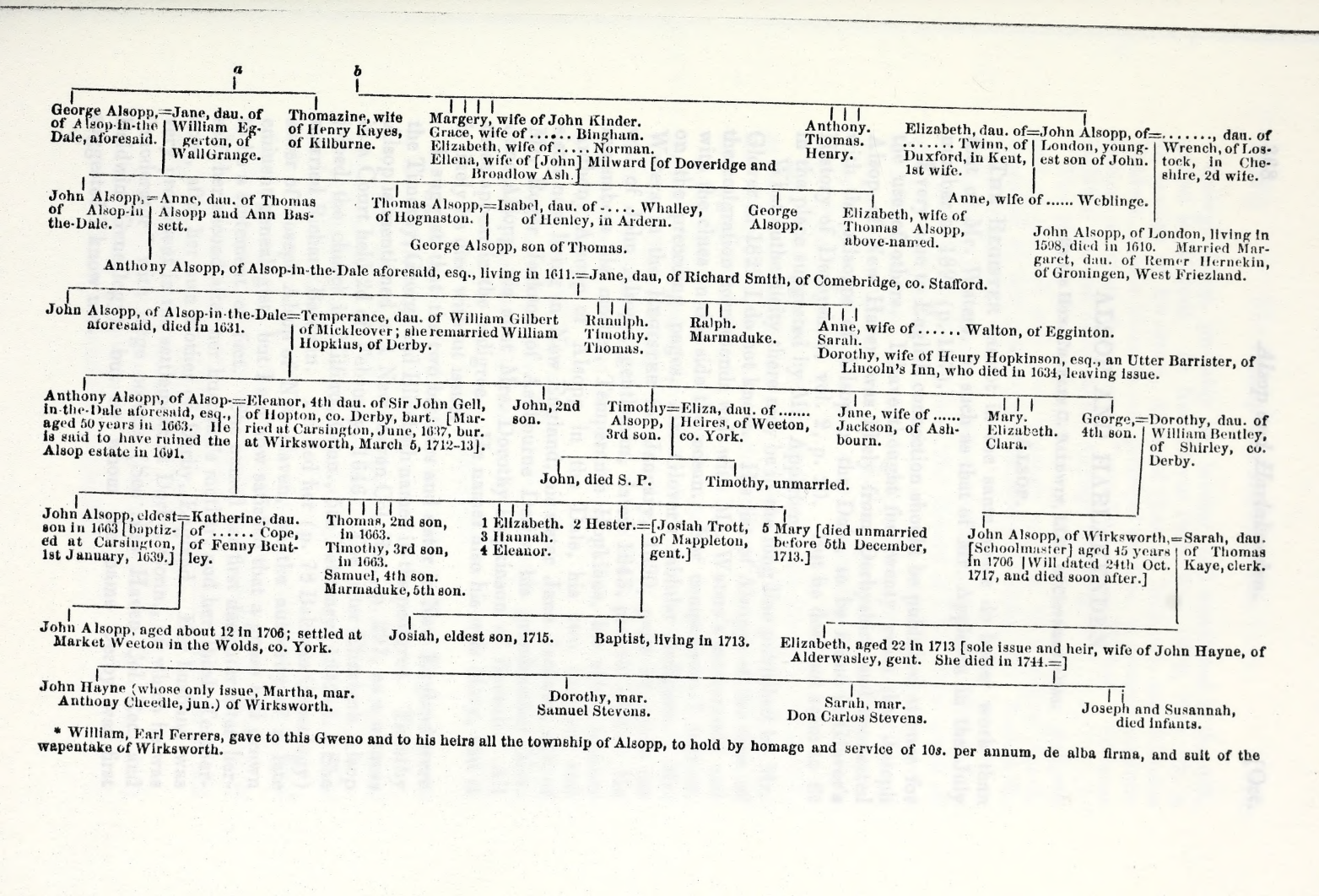
Jane, dau. of John Beresford [7th son of Thomas and Agnes Beresford, of Fenny Bentley] of Newton Grange, 1st wife. *a*

John Alsopp, of Alsop-in-the-Dale, aforesaid. =Margery Sleigh, his 2d wife. *b*

Thomas Alsopp, son of John.=Anne, dau. of William Bassett, of Blore.

Thomas Alsopp, son of Thomas.=Elizabeth, dau. of George Alsopp.

Anne, wife of John Alsopp, of Alsop-in-the-Dale.



* William, Earl Ferrers, gave to this Gweno and to his heirs all the township of Alsopp, to hold by homage and service of 10*s*. per annum, de alba firma, and suit of the wapentake of Wirksworth.

ALSOP AND HARLAKENDEN.

By the Hon. Charles C. Baldwin, LLD., of Cleveland, Ohio.

Alsop.

The Register cannot in the same space do better work than that of Mr. Waters, or such as that of Mr. Appleton in the July number of 1891 (p. 187).

Every clue to English connection should be published at once for the use of others. I have thought for twenty years that Joseph Alsop of New Haven was likely from Derbyshire and connected with the Alsopps of Allsop in the Dale, to be found in Glover's History of Derbyshire, vol. 2, p. 20. But he does not seem to fit in the place suggested by Mr. Appleton.

What authenticity there may be in the long line published by Mr. Glover in 1829 I do not know. His list of Alsopps of the time of the emigration corresponds well with Mr. Waters's memoranda and with the clues on this side the ocean. For comparison, I reprint, on the preceding pages, Mr. Glover's tablular pedigree. Mr. Waters, in the Register for January, 1890, page 92, gives the will of John Alsopp, gentleman, dated 1643, proved 1646. He remembers his mother, Temperance Hopkines, his eldest brother Anthony Alsopp of Alsopp in the Dale, his two brothers and sister now living in New England, his sister Jane Jackson, wife of Mr. Roger Jackson of Ashbourne Derby, his grandmother Mrs. Jane Alsopp, his aunt Mrs. Dorothy Hopkinson of Bonsall. All these appear in the pedigree. He names also his wife Mary, and it is likely he died without issue.

I suggest that the two brothers and sister in New England were the Timothy, George and Elizabeth named in the pedigree. Timothy Alsop is mentioned in 1 New Haven Col. Rec., p. 297, as a witness in a Court held 2d of February, 1646. The sister Elizabeth Alsop joined the church in Milford, Conn., 5th February, 1642–3. She married Richard Baldwin. I called her (p. 78 Baldwin Genealogy) sister of Joseph Alsop of New Haven, on the authority of a late eminent genealogist, but I am now satisfied that a guess had grown to be a statement of fact. She named her first daughter after herself, her second after her husband's mother, and her third, Temperance, after her own mother of Derby, England. Her husband was very prominent in the settlement at Derby, Conn., of which he was "moderator" with large powers (See New Haven Col. Rec. and Baldwin Genealogy), but by whom the name Derby was first suggested I know not.

George Alsop, probably her brother, and mentioned in the will, settled in Milford. In New Haven Prob. Rec. 1679, Nov. 12, is an invoice of his estate, deceased (late of Milford), and Silvanus Baldwin, a near kinsman and principal creditor, is granted administration on what of his estate "was here," *i.e.* Milford. Silvanus Baldwin was son of Elizabeth (Alsop) Baldwin.

The identity of this George Alsop with the one of the pedigree and of the will still more certainly appears, by a curious record, furnished by that indefatigable learned gentleman, Mr. Nathan G. Pond of Milford.

George Alsop apparently left no children or heirs in Milford, but it appears by the New Haven Court Record of 1673, July 1st, if all charged was true, that he would have been willing to have married in Milford save for his wife Dorothy Alsop, resident in England with her two children,—see also Glover's pedigree herewith.

By tradition George Alsop sheltered the regicides—see Stiles's Hist. of the Judges, p. 86.

Mr. Pond tells me he has often driven up George's Cellar Hill, so named in Stiles's History. A very aged man in Milford says that George's Cellar was sometimes called "Judge's Cell," and the hill "Judge's Cell Hill."

Joseph Alsop of New Haven is supposed by Mr. Savage to be brother of Thomas of Stratford. Both came in the Elizabeth and Ann in 1635, Joseph aged 14 and Thomas 20. Thomas was one of the first settlers in Stratford, where he died 1650–1, leaving property which went to Joseph Alsop of New Haven. (Orcutt's Stratford, p. 129.)

Joseph Alsop's name appears as a witness in the same suit with Timothy in 1646. Joseph and Thomas were not unlikely to be cousins of Timothy, Elizabeth and George.

Harlakenden.

It may be of interest that the name of Roger Harlakenden appears in the Admissions to Gray's Inn, p. 184.

"1627–8 Mar. 6th, Roger Harlakenden, second son of Richard H. of Earls Colne Essex, Esq." The first son appears on p. 170.

"1623 May 16, Richard Harlakenden, son and heir of Richard H. of Earlscolne Essex, Esq."

In 1649 appeared Richard the son of the one of 1623 and nephew of Roger the emigrant. On page 81 appears.

"1592 April 17, Richard Harlakenden of Staple Inn son and heir of Roger Harlakenden of Earl's Colne Essex Esq."

"April 17th, Thomas Harlakenden of Staple Inn second son of said Roger Harlakenden." Earlier Harlakendens, are

"1552 Martin Harlakenden."

"1546 Richard Harlakenden" (note by Mr. Chester, "Segar gives 1564.")

"1542 George Harlakenden."

"1525 Thomas Harlakenden Lent reader."

THE KING FAMILY OF SUFFIELD, CONNECTICUT.

Communicated by EDMUND JANES CLEVELAND, Esq., of Hartford, Conn.

FROM the year 1634, or an earlier date, immigrants by the name of King have continued to arrive in America; a large number, evidently, in addition to the considerable list given by Savage, and those mentioned in the foregoing volumes of the REGISTER, and also in other publications.

1. WILLIAM[1] KING lived in Uxborough, Devonshire,* England; a fisherman. While on his last voyage, upon his business, he was cast away and drowned upon the banks of Newfoundland. This statement (made in 1796 by Alexander King, from whose genealogical notes much of the following is taken) may have been tradition, for Savage mentions: William King of the Isle of Shoals [New Hampshire and Maine, inhabited chiefly by fishermen], died May 28, 1664, leaving William.

   William[1] King, according to the above narrative, had two sons, who both came to America:

   2. i. JAMES,[2] of Ipswich, Mass., and Suffield, Conn., m. 1st, Elizabeth Emerson; 2d, widow Hannah Loomis.
   ii. WILLIAM, settled in one of the southern States; of him there is no further account.

2. JAMES[2] KING (*William*[1]) was born probably in England (is inferred from the above account); settled in Ipswich prior to 1672; about 1678 he came with his family to Suffield, of which town he was one of the original proprietors, his name being the 58th in the list of one hundred of the first grantees, in the order of their grants. The first grant of land made to him was in October, 1678, which lot was laid out south of the School lot, and upon which he built and lived. He dug a well that was still used 1803. Suffield (previously called Stoney River, and Southfield) was a part of Hampshire Co., Mass., until 1749. Among the names of the localities in Suffield found upon the early records is King's Hill. He was by trade a cooper. He died at Suffield, May 13, 1722, leaving a large landed estate. He married 1st, Elizabeth Emerson, who descended from a respectable family in England. She reared her daughters in habits of industry, and in making lace. Her mother was by Queen Elizabeth presented a piece of linen, afterwards a carefully preserved heirloom, and given to her daughter Agnes. She died January 30, 1715. He married 2d, February 27, 1716, widow Hannah Loomis. By his 1st marriage he had children:

   3. i. JAMES,[3] b. at Ipswich, March 14, 1675; m. Elizabeth Huxley.
   ii. WILLIAM, b. at Suffield, Jan. 4, 1679: d. Sept. 30, 1680.

* Devonshire was apparently the seat of a large King family. Burke's General Armory blazons 38 King and 15 Kinge arms. KING (Devonshire, and Towcaster co. Northampton). Sable, a lion rampant between three crosses crosslet or, ducally crowned argent.

iii. AGNES, b. at Suffield, July 15, 1681 [*Savage* mentions "Annis b. 1681"*]; d. at Suffield, Jan. 7, 1732-3; m. at Suffield, Oct. 5, 1699, as first wife, John Austin, b. at Rowley, Mass., Oct. 22, 1672, d. at Suffield, May 18, 1737, a son of Captain Anthony and Esther. Town clerk, etc. (For descendants, see *Hinman's Conn. Settlers*, 1852, p. 82.)

iv. BENONI, b. at Suffield, Dec. 5, 1685; d. June 27, 1686.

v. JOSEPH, b. at Suffield, June 15, 1687; d. Jan. 23, 1688.

4. vi. JOSEPH (again), b. at Suffield, May 10, 1689; m. Mrs. Mary (Wilson) Jesse.

vii. BENJAMIN, b. at Suffield, Nov. 21, 1690; m. April 24, 1712, Rememberance Hall or Hitt, had a numerous family; one married descendant living, 1803, in First Society of Suffield.

viii. MARY, b. at Suffield, April 20, 1692; m. 1st, Nov. 8, 1711, Victory Sykes; 2d, in old age, John Harman. A son was father of Deacon *Henry A.*[5] *Sykes*, b. at Suffield, Sept. 22, 1810, d. Dec. 15, 1860; biographical sketch of him in *Bi-Centennial Anniversary of Suffield*, Oct. 12, 1870, p. 109.

5. ix. WILLIAM (again), b. at Suffield, Sept. 29, 1695; m. 1st, Bethia Bedlake; 2d, Mrs. Anne Adams.

3. JAMES[3] KING (*James*,[2] *William*[1]) was born at Ipswich, Mass., March 14, 1675, and died at Suffield, Conn., July 15, 1757. During his lifetime Suffield was changed from a wilderness into an attractive town. He amassed a considerable landed estate, which is still enjoyed by descendants. He married, June 23, 1698, Elizabeth Huxley, who died August 20, 1745, daughter of Thomas Huxley of Hartford, Conn., and Suffield, by his first wife, Sarah Spencer, daughter of Sergt. Thomas Spencer (brother of Jared and John) of Cambridge and Hartford, by his second wife, Sarah[2] (Nathaniel[1]) Bearding. Their children were:

i. ELIZABETH,[4] b. Aug. 6, 1699; m. July 22, 1725, Anthony Austin, Jr., and settled at Sheffield. (For descendants, see *Hinman's Conn. Settlers*, p. 83.)

ii. JAMES, b. Feb. 18, 1701; m. Miriam Hamlin. Several children.

iii. THOMAS, b. March 20, 1703; d. Jan. 7, 1759; m. June 1, 1727, Susanna Jesse; had several children, of whom only one, a daughter, survived him.

iv. JOHN, b. May 17, 1705; lived to old age; m. May 24, 1727, Persis Holcomb; had only one son, b. June 4, 1728 (who was drowned in Agawam river, Feb. 15, 1751), and several daughters, one of whom, *Alice*,[5] m. Thaddeus[4] (*Joseph*,[3] *James*,[2] *William*[1]) King.

6. v. EBENEZER, b. at Suffield, Dec. 8, 1706; m. Abigail Seymour.

7. vi. JOSEPH, b. Aug. 13, 1709; m. Eunice Seymour.

vii. NATHANIEL, b. Feb. 2, 1712; d. January, 1802; m. April 20, 1731, Anne Trumbull; had several children.

viii. Dr. AMOS, b. May 6, 1715; d. 1745; was educated to the practice of physic; was considered a champion wrestler, and, in a contest with a competitor, received an injury; from its results he languished two years, and died without any family.

ix. SARAH, b. Aug. 20, 1720; m. Nov. 15, 1737, Elijah Sheldon, and was living in 1803.

4. Capt. JOSEPH[3] KING (*James*,[2] *William*[1]) was born at Suffield, May 10, 1689; died March 6, 1756; was captain of a military company, and much occupied in public business. He married 1st, at Hartford, May 2, 1717, Mrs. Mary (Wilson) Jesse of Hartford, who died September 11, 1737, widow of David Jesse, and evidently sister of Nathaniel Wilson† and daughter of Phineas Wilson from Dublin,

* Agnes and Annis are the same christian name.—EDITOR.

† See REGISTER, xiii. 143, and *Hoadly's Conn. Colonial Rec.*, vi. 59.

a wealthy merchant of Hartford, by his 1st wife, Mary Sandford, only daughter of Nathaniel and Susanna Sandford. He married 2d, June 2, 1740, Hannah Devotion, daughter of Rev. Ebenezer[3] (John,[2] Edward[1] of Roxbury) Devotion, minister of the town. Children by 1st marriage:

i. ABIGAIL,[4] b. Jan. 9, 1719; d. Aug. 5, 1797; m. 1st, Oct. 2, 1746, Dr. Pelatiah Bliss, b. March 23, 1723, d. at Green Bush, near Albany, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1756, son of Peletiah[5] (Peletiah,[4] Lawrence,[3] Thomas[2] of Hartford, Thomas[1] of Belstone, Eng.) Bliss and Ann Stoughton, daughter of John Stoughton of Windsor, Conn. Physician of Suffield, surgeon of a regiment under Gen. Phineas Lyman in the old French war; he died on return from Lake George camp. She m. 2d, April, 1765, David Poxley of Stockbridge; they separated a few years later. (For descendants, see *Bliss Genealogy*, by John Homer Bliss, p. 74.)

ii. JOSEPH, b. Oct. 1, 1722; d. Jan. 27, 1724.

By 2d marriage:

8. iii. JOSEPH (again), b. April 15, 1741; m. Mrs. Tryphena (Kendall) Bowker.

9. iv. ELIPHALET, b. Feb. 6, 1743; m. 1st, Mary Remington; 2d, Silence Rumrill.

v. HANNAH, b. Aug. 23, 1744; m. Jan. 17, 1765, Beldad Granger. Seven children.

vi. EPAPHRAS, b. May 11, 1746; d. Feb. 17, 1767.

vii. Capt. ASHBEL, b. Jan. 26, 1748; m. Dec. 19, 1782, widow Jemima Smith; captain of a military company. Five children.

viii. Capt. THADDEUS, b. June 25, 1749; d. January, 1792; captain of a military company, 1787; m. 1st, December, 1774, Alice[5] (*John*,[4] *James*,[3] *James*,[2] *William*[1]) King; were divorced May, 1787, by General Assembly. He m. 2d, Sept. 20, 1787, Lucy Johnson. By 1st marriage he had two sons and one daughter; one child d. January, 1792, in infancy.

ix. THEODORE, b. Dec. 21, 1750; m. 1st Jan. 8, 1778, Anne Mather, who d. May 7, 1791; 2d, May 28, 1792, Sibbel Hanchet. By 1st marriage five children.

x. MARY, b. July 22, 1752; m. Dec. 17, 1772, Elijah Granger. Ten children.

xi. ICHABOD, b. May 14, 1756; m. late in 1778 Louisa Adams.

5. Lieut. WILLIAM[3] KING (*James*,[2] *William*[1]), born at Suffield, September 29, 1695; died January 8, 1774. Was a selectman; several years Deputy (contemporary with Capt. Samuel Kent, May, 1762, both representing Suffield) in General Assembly; inherited much of his father's estate, and left the best landed interest in Suffield; farmer and weaver. He married 1st, June 29, 1717, Bethia Bedlake of Westfield, Mass.; she died May 21, 1768. He married 2d, February, 1770–2, widow Anne Adams. By 1st marriage twelve children, of whom eleven died before his death, ten of them without families. His eldest son:

10. i. WILLIAM,[4] b. Aug. 10, 1721; m. 1st, Sarah Fuller; 2d, Lucy Hathaway.

6. EBENEZER[4] KING (*James*,[3] *James*,[2] *Wiliam*[1]), born at Suffield, December 8, 1706; died at Suffield, June 17, 1781; married March 30, 1724 or 1727, Abigail Seymour, who died June, 1796. An Ebenezer King, of Suffield, kept many years King's or lower ferry across Connecticut River. At her decease his widow left one hundred and eighty descendants. His eldest son:

i. EBENEZER,[5] b. at Suffield, Feb. 22, 1728, of Suffield; d. at Suffield, April 10, 1810; m. 1st, Dec. 11, 1751, Chloe Kent, b. Feb. 7, 1732, d. at Suffield, Oct. 11, 1772; a daughter of Joseph[3] (John[2] of Suffield, John[1]) Kent, and first wife Hannah[2] (Samuel[1] of Suffield) Gillet. He m. 2d, Aug. 10, 1773, Eunice Hale. He had eighteen children, all except one living 1803. By 1st marriage: 1. *David*,[6] b. at Suffield, April 16, 1758; d. at Suffield, May 4, 1832; m. Hannah Holly, daughter of Isaac Holly, and had a son.

7. JOSEPH[4] KING (*James*,[3] *James*,[2] *William*[1]), born August 13, 1709; died at Suffield, June 4, 1772; married Eunice Seymour, daughter of Jonathan Seymour. Lived with his father until his father's death, and in the same house until his own death. Children:

i. Dr. ALEXANDER,[5] b. Oct. 26, 1737; d. at Suffield, October 12, 1802, of Suffield; physician; selectman thirty years; was deputy in the General Assembly from June, 1768, for many years (in October, 1772, he and Gideon Granger represented Suffield), town clerk from December, 1774, to decease; m. Jan. 31, 1765, Experience Hitchcock. Children: 1. *Orestes*,[6] b. Oct. 31, 1765; 2. *Charles*,[6] b. Oct. 29, 1769; 3. *Alexander*[6]; 4. *Joseph*,[6] b. August, 1774; 5. *Orestes*[6] (again), b. June 21, 1779.
ii. JONATHAN, b. Feb. 28, 1742.
iii. GIDEON, b. March 4, 1747.
iv. EUNICE, b. April 20, 1750.

8. JOSEPH[4] KING (*Joseph*,[3] *James*,[2] *William*[1]), born April 15, 1741; married September 12, 1769, Mrs. Tryphena (Kendall) Bowker, daughter of Joshua Kendall, Jr. [By her 1st marriage she had: Hannah Bowker.] Children:

i. JOSHUA KENDALL,[5] b. Oct. 16, 1770; m. Granger ——; his son, *Oren Kendall*,[6] had a daughter.
ii. IRENA, b. Nov. 6, 1772.
iii. EPIPHRAS, b. Jan. 16, 1775.
iv. SON, b. and d. April 11, 1777.
v. JOHN BOWKER, b. Dec. 9, 1779; his son, *John Newton*,[6] had a son and daughter.

9. ELIPHALET[4] KING (*Joseph*,[3] *James*,[2] *William*[1]), born February 6, 1743; died 1821; married 1st, November, 1768, Mary Remington, who died June, 1798. He married 2d, October or November, 1798, Silence Rumrill. By his 1st marriage, eight sons and one daughter. His children were:

i. EPAPHRAS.[5]
ii. ROGER, b. at Suffield, Jan. 16, 1771; d. Aug. 15, 1855; came to Troy, N. Y., 1794. Had children: 1. *Cornelia*[6]; 2. *Louis*[6]; 3. *Myron*[6]; 4. *Cornelia*[6] (again); 5. *Henry A.*[6]; 6. *George*[6]; 7. *Mary E.*[6]; 8. *George A.*[6]; 9. *Harriet C.*[6]; 10. *Eliphalet R.*[6]; 11. *Cornelia A.*[6]; 12. *Harvey J.*,[6] lawyer, Troy; 13. *Lydia M.*[6]
iii. JONATHAN. iv. SETH.
v. SETH (again), b. 1778; d. in New Ipswich, Hillsborough Co., N. H., in old age; he lived there forty years.
vi. EPIPHALET. vii. HENRY. viii. AUGUSTINE. ix. MARY.
x. ELIJAH. xi. MATILDA. xii. LUCY.
xiii. AURRELIA. xiv. HARRIET. xv. SHERLOCK.

10. Ensign WILLIAM[4] KING (*William*,[3] *James*,[2] *William*[1]), b. August 10, 1721; died March 8, 1691. Inherited his father's estate, still owned by descendants; was by General Assembly appointed, June, 1768, ensign of the 2d trainband of Suffield. He married 1st, December 28, 1743, Sarah Fuller, who died July 15, 1744; 2d, June 26, 1747, Lucy Hathaway, born August 21, 1725, died

February 18, 1817, daughter of Samuel Hathaway. Children by 2d marriage:

i. SARAH,[5] b. June 13, 1748; d. prior to 1803.
ii. ELIZABETH, b. June 22, 1751; m. either Leavitt or Pickett.
iii. LUCY, b. April 4, 1753; m. Norton, and left descendants.
iv. WILLIAM, b. Dec. 23, 1755. Had children: 1. *James*,[6] of Lansing, Mich.; 2. *Elizabeth*[6]; 3. *Willis*[6]; 4. *George*,[6] of Hartford.
v. SETH, b. at Suffield, Sept. 20, 1758; d. at Suffield, Feb. 10, 1846; of Suffield; a soldier in the Revolution; m. 1st, at Westfield, Mass., Feb. 12, 1784, Lydia Ballantine, b. at Westfield, March 15, 1759; d. at Suffield, Feb. 14, 1817, a daughter of Rev. John Ballantine* and Mary[4] (Lusher,[3] Nathaniel,[2] John[1] of Dedham) Gay. He m. 2d, Mrs. —— (Reynolds) Bascom, granddaughter of Rev. Peter Reynolds of Enfield, Conn. Children, all b. at Suffield, by 1st marriage:
    1. *Sarah*,[6] b. June 16, 1785; m. Col. Horace Smith of Amherst, an early abolitionist; s. p.
    2. *Seth*,[6] b. June 26, 1788, of South Windsor, Conn.; an officer in the American Revolution; m. Anne Moore, a daughter of Col. Eli[5] (Samuel Goffe,[4] Samuel,[3] John,[2] John[1] of Dorchester, 1630) Moore and Anne Wells.† Nine children.
    3. *John A.*,[6] b. Nov. 1, 1790, of Suffield; m. 1st, Sally Stocking, daughter of Ansel Stocking and Prudence Crosby or Cresby; 2d, Prudence Baker, daughter of Enos Baker, and had by 1st marriage two children, by 2d marriage four children.
    4. *Lydia*,[6] b. Feb. 4, 1793; m. Epaphras Mather, a son of Elijah[9] (Elijah,[8] Nathaniel,[7] Dr. Samuel,[6] Rev. Samuel,[5] Timothy[4] b. 1628, of Dorchester, Mass., Rev. Richard,[3] Thomas,[2] John[1]) Mather and Jerusha Roberts. (For descendants, see *Mather Genealogy*, by Horace E. Mather, p. 202.)
    5. *Mary B.*,[6] b. March 21, 1795; m. Henry Loomis, son of Nathaniel[6] (Graves,[5] Nathaniel,[4] Nathaniel,[3] John,[2] Joseph[1] of Windsor) Loomis and Bethena Bronson. (For descendants, see *Loomis Genealogy*, by Prof. Elias Loomis, p. 153.)
    6. *Lucy*,[6] b. Aug. 18, 1797. 7. *Ebenezer*.[6]
vi. BETHIA, b. May 23, 1760; m. either Pickett or Leavitt.
vii. ROXANNA, b. Aug. 13, 1762; m. Hitchcock of Suffield. Children: 1. *Alexander*[6] *Hitchcock*, unm., of Cheektowaga, Erie Co., N. Y.; 2. *Apollos*[6] *Hitchcock*, m., of Cheektowaga; 3. *James*[6] *Hitchcock*, m., of Cheektowaga; *Daughter*,[6] m. Vaughn.
viii. MARY, b. June 23, 1764; m. Capt. Joseph Fuller, and were parents of *Joseph*[6] *Fuller*.
ix. Dr. APOLLOS, b. Nov. 29, 1766; d. Jan. 27, 1810; was educated for the practice of medicine.

THE GERRYMANDER.

By JOHN WARD DEAN, A. M.

THE time and occasion of the introduction of the word Gerrymander into our language are matters of certainty; but there is doubt as to the coiner of the word and the person who drew the picture to which the name was first applied. The only contemporary evidence on these points known to me is the following memorandum, made in

* Son of John[3] (John,[2] William[1] of Boston, 1651) Ballantine and Mary[5] (Adam,[4] Adam,[3] Gov. John[2] of Mass., Adam[1]) Winthrop. See *Hinman's Conn. Settlers*, p. 121.
† See *Stiles's Ancient Windsor*, p. 705.

pencil at the time, by the late Mr. Samuel Batchelder of Cambridge, who died Feb. 5, 1879, aged 94:

Nathan Hale drew the geographical figure, which J. G. Cogswell exhibited at a dinner party at Col. Thorndike's, where the animal first came into notice. Mr. Tisdale sketched the wings, and after several propositions respecting the name that of *Gerrymander* was suggested by Mr. Alsop.

I have seen this memorandum and have before me a copy of it in the handwriting of Mr. Batchelder, which copy he made for me in 1873. He informed me at that time that he was an intimate friend of both Nathan Hale and Joseph G. Cogswell, and probably received the information from one or both. He thought the facts were well known among his friends at the time. A fuller statement was written out by Mr. Batchelder and was printed in the REGISTER for October, 1873, page 421, as follows:

The true history of Gerrymander is as follows, and it is very important that the correct history should be given, for the word has been fully incorporated into the *American* language, * * * "The map of the county of Essex, designating the boundary of the senatorial districts, was drawn by Nathan Hale, who with Henry Sedgwick were editors of the Weekly Messenger. It was printed in that paper March 6, 1812. The extraordinary division of the county of Essex, taking a single line of towns from the outside of the county, and adding Chelsea from the county of Suffolk, in order to secure a democratic majority in the Senate, was such a piece of political management as to produce a general outcry. The map was copied into some of the other newspapers, and at a dinner party at the house of Mr. Thorndike, an eminent merchant of that day in Boston, it was exhibited by Mr. Cogswell, afterwards librarian of the Astor Library. The form of the district was a subject of remark, and it was said that it resembled some horrible animal, and only wanted wings to make a frightful political dragon. Mr. Tisdale took his pencil and sketched the wings, and there was a discussion about the name, some suggesting that of Salamander. Mr. Alsop proposed that of Gerrymander, which was adopted.

I was acquainted with several of the parties above mentioned, and this is the substance of a memorandum made in pencil when the broadside with the figure was printed.

Col. Israel Thorndike lived at the corner of Summer and Arch Streets. Another account is given by the late Mr. James S. Loring in his "Hundred Boston Orators" published in 1852, on page 559. After stating that Judge Story had the traditionary reputation of originating the project of securing a democratic majority in the Massachusetts senate by manipulating the districts, he says:

It is highly probable, however, that the Hon. Samuel Dana, who was President of the Senate in that session, was the originator of this measure,*

* Mr. Loring's principal authority for the statement that the measure probably originated with Mr. Dana, was a Boston gentleman of high standing who was familiar with the secret history of politics in Massachusetts during the first half of the present century. I remember meeting Mr. Loring at the rooms of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1850 or 1851, soon after his interview with that gentleman, and listening to Mr. Loring's recital of the facts communicated to him. I do not now remember who the gentleman was, but it was one whom I knew by reputation. I remember telling Mr. Loring more than once that if he would put in writing the result of his interviews with the various aged gentlemen

which was caricatured in the Boston Gazette of March, 1812, by an engraving, executed by E. Tisdale, a miniature painter, representing the new order of districting in the form of an unsightly skeleton, and was first exhibited in the Centinel office. Washington Allston, calling there with James Ogilvie, a lecturer on oratory,* and noticing the figure, remarked to Russell, the editor, "What an odd-looking creature is this! it looks like a Salamander." On which Ogilvie, quick as light, replies, "Why, let it be named Gerrymander, for the governor." We relate this on the authority of Dr. Joseph Palmer, who had the statement from Benjamin Russell.

Mr. Joseph T. Buckingham, in his "Specimens of Newspaper Literature" (1850), vol. 2, page 91, gives this account of the matter:

In 1811, when Mr. Gerry was Governor of the Commonwealth, the Legislature made a new division of the districts for the election of representatives to Congress.† Both branches had then a democratic majority. For the purpose of securing a democratic representative an absurd and singular arrangement of towns in the county of Essex was made to compose a district. Russell took a map of the county, and designated by a particular coloring the towns thus selected. He then hung the map on the wall of his editorial closet. One day Gilbert Stuart, the celebrated painter, looked at the map, and said the towns, which Russell had thus distinguished, formed a picture resembling some monstrous animal. He took a pencil, and, with a few touches, added what might be supposed to represent claws. "There," said Stuart, "that will do for a Salamander." Russell, who was busy with his pen, looked up at the hideous figure, and exclaimed, "Salamander! call it Gerrymander." The word became a proverb, and for many years was in popular use among the Federalists, as a term of reproach to the democratic Legislature, which had distinguished itself by this act of political turpitude. An engraving of the "Gerrymander" was made, and hawked about the State, which had some effect in annoying the democratic party.

Mr. Gilbert L. Streeter, in his "Account of Newspapers and Periodicals Published in Salem" (1856), page 36, gives a similar account of the origin of the Gerrymander, ascribing the drawing to Gilbert Stuart, and the naming of the monster to Major Russell.

Dunlap, in his "History of the Arts of Design in the United States" published in 1834, in his sketch of Tisdale says: "He is

whom he consulted while he was preparing his "Hundred Boston Orators" he would leave a manuscript more valuable than the book he was then compiling.

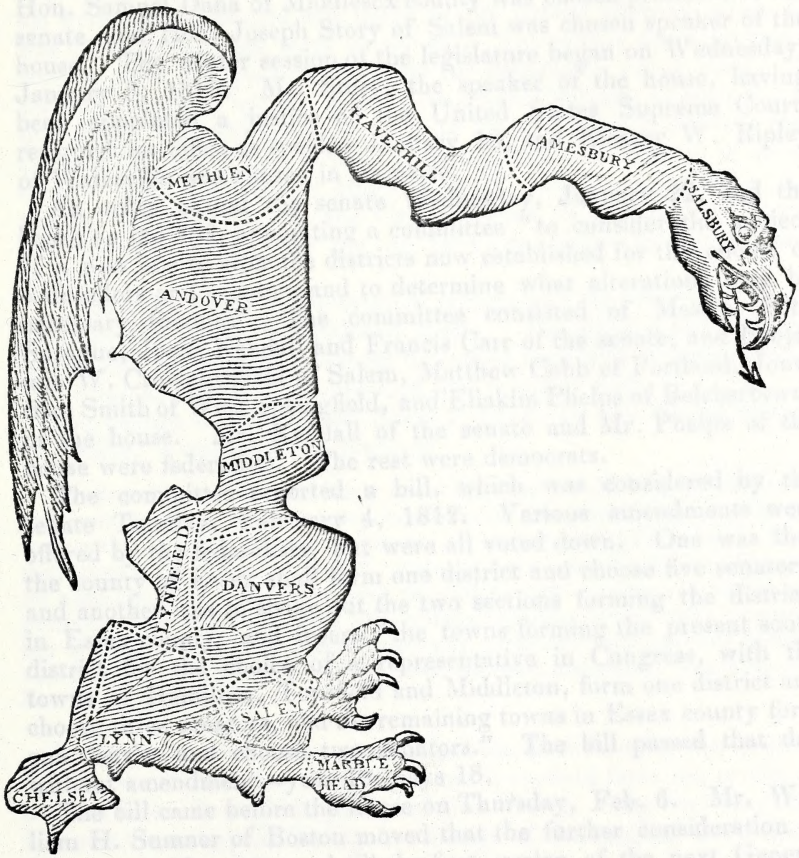
The following extract from a communication on "The Gerrymander" in the Columbian Centinel, May 23, 1812, shows that Judge Story was, at that time, suspected by his political opponents of being the originator of the scheme: "It would be well, however, if we could so ascertain beyond a doubt the real *Father of this unnatural monster*, that we might hold him up to everlasting scorn and contempt. He must, and he shall, be found out and exposed—and it shall be left to an impartial public to *Judge of this most wicked Story.*"—D.

* Perhaps some reader of the REGISTER may be able to tell whether James Ogilvie was in Boston in March, 1812.

† A mistake: the districts were for State Senators. The statement that the gerrymander division of districts was made in 1811 is also likely to mislead our readers. The legislature which made the division was chosen on the first Monday in April, 1811, and began its first session on the last Wednesday of the following May, but it was not till its second session, which began in January, 1812, that the act was passed. It has been the custom to cite laws as passed in the year in which the legislature began its official term of service, and this is therefore officially cited as an act of 1811. The bill, however, passed the senate Feb 4, and the house Feb. 7, 1812. It was signed by Gov. Elbridge Gerry, Feb. 11, 1812. The act is printed in the Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, vol. v. (1812) chap. 97, pp. 517–19.

the author of the political satire called the Gerrymander, and made designs for it."

Messrs. Batchelder, Loring and Dunlap agree in assigning to Elkanah Tisdale the drawing of the monster. Messrs. Buckingham and Streeter assign it to Gilbert Stuart; but Major Benjamin Russell, who, according to Buckingham's statement, gave it its name, told Dr. Palmer that Tisdale was the designer. As regards the person who gave the name the evidence is conflicting, but as Mr. Batchelder made his memorandum at the time, I think his evidence should be received in preference to that of persons who made up their accounts at a later date.



Elkanah Tisdale was the second son of Elkanah and Abigail Tisdale of Lebanon, Ct., and was born in that town, Sept. 26, 1768. Col. John Trumbull, the painter, was born in Lebanon twelve years before that date. Tisdale was a miniature painter in New York in 1805. He designed in 1807, and perhaps engraved the plates for

"The Echo." Among his early designs were some for "McFingal." In 1812, when this picture was drawn, he was a miniature painter in Boston. He afterwards removed to Hartford and became a partner in the Graphic Company. He died at Norwich, Ct., May 1, 1835, aged 66. He wrote poetry and is said to have been a man of wit.

The history of the Gerrymander law is this. The Massachusetts state election, on the first Monday of April, 1811, resulted in a complete triumph of the democratic, or as they styled themselves the republican, party. The governor, Elbridge Gerry, was of that party, as well as a majority of both the senate and house of representatives. Hon. Samuel Dana of Middlesex county was chosen president of the senate, and Hon. Joseph Story of Salem was chosen speaker of the house. The winter session of the legislature began on Wednesday, January 8, 1812. Mr. Story, the speaker of the house, having been appointed a justice of the United States Supreme Court, resigned his office as speaker January 18, and Eleazer W. Ripley of Waterville was chosen in his place.

An order passed the senate Wednesday, January 22, and the house on the 23d, appointing a committee "to consider the subject of a new law to alter the districts now established for the choice of counsellors and senators and to determine what alterations may be necessary therein." The committee consisted of Messrs. Seth Sprague, Jonas Kendall and Francis Carr of the senate, and Benjamin W. Crowninshield of Salem, Matthew Cobb of Portland, Jonathan Smith of West Springfield, and Eliakim Phelps of Belchertown, of the house. Mr. Kendall of the senate and Mr. Phelps of the house were federalists. The rest were democrats.

The committee reported a bill, which was considered by the senate Tuesday, February 4, 1812. Various amendments were offered by the federalists, but were all voted down. One was that the county of Essex shall form one district and choose five senators, and another was to strike out the two sections forming the districts in Essex county, and insert "the towns forming the present south district for the choice of a representative in Congress, with the towns of Hamilton, Topsfield and Middleton, form one district and choose three senators, and the remaining towns in Essex county form one district and choose two senators." The bill passed that day without amendment—yeas 19, nays 18.

The bill came before the house on Thursday, Feb. 6. Mr. William H. Sumner of Boston moved that the further consideration of this question be postponed till the first session of the next General Court, but it was defeated by a yea and nay vote—yeas 229, nays 270. The next day, Friday, Feb. 7, the bill was passed by the house—yeas 278, nays 231.

On Thursday, February 20, in the house, a protest signed by 224 members was read by William Sullivan, and is entered in full with

the names in an appendix to the journal, making in all over eight pages.*

A map of Essex county, with Chelsea, showing the division of the two districts in that county, was published, March 6, 1812, in the Boston Weekly Messenger, of which newspaper Nathan Hale was the editor. Mr. Hale is said by Mr. Batchelder to have drawn the "geographical figure" which was the basis of the Gerrymander. An engraving of the Gerrymander appeared about three weeks later in the Boston Gazette, March 26, 1812. The late Mr. George G. Smith (REGISTER, vol. 33, p. 256) informed me that the cut, which was on metal, was executed in the shop where he was an apprentice to the trade of an engraver. He showed me a scar on his wrist, which he said was made by his graver slipping when he was doing some rough work on the cut. The picture was reproduced later in other newspapers, the same cut apparently being used. It did not, however, appear in the Columbian Centinel, at least not at that time; and this leads me to think that the story is not true that the monster was drawn in the Centinel office, and received its name there. I do not find that Major Russell, when it appeared in the papers, referred to it in the Centinel even as a matter of news. Perhaps the picture was got up by a rival clique in the Federal party.

Photo-engravings of the original picture and the original map are given in this article, but reduced in size. The original gerrymander in the Boston Gazette measures 6½ inches high and 6 inches wide. The original map is 7¾ inches high and 6 inches wide.

The picture is thus noticed April 2, 1812, by the "Independent Chronicle," a democratic newspaper:

> The federalists of Boston lately drew *an accurate likeness of themselves* and sent it out to their country brethren in the *Gazette* and *Repertory;* hoping that it would inspire sentiments of respect and admiration. They misnamed it the "*Gerrymander*"; it should have been the *Federal Gander*, for none but *geese* would ever have resorted to such a paltry and *foolish* expedient. The *mathematicians* who planned and the *limners* who executed the sublime specimen of federal ingenuity *drew their own portrait without intending it.* They *exposed* at *one view*, all their malignant, venomous and *lizard-like* qualities.

It will be noticed in the picture that the lines forming the western boundaries of Andover, Middleton and Lynnfield form the profile of a man's face. It is said to be that of Gov. Gerry. The New-England Historic Genealogical Society has a copy of the original Gerrymander picture, in which some one has painted the profile in flesh color with eye, nose and mouth.

* We are indebted to Mr. C. B. Tillinghast, of the Massachusetts State Library, for extracts from the journals of the senate and house, which are now preserved with other matter relating to the Gerrymander in the library of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society.—D.

the names in an appendix to the Journal, making in all over eight pages.*

A map of Essex county, with Chelsea, showing the division of the two districts in that county, was published, March 6, 1812, in the Boston Weekly Messenger, of which newspaper Nathan Hale was the editor. Mr. Hale is said by Mr. Batchelder to have drawn the "geographical figure" which was the basis of the Gerrymander. An engraving of the Gerrymander appeared about three weeks later in the Boston Gazette, March 26, 1812. The late Mr. George G. Smith (Resources, vol. 33, p. 336) informed me that the cut, which was on metal, was executed in the shop where he was an apprentice to the trade of an engraver. He showed me a cast on his wrist, which he said was made by his graver slipping when he was doing some rough work on the cut. The picture was reproduced later in other newspapers, the same cut apparently being used. It did not, however, appear in the Columbian Centinel, at least not at that time; and this leads me to think that the story is not true that the monster was drawn in the Centinel office, and received its name there. I do not find that Major Russell, when it appeared in the papers, referred to it in the Centinel even as a matter of news. Perhaps the picture was got up by a rival clique in the Federal party.

Photo-engravings of the original picture and the original map are given in this article, but reduced in size. The original Gerrymander in the Boston Gazette measures 6¾ inches high and 6 inches wide. The original map is 17½ inches high and 6 inches wide.

The picture is thus noticed April 2, 1812, by the "Independent Chronicle," a democratic newspaper:

The federalists of Boston lately drew an enormous figment of themselves and sent it out to their agents in the Gazette and Repository, hoping that it would inspire sentiments of respect and admiration. They misnamed it the "Gerrymander." It should have been the Federal Caucus, for none but geese would ever have resorted to such a policy and feeble expedient. The mathematicians who planned and the lawyers who executed the sublime specimen of federal ingenuity above mentioned, are entitled to it. They exposed at one view, all their malignity, treasons and knavery-like qualities.

It will be noticed in the picture that the lines forming the western boundaries of Andover, Middleton and Lynnfield form the profile of a man's face. It is said to be that of Gov. Gerry. The New-England Historic Genealogical Society has a copy of the original Gerrymander picture, in which some one has painted the profile in flesh color with eye, nose and mouth.

* We are indebted to Mr. C. B. Tompkins of the Massachusetts State Library for extracts from the Journals of the senate and house, which are now printing, and relating to the Gerrymander in the library of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society.—E.

A large broadside (18 in. by 21 in.) was published in 1823, entitled "Natural and Political History of the Gerry-Mander. In two chapters. With Cuts." The first chapter gives the Natural History, and the second the Political History. The cuts were the Gerry-mander picture and the map of Essex county. From the Political History, we quote the following:

In the year 1811, both the branches of the Legislature, and the Governor, were, with the exception of a single year, for the first time, democratic; but the experience of past years, taught the prevailing party, that the tenure

of their power was extremely precarious, and that the smallness of their majority in the Senate was sometimes, from the superiority of talents on the other side, quite embarrassing.

The senatorial districts had been formed, according to the natural and most obvious construction of the constitution, without any division of counties. To effect the desired object of securing a decided majority in the Senate in all future years, the Legislature divided the State into new senatorial districts in such a manner as to procure the election of the greatest number of democratic Senators. They not only divided counties to effect their object in opposition to the powerful arguments of the federal members, who urged the unconstitutionality of such a measure, but they divided the counties of Essex and Worcester in a manner which showed that all considerations of convenience or propriety were disregarded, and that the only object was to form a democratic district from each of those federal counties. This will appear from the following plan of the two Essex Districts, in which the double dotted lines show the boundaries of the districts as they were formed by the districting law of 1811, commonly called the Gerry-Mander law.

[*For the plan, see the opposite page.*]

In the plan given above of the Essex *outer* district, authorized by law to choose three Senators, while the federal towns enclosed within it formed another district to choose two, the reader will perceive all the features of the *Gerry-Mander*. It was the creature of the Legislature of 1811, and the design of its creation was to increase and secure the power of the democratic party in the Senate of the State.

The Gerry-Mander did not disappoint the expectations of its fond parents. The election of Senators in 1812 took place under the Gerry-Mander law, and the result was, that TWENTY NINE democratic, and only ELEVEN federal Senators were chosen. On the same day the federal candidate for Governor was chosen by a handsome majority; and what is more remarkable, such was the malignant influence of the animal of which we are giving the history, that it required fewer democratic votes to choose the twenty nine democratic Senators, than were actually given to the federal candidates, of whom only eleven were chosen.

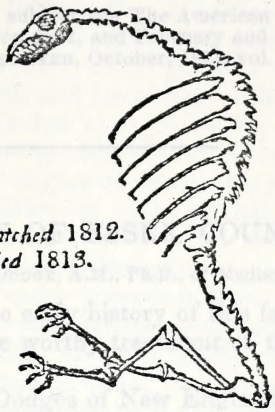
The whole number of votes given for Senators was 101,930, of which 51,766 were given to the federal candidates, and 50,164 for the democratic candidates, making a federal majority of 1602 votes. Yet the democratic minority, with the help of the Gerry-Mander, outvoted the federal majority, almost three to one—that is, so as to constitute a Senate of 29 democratic and 11 federal members.

In the Massachusetts State Election, Monday, April 5, 1813, the Federal party was triumphant. The Gerrymander district itself cast 2909 federal votes to 2739 democratic, being a majority of 170 against the party which formed the district. In the Salem Gazette, April 6, the following article and cut appeared:

The Great Magician's Dead!

We announce in our paper of to-day, we confess with no great regret, the Death of that far famed and ill begotten Monster the Gerry-Mander. This "delicate monster" has been pining ever since last November, when he terribly strained himself in attempting to *swallow* one of his parents. But regardless of the consequences of that wicked and injudicious attempt, he yesterday made another most desperate effort to *swallow* Three of his nearest relations, and immediately expired in the most "agonizing struggles"—a loud warning to all his relations in this and the neighboring States.

The portrait which follows exactly represents him in "the article of death."



Mr. Streeter in his Newspapers and Periodicals published in Salem, page 36, states that the above device was "executed by Mr. Appleton, the jocose partner of Mr. Cushing in his book store, who cast a block of type metal and engraved the figure during the night previous to its publication." A correspondent of the Boston Evening Transcript, Jan. 4, 1886 (D. P.), states that "John S. Appleton of the firm of Cushing & Appleton, booksellers, Salem, originally drew the picture of the Gerrymander which was engraved by Mr. Morgan, watchmaker, and published in the Salem Gazette in 1813. The picture of the Gerrymander which was published in the Salem Gazette in 1813 was the above skeleton of the gerrymander and not the original monster which made its appearance in Boston a year earlier.

Elbridge Gerry, governor of Massachusetts, 1810–1812 whose name is perpetuated in the word *gerrymander* is a prominent character in our history, and accounts of him will be found in biographical dictionaries. He was born in Marblehead, Mass., July 17, 1744, was graduated at Harvard College 1762 and died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1814, being at that time vice-president of the United States. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the United States constitutional convention, a member of congress for several years and one of the commissioners to France in 1797. In April, 1812, he was a candidate for re-election as governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated by his federal opponent, the Hon. Caleb Strong. In the November following he was chosen vice-president of the United States; but he did not receive the electoral vote of his own state.

The initial of the governor's surname (G) has the hard sound of that letter, and the *g* in gerrymander should also be pronounced

hard. As this word was coined in Boston, Bostonians have an interest in the pronunciation of the word.

☞ For other articles on this subject see The American Historical Record, edited by B. J. Lossing, November, 1872, and February and June, 1873 (vol. 1, p. 504; vol. 2, pp. 69 and 276; REGISTER, October, 1873, vol. 27, p. 421).

THE DODGE FAMILY OF ESSEX COUNTY, MASS.

By JOSEPH THOMPSON DODGE, A.M., Ph.D., of Madison, Wis.

TO THOSE interested in the early history of this family the following, as a preliminary to more worthy treatment of the subject, may prove of interest.

A very large part of the Dodges of New England are descendants of one John Dodge* of Middle Chinnock, County of Somerset, England, who died there in 1635. By his will recently discovered, dated 2d April, 1635, and proved 15th October, 1635, it appears that he had a wife Margery; sons, William,[1] Richard,[1] and Michael,[1] and a daughter Mary; that Richard had a son John,[2] known from other sources to have been born about 1631. Michael had a son William,[2] born in 1643–4.

It is well known that William[1] Dodge came to this country from England in the ship Lion's Whelp, which sailed from Gravesend 25th April, and from the Isle of Wight 11th May, 1629, and landed at Salem, Mass., 29th June, 1629. This William Dodge was commended to Gov. Endicott as a "skillful and painful husbandman, with the request that he might have charge of a team of horses." Salem at that time included the area now embraced in Salem, Beverly, Wenham, Hamilton, Ipswich, Danvers, Peabody, and perhaps others.

William settled in that part now called Beverly, but, until 1668, known as Bass River-side; being separated from Salem proper by the Bay. Tradition says that he was tall, with black hair and dark complexion, that he returned to Lancashire (*doubtful*) where he married, and returned to Salem with his brothers Richard and John. Tradition is not distinguished for accuracy, and in this case it is possible that he returned to England to be married, but we find no trace of Richard in Salem till 1638, and the John of tradition is undoubtedly John the son of Richard, born in 1631, who, of course, came with his father.

William Dodge became "freeman" 17th April, 1637, and one of the founders of the first church in Beverly in the year 1667. He bought for £40, 28th July 1644, two hundred acres, "late the

* See REGISTER, Vol. 44, p. 297.

property of Peter Palfry," near the head of Bass River, being a part of the Old Planters' tract, which, on the 25th January, 1635, the town of Salem granted to Peter Palfry, John Balch, William Trask, John Woodberry and Roger Conant, 200 acres each, the whole being 124 rods by about 1290. These grantees were all settlers before Gov. Endicott's arrival, and hence were called Old Planters.

The fact that William Dodge came to Salem nine years earlier than Richard gave him more prominence in the community, but the same fact implies a greater degree of enterprise, if not ability, than was shown by the act of following where another had led the way. Hence, William has sometimes been called the father of all the Dodges. The records, however, indicate that the descendants of Richard Dodge are much more numerous than those of William. Richard for a time lived on land belonging to his brother. He was received as an inhabitant 29th October, 1638, was granted by the town of Salem, 12th November, 1638, ten acres of land, and 26th of November, 1638, the undivided half of eighty acres more, the other half being granted to his brother William. This last tract was on the east end of Conant's, John Woodberry's and John Balch's farms, whereof twelve acres were meadow. The 3d of December, 1641, the town granted to Richard forty acres more, making ninety in all. He was received into the church at Salem, 5th May, 1644. In 1667 he was one of the founders of the First Church, now of Beverly. Richard died in Beverly 15th June, 1671, leaving a will, by which it appears he left a brother Michael in England, and that Michael was to pay him £4 per annum for land which Richard either owned or had an interest in. The will of Richard, in connection with the will of his father, John Dodge, lately found in Somerset House, London, renders the origin of the Salem Dodges very certain. It is also shown by deeds recorded in Register's office of Essex County, vol. xi. p. 231, and vol. viii. p. 163, that William Dodge, senior, had a nephew William Dodge (Coker William, or William of Coker, son of Michael), to whom, by a deed dated 12th May, 1685, he gave "16 acres taken from *my home farm* next to the south end of Brimble Hill" (on which Beverly reservoir now stands). On the same date he also imposed upon his son, Capt. William Dodge, of Beverly, the duty of paying "to my brother, if he come to New England and dwell in this town (Beverly), 5£ per annum, so long as he shall dwell here." This refers unmistakably to a brother then in England, and probably to Michael, who was then no doubt his only brother, Richard having died in 1671. In 1692 *Coker William* still claimed that William Dodge, senior, had promised to give him ten acres of land, but William Dodge, senior, being dead, and the land being in the hands of his eldest son, known as Capt. John Dodge, the son honored the memory and good name of his father by giving the claimant *five acres*. This William Dodge, son of Michael, called also William secundus,

in deeds, married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Hascoll in Beverly, and is said to have had two sons and five daughters, among them a Mighill and a Margery. On the 20th February, 1696–7, he and his wife Elizabeth conveyed to Joseph Herrick, probably the son-in-law of Capt. William Dodge, "for 70£ 6s. in silver," one parcel of land in Beverly, containing five acres more or less, "with my dwelling house thereon," and another parcel in Beverly, containing ten acres more or less. After this conveyance, the name of William of Coker is not found in the records of Essex County.

We can now present in order the first three generations in New England, in addition to the family of John who never came to America, and who died about October, 1635.

1. JOHN DODGE and his wife Mary had, in Somersetshire, England:
   - 2. i. WILLIAM[1] came to Salem in 1629; d. between 1685 and 1692. A deposition of William Dodge, made in February, 1678–9, says, "aged about 70 years." Another deposition made by the same, 28th Sept. 1680, says, "aged about 76 years." The latter is believed to be the more correct. Hence, his birth may have been as early as 1604.
   - 3. ii. RICHARD appears in Salem in 1638; d. 15th June, 1671; probably born as early as 1602, as will appear later.
   - iii. MICHAEL lived and died in East Coker, Somerset Co., England; was church warden in 1670 in East Coker. Had children:
     1. *Margery*,[2] dau. of Michael and Mary Dodge, bapt. 18th March, 1639–40. 2. *John*,[2] son of Michael and Mary Dodge; bapt. 31st Jan. 1641–2. 3. *William*,[2] son of Michael and Mary Dodge; bapt. 31st Jan. 1643–4; m. Elizabeth Haskell in Beverly, 10th July, 1665. (See Family 14.) 4. *Michael*,[2] son of Michael and Mary Dodge, bapt. 23d Feb. 1646–7. 5. *Richard*,[2] son of Michael and Mary Dodge; bapt. 30th March, 1650.
   - iv. MARY, d. in England. Had a son John.

2. WILLIAM[1] DODGE came to Salem in 1629, as before stated. The name of his wife is not known. It has been called Elizabeth Haskell; but Elizabeth Haskell was wife of "Coker" William, of which there are several proofs. Farmer William died between 1685 and 1692, as shown by deeds of land. During his life time only one deed shows the name of a wife; that was Mary, the wife of "Captain" William. She was a Conant, and at the time of her marriage to William Dodge was widow of John Balch.

   The standing of Farmer William in the community is indicated by the fact that in thirty-five to forty instances of which the records have been preserved, he was elected, or appointed, to various public services; such as selectman, grand juryman, trial juryman, committee service for town and church interests, laying out roads, etc. There are also evidences that he was on the best of terms with his pastor, Rev. John Hale, and that in the business of preserving public order and good morals he and his sons were clearly on the right side. In May, 1685, he disposed of his real estate by deeds which are of record, conveying his homestead to his son, Capt. William, and it is to-day in possession of Mr. Mason, and lies east of Cabot street and south of Herrick street. His children were as follows:

   - 4. i. Capt. JOHN,[2] b. 1636; m. Sarah Proctor, 10th April, 1659.
   - 5. ii. Capt. WILLIAM, b. 19th Sept. 1640; d. 24th March, 1720, aged 79.
   - 6. iii. HANNAH, b. 1642; m. Samuel Porter, who d. 1660; m. 2d, Thomas Woodberry, 2d Dec. 1661.

JOSIAH DODGE, killed in the Narraganset war in 1675, may have been another son.

3. RICHARD[1] DODGE appeared at Salem in 1638, and "desired accommodation." After living awhile on land of his brother William, he settled on "Dodge Row" in North Beverly, not far east of Wenham Lake. The house he built stood probably where Mr. H. W. Dodge now lives, very near the present north line of Beverly. Richard evidently gave his attention more to farming and the care of his domestic affairs, than to town or church business; although he was a loyal church member, and one of the most liberal contributors to the support of the church. He also had a high appreciation of the value of education, for in 1653, in a list of twenty-one subscribers to Harvard College, his name ranks first, while the next largest sum was only one fourth as much as his. He dedicated a piece of his land to a burying ground, which is now known as the Cemetery on Dodge Row. It was probably inherited by his son Edward, who died in 1727, for in February, 1730–1, the three sons of Edward, by a deed, confirmed the grant to their relatives and neighbors. The near neighbors of Richard[1] were Zechary Herrick who married his daughter Mary, Peter Woodberry who married Sarah, John and Humphrey Woodberry, and John Galle. He died 15th June, 1671, leaving an estate valued at the large sum of £1764 2s. He gave his sons John, Richard and Samuel each a good farm, valued in his inventory at over £100 each. To sons Edward and Joseph he gave the home farm, valued at £1000. To his wife Edith he gave certain appropriate personal property, "to be her own absolutely," and gave her "the sole and proper use of the parlor & chamber over it in my now dwelling house," and made liberal provision for annual payments to be made to her by her five sons. She outlived him seven years, dying 27th June, 1678, at the age of 75. From this it is probable that Richard may have been born about 1602, and was about two years older than William. Edith, before her death, also made a will, and the inventory discloses a very comfortable state of worldly affairs. No grave stones, however, disclose their resting place. Their children were as follows:

7. i. JOHN,[2] bapt. 29th Dec. 1631, in England; lived at No. Beverly; d. 11th Oct. 1711, aged 80.
8. ii. MARY, b. 1632; m. 1653, Zechary Herrick; d. 18th Aug. 1710.
9. iii. SARAH, bapt. 1644; d. 1726; m. (Peter Woodberry, b. 1640, d. 1704).
10. iv. RICHARD, b. 1643; lived at Wenham; d. 13th April, 1705, aged 63.
11. v. SAMUEL, b. 1645: lived at Ipswich; d. 4th Dec. 1705.
12. vi. EDWARD . . . . . lived at No. Beverly; d. 13th Feb. 1727.
13. vii. JOSEPH, b. 1651; lived at No. Beverly; d. 10th Aug. 1716, aged 65.

4. Capt. JOHN[2] DODGE (*William*[1]), 1636–1723, married Sarah Proctor for 1st wife, 10th April, 1659; married for 2d wife, Elizabeth, widow of John Woodberry; she died 6th January, 1726, aged 94. He lived in Beverly, and owned a mill at the head of Beverly Cove. In 1710 he gave thirty-three acres in Wenham to his grandson John,[4] the son of John,[3] who died about 1700; and four acres to his granddaughter Sarah, which, in case of her death, was to go to her sister Mary. Capt. John served against the Narragansetts in 1675, was chosen Representative to the General Court in 1693–96 and 1702, was often on grand and petit jury, and on a variety of committees

for town and parish business, and was a decidedly prominent and useful man. The children were as follows:

i. JOHN,[3] b. 2d Jan. 1661–2, at Salem; d. in Wenham about November, 1700.
ii. WILLIAM (Quartus), b. 1665; m. Hannah Woodberry, dau. of his father's 2d wife.
iii. SARAH, bapt. 16th Feb. 1668; m. Moses Gage, seaman, Beverly.
iv. HANNAH, b. 16th May, 1669; died soon.
v. HANNAH, b. 2d July, 1671; m. Ebenezer Woodberry, 15th May, 1690.
vi. MARTHA, b. 5th Feb. 1672–3; m. John Gilbert, Jr., 23d Dec. 1699.
vii. JONATHAN, m. Elizabeth Goodhue of Ipswich, 17th Dec. 1702. She d. 26th July, 1703. Married 2d, Jerusha Rayment, 15th May, 1705.

5. Capt. WILLIAM[2] DODGE (*William*[1]), born 1640; died 1720. Lived in Beverly, was a maltster. Inherited his father's homestead. Deputy in 1689, overseer in 1679, freeman in 1683, Representative in 1690. In 1674, September 29th, helps make inventory of estate of Lot Conant (born 1624). In 1675 he was engaged against the Narragansetts, and acquired distinction for courage and skill. Hubbard, in his narrative, gives a particular account of his bravery and success. In this expedition, Josiah Dodge, perhaps brother of Capt. William, Peter Woodberry and John Balch, were killed at Muddy Brook, under Capt. Lathrop. In the historic controversy about the bell of Bass River Church (First Church of Beverly), which was captured at Port Royal in 1654, William Dodge, Jr., and Thomas Tuck, Sr., with military spirit, *took* the bell and put it to its intended use. He married 1st, Mary (Conant), widow of John Balch (drowned). He married 2d, 26th May, 1685, widow Joanna Larkin, daughter of Robert Hale of Charlestown, who died 18th August, 1694, aged 47. He married 3d, in 1698, Mary Creatty, who died about 1st February, 1701–2. Her will being dated 23d January, 1701–2. The children were as follows:

i. (Dea.) WILLIAM,[3] b. 20th March, 1663–4; d. 17th Jan. 1747.
ii. MARY, b. 26th May, 1666; m. Jo. Herrick. She d. 1706.
iii. JOSHUA, bapt. 29th Aug. 1669; m. Joanna Larkin, dau. of Joanna (Hale) Larkin. He d. 15th April, 1694, aged 25. Joanna, widow of Joshua above, m. John Thorndike, 20th April, 1696.
iv. HANNAH, b. 9th July, 1671; m. John Green, 4th Jan. 1693.
v. ELIZABETH, b. 26th Oct. 1673; m. Jonathan Herrick. She d. 1713.
vi. SARAH, b. 3d March, 1677–8: prob. d. young.
vii. ROBERT, } twins, b. 9th Oct. 1686; { m. Lydia Woodberry of Chebacco.
viii. REBECCA, } { d. 22d June, 1687.
ix. JOHN.
x. JOSIAH, b. 8th Jan. 1688–9; prob. d. young.
xi. ELISHA, " " " " "

The will of Roger Conant, dated 1st ———, 1677, gives to his daughter, Mary Dodge, wife of Capt. William, £5, and £5 more for her five children. His inventory was £258 10s.

In the will of Capt. William, he says: my brother, the Rev. Mr. Hale of Beverly, "To Edward Larkin his late wife's son he forgives a debt, makes his son Dea. William his executor, his bro. Capt. John, Rev. Mr. Hale & Lot Conant his overseers."

6. HANNAH DODGE (*William*[1]), born 1642; died January, 1689; married Samuel Porter, who was a seaman. Had one son, John, born 1658. The will of Samuel is in Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., Vol. 1, page 93, dated 10th February, 1658–9. It names his father, Porter, and

his father-in-law William Dodge, as his "overseers," and states that he was bound for the Barbadoes. His estate, left to his young wife and infant, amounted to £331 19s. His widow, Hannah, married 2d, 2 December, 1661, Thomas Woodberry, by whom she had nine children.

7. Lieut. JOHN[2] DODGE (*Richard*[1]), born in England, 1631; died 1711; had wife Sarah (surname not known), who died 8th February, 1705–6, aged 60. This John Dodge was mentioned in the will of his grandfather John, who died in Somersetshire, England, in 1635. He probably came to Salem with his father, Richard, in 1638. He settled in what was then included in Beverly, but later was annexed to Wenham. He built a saw mill and, perhaps, grist mill on Mill River at Wenham Neck, which was in use till about 1822, and received from his father's estate about eighty acres lying about his mill, and five acres of meadow on the same side of Longham Brook, where his house stood, near what was then the north line of Beverly. On 5th May, 1708, he deeded to his son, Andrew, his homestead of forty acres and other lands near by. Lieut. John Dodge was a man of more than ordinary standing in the community. He was elected Deputy to the General Court in 1677, 1680, 1682, 1683, 1689 and 1690, was often elected one of the Selectmen of the town, and served in almost every public capacity where good sense and integrity were required. There are many bits of evidence preserved, showing that he was on the side of temperance and good order. His eldest son, John,[3] died at the age of 42, and the will, executed in July, 1703, about six months before his death, is preserved in the Probate Office at Salem, bearing in good plain characters the signature of the testator, and, as witnesses, the father and mother John and Sarah, and Thomas Fisk the father-in law. The children of Lieut. John and Sarah were as follows:

i. DELIVERANCE,[3] b. 15th March, 1660-1; m. John Parker, Reading, 2d October, 1689.
ii. JOHN, b. 15th April, 1662; m. 1st, Martha Fisk, 2d Ruth Grover; d. 18th Jan. 1703-4.
iii. JOSIAH, b. 4th June, 1665; m. Sarah Fisk; d. 19th Jan. 1714-15, aged 50, per g. s. at Dodge's Row.
iv. SARAH, b. 13th Jan. 1667; m. Daniel Denison, Jr., 28th June, 1685.
v. EBENEZER, b. 1st Aug. 1670; d. 1718; m. Lydia Nowel of Salem.
vi. MARY, b. 15th Aug. 1672; m. John Trask, 30th Oct. 1691.
vii. DEBORAH, b. 6th Dec. 1674; d. 8th July, 1675.
viii. ANDREW, b. 1676; m. 1st. Hannah Fisk; d. 17th Feb. 1747-8, in 72d year, per g. s. in Cemetery, Dodge's Row. Had three wives and eight children.

8. MARY[2] DODGE (*Richard*[1]), born about 1632; died 18th August, 1710, aged 78 years. In 1653 married Zacharia Herrick of Beverly, baptized 25th December, 1636, who died 20th May, 1695. He settled on a farm given him by his father at Birch Plain. He was also a house carpenter (Probate Records). He had some connection, apparently slight, with the witchcraft delusion. Their children were:

i. MARY[3] HERRICK, b. 1st Oct. 1654: m. John Batchelder, 14th Aug. 1673.
ii. ELIZABETH[3] HERRICK, b. 2d March, 1657; m. Samuel Stone, 11th March, 1684.

iii. HENRY[3] HERRICK, b. 25th March, 1659; d. an infant.
iv. SARAH[3] HERRICK, b. October, 1662; m. Samuel Morgan, 22d Dec. 1692.
v. MARTHA[3] HERRICK, b. August, 1665.
vi. HANNAH[3] HERRICK, bapt. 19th Sept. 1669; m. Jonathan Stone.
vii. HENRY[3] HERRICK, bapt. 25th Aug. 1672.
viii. ABIGAIL[3] HERRICK, bapt. 10th May, 1674.

9. SARAH[2] DODGE (*Richard*[1]), born 1644; died 11th September, 1726; married Peter[2] Woodbury; baptized September, 1640. Freeman 29th April, 1668. Representative 1689 and 1691. Deacon at Beverly. Lived on his father's estate. Left property—£969. The house they lived in stands in Dodge Row, and has been in continuous possession of the male line of the Woodbury family till the present time. Peter[2] Woodbury had married Abigail Batchelder in September, 1665, and by her had a son:

i. PETER, b. 12th Dec. 1665; m. 18th November, 1692, Mary[3] Dodge (*Edward*,[2] *Richard*[1]).

The mother, Abigail, died, and Peter[2] married in July, 1667, Sarah Dodge, as above. Their children were:

ii. SARAH[3] WOODBURY, b. 12th Dec. 1668; m. 26th Feb. 1689, Jonathan Rayment.
iii. ABIGAIL[3] WOODBURY, b. 13th April, 1671; m. 9th Aug. 1694, John Sampson.
iv. ANNA[3] WOODBURY, bapt. 24th May, 1674; m. 29th Nov. 1694, John Herrick; d. aged 95.
v. MARTHA[3] WOODBURY, bapt. 27th May, 1677; m. 31st March, 1693, Ichabod Browne.
vi. JERUSHA[3] WOODBURY, bapt. 8th Feb. 1680; m. 28th March, 1698, George Rayment.
vii. JOSIAH[3] WOODBURY, b. 15th June, 1682; m. 29th April, 1708, Lydia Herrick. He was gr. gr. grandfather of Hon. Levi Woodbury.
viii. REBECCA[3] WOODBURY, b. 25th Dec. 1684.
ix. PRISCILLA[3] WOODBURY, bapt. 31st July, 1687; m. 15th Jan. 1706, Richard Ober.

10. RICHARD[2] DODGE (*Richard*[1]) was born in 1643 in Beverly; died at Wenham in 1705; married 23d February, 1667, Mary Eaton, born 1641, died 28th November, 1716, aged 75. Was a farmer and lived in south part of Wenham. "The old Wenham line was by Longham brook North of Longham bridge by Richard Dodges." He owned a large farm in Ipswich, which he subsequently gave to his eldest son, Richard. He also had land near Chibocco Lake in Ipswich. He owned a cider mill and press, and from the careful provision for its use, which he made in deeds to his sons, it is likely that they all lived in the same vicinity. About two years before his death, he divided his property among his children, giving his *negro man*, Mingo, to the eldest son. He and his wife were buried at North Beverly, where their grave stones still remain. The children were as follows:

i. RICHARD,[3] b. 12th July, 1670; d. 7th July, 1739, at Ipswich.
ii. MARY, b. 30th March, 1672; unm. in 1705.
iii. MARTHA, bapt. 7th June, 1674; m. Dr. John Davidson of Ipswich.
iv. DANIEL, b. 26th April, 1677; grad. at Harvard College in 1700; m. Joanna Burnham; d. 30th April, 1740.
v. WILLIAM, b. 1678; admitted an inhabitant of Wenham, 5th March, 1699-0; m. 1699, Prudence Fairfield; prospered; d. 20th Oct. 1765, aged 87.

11. SAMUEL[2] DODGE (*Richard*[1]), born in Beverly, 1645; per g. s. died

4th December, 1705; had wife Mary, perhaps sister of Hannahiah Parker, of Reading. The wife died 6th August, 1717, aged 73. Grave stones in cemetery, Dodge Row. Was a farmer and lived in Ipswich. He left a will, dated 26th June, 1705, proved 24th December, 1705. Inventory amounted to £1051 13s. The will gives "to my wife Mary half my personal estate and the use of the other half till my youngest son becomes 21 years." To his sons Parker, Samuel and Antipas, he gave certain lands, to Joseph certain lands at Brown's Hill and the house he then lived in, to Jabesh nothing. The children were:

i. SAMUEL,[3] b. 22d Jan. 1668, in Ipswich; d. soon.
ii. JOSEPH, b. 14th Feb. 1670; m. Martha White of Wenham.
iii. ANNANIAH, b. 9th Jan. 1672; became a tailor in Boston.
iv. ANN, ANNE or ANNAH, b. 20th Dec. 1674; m. John Edwards. See will.
v. ANTIPAS, b. 7th Sept. 1677; m. Joanna Low in 1699; d. before 5th May, 1707.
vi. MARY, b. 6th June, 1680; m. Rice Knowlton. See will.
vii. AMY (Ame, on g. s.), b. 27th Aug. 1682; d. 1719. By will, 1705, she received £14, in cattle and other sums, and £40 thereafter.
viii. DEBORAH, b. April, 1685. By will she received the same as Amy.
ix. JABEZ or JABESH, b. 22d March, 1686; m. Margery Knowlton; lived in Ipswich, Manchester, and Shrewsbury where he d. October, 1774.
x. PARKER, m. Mary Choate; lived in Ipswich; d. 1742.
xi. SAMUEL, b. 11th Dec. 1692; m. Susannah Bishop, and 2d, widow Margaret Holmes. Had four sons and three daughters.

12. EDWARD[2] DODGE (*Richard*[1]), died 13th February, 1727: married Mary, daughter of William Haskell of Gloucester, 30th April, 1673. She died ———, 1737. Edward and Joseph[2] were joint executors of the estate of their father, Richard, and appear to have lived on the best of terms with each other and their other relatives, in the quiet possession of the farms which they inherited jointly, and divided amicably.

Edward's will was dated 17th February, 1714–15; filed 20th March, 1727; mentions wife Mary, sons Edward, Mark and Jonathan, daughters Mary Woodbury, Edith Wood, Ruth Balch, Ellenor and Hannah. Edward and Mark were made executors, and were to take care of their mother, Mary. Edward, like his father and many of his relatives, was often chosen to town offices, such as constable and collector of taxes, grand juryman, trial juryman, surveyor of highways, one of the selectmen, and member of various committees charged with some special duty. The diligence of Hon. John I. Baker has brought to light twenty-four such instances now on record. That he was of a kindly disposition was shown by his living many years with only a verbal agreement with his brother Joseph about the division of their real estate, and that only six years after reducing that agreement to writing he conveyed his house and buildings and about two thirds of his land to his own sons, Edward and Mark, to be held jointly until they chose to divide it. Their children were as follows:

i. MARY,[3] b. 21st April, 1675; m. Peter[3] Woodberry (Peter[2]); she d. 20th Nov. 1763.
ii. ELINOR, named in will; m. Thomas Bray of Beverly, 29th Jan. 1717.
iii. JONATHAN, b. 3d July, 1679; m. Esther Friend, pub. 20th Jan. 1701–2.
iv. EDITH, b. 3d Jan. 1681; m. Israel Wood, 9th March, 1709; d. 3d Nov. 1743.

v. RUTH, b. 16th Aug. 1685 (m. Israel Balch); d. 9th Jan. 1727.
vi. EDWARD, b. 1687; farmer; m. Abigail Hayward of Salem, 14th March, 1717.
vii. HANNAH, b. 1692; m. Samuel Curtis, 15th June, 1720.
viii. MARK, b. 1694; farmer and carpenter; m. 1st, Sarah Dodge, dau. of Josiah and Sarah, 29th Nov. 1717, who d. in Wenham 14th Dec. 1718; and 2d, Elizabeth Woodbury, 25th Jan. 1721–2.

13. JOSEPH[2] DODGE (*Richard*[1]), born in Beverly, 1651; died August, 1716; married Sarah Eaton of Reading, 24th February, 1671–2, who died 12th December, 1714, aged 64; was a farmer in Beverly, near his father, on Dodge's Row, and in almost every respect like his brother Edward. Was one of the executors of his father's estate, and received a liberal share jointly with his brother Edward. They held the same under a verbal agreement until February, 1708–9, when they put their division in writing. There are other evidences that Joseph and Edward were of a conciliatory disposition, by their promptly confirming the title of their brother John to his share. Jonah and Elisha were his executors. Their children were as follows:

i. ABIGAIL,[3] b. 1672; d. young.
ii. JOSEPH, the oldest son, became a physician; d. 9th Feb. 1756, aged 80.
iii. NOAH, bapt. 25th Nov. 1677; prob. d. young.
iv. PRUDENCE, bapt. 28th March, 1680; m. Samuel Lovett, 5th Feb. 1700.
v. ABIGAIL, b. 12th Sept. 1681; m. Abraham Perkins at Ipswich, 6th Nov. 1701.
vi. JONAH, b. 29th Aug. 1683; m. Sarah Friend, 27th March, 1707.
vii. SARAH, b. 11th Aug. 1685; m. John Friend, 1708.
viii. ELISHA, b. 8th Jan. 1687–8; m. Mary Kimball.
ix. CHARITY, b. 7th March, 1689–90; m. John Kimball of Wenham, 22d Dec. 1711.
x. NATHANIEL, b. 17th April, 1694; m. Anna ——.

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14. (Coker) WILLIAM[2] DODGE (Family 1, No. iii.), was the son of Michael, a brother of William[1] and Richard.[1] William[2] was born in England, baptized 31st January, 1643–4, and came to America before 1665, under a promise, as he afterwards alleged, from his uncle, "Farmer William,[1]" that he should receive a gift of ten acres of land. That promise, after the death of "Farmer William," was honored in 1692 by his cousin, Capt. John Dodge, who gave him a deed of five acres, surrounded by lands of the said John Dodge and Jonathan Rayment, and this was done in addition to sixteen acres given him by "Farmer William[1]" in 1685. Deeds, vol. 8, p. 163. Coker William probably lived west or south-west of Brimble Hill, and that may have given the name "Aunty Coker's Orchard" to a locality which has baffled the inquiry of a writer in Essex Inst. Bulletin of 1888, p. 2. This William of Coker married 10th July, 1665, Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Haskell, in Beverly. Various records give the following names of their children:

i. MARY, b. 12th May, 1667.
ii. ELIZABETH, b. 13th April, 1670; m. Jona Herrick, 13th March, 1712.
iii. MIRIAM. iv. ESTHER, bapt. 4th July, 1680.
v. MARGERY, b. 19th Jan. 1683; bapt. 14th Sept. 1684.
vi. MICHAEL, b. 11th Oct. 1685; bapt. 7th Nov. 1686.
vii. MERCY, bapt. 17th Sept. 1688.

Nearly all the third generation whose names are given in the foregoing pages remained in Essex County, and left their traces on its records; but of their children, many went to other counties in Massachusetts, and some of the adjacent counties in New Hampshire, Maine and Connecticut, and from thence have sprung large branches which are traceable in every northern State. To follow them will require the labor to fill a volume.

v. Ruth, b. 18th Aug. 1685 (m. Israel Balch); d. 9th Jan. 1727.
vi. Edward, b. 1687; farmer; m. Abigail Hayward of Salem, 11th March, 1717.
vii. Hannah, b. 1691; m. Samuel Curtis, 15th June, 1720.
viii. Mary, b. 1694; farmer and carpenter; m. 1st, Sarah Dodge, dau. of Joseph and Sarah, 2nd, Sept. 1717, who d. in Wenham 11th Dec. 1718; and 2d, Elizabeth Woodbury, 25th Aug. 1720-2.

18. Joseph[5] Dodge (Joseph[4]), born in Beverly, 1685; died August, 1718; married Sarah Eaton of Reading, 27th February, 1671-2, who died 12th December, 1714, aged 64; was a farmer in Beverly, near his father, on Dodge's Row, and in almost every respect like his brother Edward. He was one of the executors of his father's estate, and received a liberal share jointly with his brother Edward. They held the same under a verbal agreement until February, 1706-7, when they put their division in writing. There are other evidences that Joseph and Edward were of a conciliatory disposition, by their promptly confirming the title of their brother John to his share. Hannah and Elisha were his executors. Their children were as follows:

i. Abigail,[6] b. 1673; d. young.
ii. Joseph, the eldest son, became a physician; d. 8th Feb. 1758, aged 80.
iii. Sarah, bapt. 20th Nov. 1677; prob. d. young.
iv. Patience, bapt. 28th March, 1680; m. Samuel Lovett, 9th Feb. 1702.
v. Abigail, b. 12th Sept. 1681; m. Abraham Perkins at Ipswich, 9th Nov. 1701.
vi. Joseph, b. 20th Aug. 1683; m. Sarah Erland, 27th March, 1707.
vii. Sarah, b. 17th Aug. 1686; m. Josiah Fenno, 1708.
viii. Esther, b. 8th Jan. 1687-8; m. Mary Rimmell.
ix. Charity, b. 7th March, 1689-90; m. John Rumsell of Wenham, 22d Dec. 1711.
x. Nathaniel, b. 18th April, 1694; m. Anna ——

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11. (Coker) William[4] Dodge (Family 1, No. III.), was the son of Michael, a brother of William, 2d[3] Richard.[2] William[4] was born in England, baptized 31st January, 1613-4, and came to America before 1643, maybe a promise, as the intervening is illegal, from his uncle. Farmer William[4] that he owned twenty a gift of ten acres of land. That promise, after the death of "Farmer William," was honored in 1692 by his cousin Capt. John Dodge, who gave him a deed of five acres, surrounded by lands of the said John Dodge and Jonathan Dodge, and this was done in addition to sixteen acres given him by "Farmer William" in 1653. Deeds, vol. 8, p. 152. Coker William probably lived west or southwest of Brimble Hill, and that may have given the name "Coney Coker Orchard" to a locality which has baffled the inquiry of a writer in Essex Inst. Bulletin of 1883, p. 2. This William of Coker married 10th June, 1665, Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Haskell, in Beverly. Various records give the following names of their children:

i. Mary, b. 12th May, 1667.
ii. Elizabeth, b. 14th April, 1670; m. Jona Herrick, 18th March, 1713.
iii. Mercy, bapt. 1st July, 1699.
iv. Sarah, bapt. 4th July, 1703.
v. Margery, b. 13th Jan. 1705; bapt. 14th Sept. 1707.
vi. Michael, b. 11th Oct. 1685; bapt. 7th Nov. 1686.
vii. Mercy, bapt. 17th Sept. 1693.

Nearly all the third generation whose names are given in the foregoing pages remained in Essex County, and left their issues on its records. But of their children, many went to other counties in Massachusetts, and some of the adjacent counties in New Hampshire, Maine and Connecticut, and from these have sprung large branches which are traceable in every northern State. To follow them will require the labor in all a volume.

THE PEMBERTON FAMILY.

By WALTER K. WATKINS, of Boston.

LOWER, in his "Patronymica Britannica," states that the family name of Pemberton is derived from the chapelry of that name in the parish of Wigan, in the hundred of West Derby, county of Lancaster, England.

The name is common to that county, and the arms* shown beneath the portrait of the Rev. Ebenezer[1] Pemberton, as published in his collected works, in 1727, are those of a branch of the family in Lancashire, which was established in Cambridgeshire at Trumpington by Sir Francis Pemberton† in the last part of the seventeenth century. The family name can be found in Lancashire records as far back as 1300.

The Pemberton family of Pennsylvania came from Lancashire. Phineas Pemberton, the son-in-law of James Harrison, agent of William Penn, was a grocer in Boulton-le-Moors, arriving in America in 1682 with his father "Ralph Pemberton aged 73." Ralph may have been the second son of Ralph and Frances Pemberton of St. Albans, parents of the future judge &c. Francis Pemberton before mentioned. Francis and Ralph were cousins of the children of John Pemberton of London, who married at St. Thomas, London, 21 January, 1609, Catherine Angell. John and James Pemberton, of New England, may have been children of John and Catherine, though this cannot be positively stated on such scant evidence.

The Pembertons of St. Albans, Herts.,‡ bore on their arms 1 *and* 4 *argent a chevron between three buckets sable hooped and handled Or.*, which later was modified in the arms of Sir Francis Pemberton *Argent a chevron between three buckets sable.*

Thomas Pemberton (1728–1807), states in a letter, 20 July, 1749, to James Pemberton of Philadelphia, that his great-grandfather James (1622–1696) came from Wales, in 1680; while James Pemberton, a grandson of James (1622–1696), and son of James (b. 1651), addresses Israel, the son of Phineas Pemberton, in a letter of 23 June, 1703, as loving cousin, writing with affection and in the quaint style of the Quakers.§

* Arms—Argent, a chevron between three buckets sable.

† Sir Francis Pemberton, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench 1680, who presided at the trial of Lord Russell for the Rye House Plot. Born at St. Albans, Herts., 1625, died, and buried in Highgate Chapel (London), in 1697.

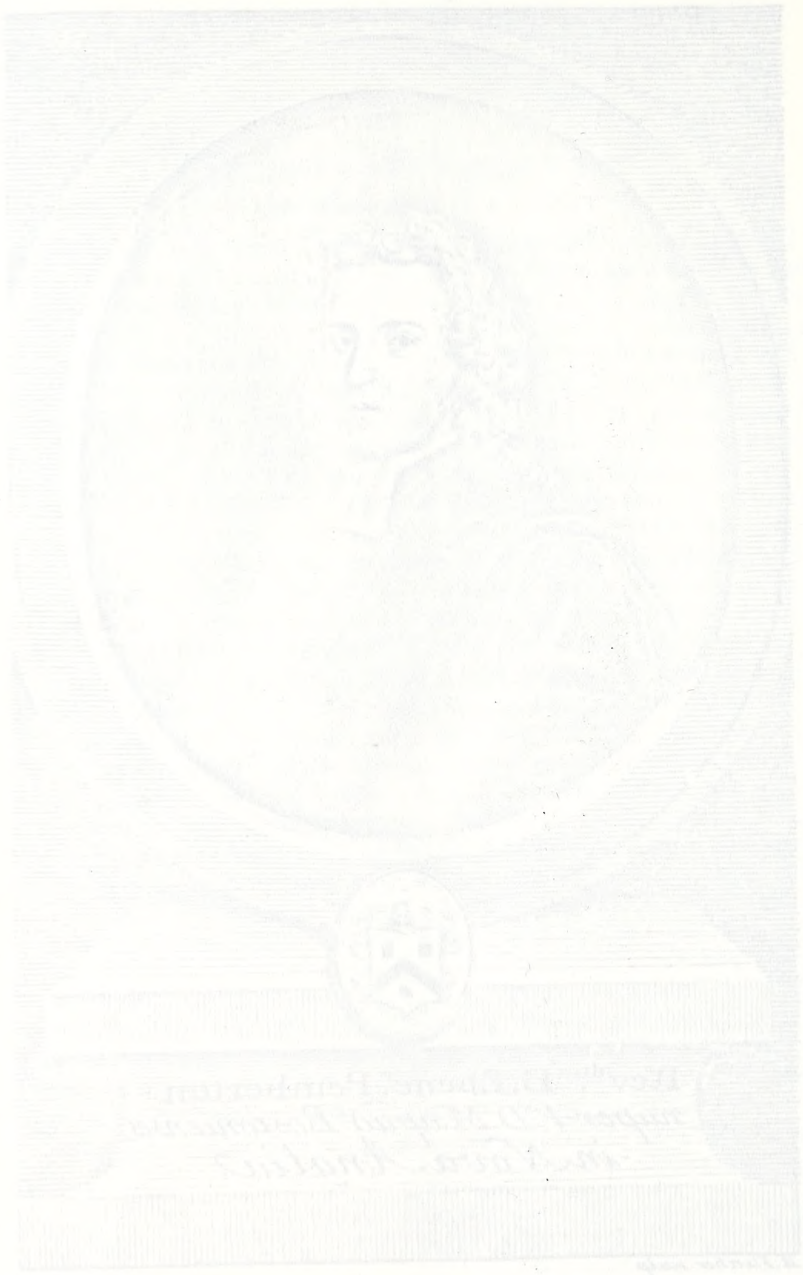
‡ Pemberton of St. Albans, Hertfordshire. Harleian Society, xxii., p. 81.

§ Early New England People, p. 42.

[1] Mr. Henry Pemberton presented the Pennsylvania Historical Society with what are known as the "Pemberton Papers and Pemberton-Clifford Papers," upwards of ninety volumes, folio.

REV. EBENEZER PEMBERTON (1672—1718).

Reproduced from copper plate, in the 1727 edition of his works.



John Pemberton, weaver, died at Lawford, Essex Co., England, and in his will,* proved 25 March, 1654, mentions his brothers William, Richard and Thomas, also brother James in New England, a sister Robinson, and daughter-in-law Deborah Goffe, born in Newbury, N. E., and kinsman John Beeston of Dedham, England, whom he makes his executor.

John and James just mentioned must not be confounded with James of Malden, who died 5 Feb., 1661-2, and his son John, who died in 1691 and whose descendants lived in Middlesex and Essex counties, more particularly at Billerica and Bradford, Mass., and Hudson, N. H.†

John (died 1654) was in Boston 1632 to 1640, (Muddy River 1637-8), Newbury, where his wife died in 1646, and in England 1654. We shall confine ourselves to the line of his brother James, who must have been a lad of about eight years if he came with Winthrop in 1630, as the letter of his great-grandson Thomas would lead us to surmise;‡ his age in 1673, according to his deposition,§ then being fifty-one years. As to the date of his marriage we are not certain, there being no record extant; the oldest child was baptized 26 December, 1647, and we may thus approximate the date. His wife was Sarah, the daughter of Alice Marshall, wife of Thomas Marshall, Sr., of Boston, cordwainer, but whether by him or a previous marriage the statement from which we derive the knowledge leaves uncertain.‖ James Pemberton became a man of some note and influence, being one of the founders of the Old South Church.

1. JAMES[1] PEMBERTON, born 1622; died 11 Oct. 1696; brewer, 1646 at Newbury; at Boston; married Sarah Marshall, daughter of Alice Marshall, wife of Thomas; she died 24 May, 1709. They had:
   - i. JOHN,[2] bapt. 26 Dec., 1647; went to Maryland.¶
   - ii. SARAH,** bapt. 28 Jan., 1648–9; d. 31 Dec., 1704; m. (1) George Purkis, (2) ——— Elatson.
   - iii. JAMES, bapt. 13 April, 1651; went to Md.††
2. iv. THOMAS, b. 17 Feb., 1652–3; bapt. 27 March, 1653; d. 26 July, 1693.
3. v. JOSEPH, b. 2 July, 1655; bapt. 29 July, 1655; d. 14 Oct., 1702.
   - vi. ELIZABETH, b. 26 Dec., 1657; bapt. 14 Feb., 1657–8.
   - vii. BENJAMIN, b. 26 April, 1660; bapt. 24 Dec., 1660; d. 29 Sept. 1661.
   - viii. MARY, b. 13 July, 1662; bapt. 17 July, 1662; d. ———; m. 11 July, 1711, Benjamin Breame.
4. ix. BENJAMIN, b. 11 Mar., 1665–6; bapt. 6 May, 1666; d. 9 March, 1708–9.
   - x. JONATHAN, b. 28 Aug., 1668; bapt. 30 Aug., 1668 (Roxbury).

* REGISTER, Vol. xxxix., p. 61.

† James Pemberton of Malden, partner with Capt. Robt. Keayne in 1654, died 5 Feb., 1661–2; by wife Margaret he had James, bapt. 14 Sept., 1633; Marie, bapt. 3 April, 1636, mar. Edward Barlow; Sarah, bapt. 30 Dec., 1638, mar. Samuel Gibson; John, bapt. 24 April, 1642, d. 1691, mar. Deborah, dau. of Joseph Hills, had Ephraim and John, from whom the Middlesex and Essex families are descended.

‡ He gives the date 1689; a probable error for 1630.

§ Middlesex County Court, July, 1673, file 23; noted by Wyman, but now missing.

‖ Deed of gift; Suffolk Deeds, Lib. iv., pp. 234–5.

¶ Will of James (1622–1696), "Early New England People," p. 40.

** Mother of the wife of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, burnt with their infant child, and their dwelling house at Portsmouth, N. H.

†† Letter of Thomas Pemberton (1728–1807), "Early New England People," p. 42.

5. xi. EBENEZER, b. 3 Feb., 1671–2; d. 13 Feb., 1717–8.

2. DR. THOMAS,[2]* chirurgeon, born 1652–3; died 1693; married Hannah Phillips, b. 29 Nov. 1654, dau. Nicholas Phillips and Hannah Salter.
   - i. HANNAH,[3] b. ———; bapt. 12 Feb., 1675–6.
   - ii. SARAH, b. 7 June, 1677; bapt. 10 June, 1677.
   - iii. ELIZABETH, b. 17 June, 1678; bapt. 23 June, 1678; m. Robert Ellis,† 4 June, 1698.
   - iv. JAMES, b. 4 June, 1680; bapt. 6 June, 1680; d. young.
   - v. MEHITABLE, b. ———; bapt. 17 July, 1681.
6. vi. JAMES, b. 3 Sept., 1682; bapt. 10 Sept., 1682: d. 28 Feb. 1746–7.
7. vii. THOMAS, b. 17 March, 1684–5; bapt. 23 March, 1684–5; bur. 22 Aug., 1742.
   - viii. JANE, b. 18 March, 1685–6; bapt. 22 March, 1685–6; m. 31 Oct., 1707, John Plasted.
   - ix. MARY, b. 26 Oct., 1688.‡
8. x. GEORGE, b. 18 Nov., 1689; bapt. 24 Nov. 1689; d. 7 Feb. 1737–8.

3. JOSEPH,[2] housewright and yeoman, Muddy River, 1681 Feversham (Westerly, R. I.), 1701–2 New London, Ct.; born 1655; died 14 Oct., 1702; married 19 March, 1683, widow, Mary Minor, née Avery.
   - i. JAMES,[3] mariner, b. ———; d. 1713, unmarried.
   - ii. ELIZABETH, b. ———; d. ———, m. Jonathan Rogers, Montville, Ct.§
   - iii. MARY, bapt. 29 April, 1684; d. ———; m. Alexander Baker, Montville, Ct.
   - iv. JOSEPH, clothier, bapt. 10 March, 1695; d. 1722, unmarried.
   - v. SARAH, bapt. 30 March, 1701, New London.

4. BENJAMIN,[2] brewer, born 1665–6; died 1708–9; married Elizabeth Dixie.
   - i. JOHN,[3] b. 27 Nov., 1689; d. 4 Oct., 1690.
   - ii. ELIZABETH, b. 12 Nov., 1691; bapt. 15 Nov., 1691; m. 16 Aug., 1711, Daniel Goffe, b. 27 May, 1690, son of Christopher and Abigail Goffe.
   - iii. SARAH, b. 8 March, 1694–5; bapt. 11 March, 1694–5; d. 11 June, 1786; m. 8 July, 1713, Rev. Henry Harris.‖

* A noted surgeon of his day; accompanied the expedition to Canada in 1690.

† Miss Titcomb, in "Early New England People," states that Dr. Robert Ellis married Elizabeth, the daughter of James and Sarah Pemberton. As their daughter was born in 1657, she was forty-one years of age at the time of marriage, fourteen years older than her husband, and sixty-one years old when their youngest child was born in 1718. To support this the will of James Pemberton (1622–1696), dated 12 February, 1695, is given in the same work, in which he divides the remainder of his estate equally "among my undernamed children viz. John Joseph Benjamin and Jonathan Pemberton Elizabeth Ellis (this should be Elatson) and Mary Pemberton." The including of Elizabeth Elatson as above must be taken, however, as being a grandchild of the testator. As refuting this, an affidavit of George Pemberton (1689–1737), as to the signature of his brother-in-law Dr. Robt. Ellis, annexed to the will of Ann Pollard, may be mentioned. Again, Dr. Robt. Ellis makes his good friend and brother-in-law James Pemberton executor with his wife of his will. James, the son of James and Sarah Pemberton, went to Maryland at the age of nineteen (1670), and settled and died in London some years after, presumably while on a visit and within fifty years of the time he left Boston. This information we find in the letter of Thomas Pemberton, the antiquary, written in 1749. He therefore could not be James, the executor of Dr. Ellis's will, as he is spoken of as of Boston in the petition addressed by the widow to the General Court in 1727 for permission to sell the real estate. That Elizabeth, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Pemberton, should marry Dr. Robert Ellis, a probable student of her father, is a likely circumstance.

‡ Geo. Partington mar. 13 April, 1721, a Mary Pemberton.

§ Probably one of the Rogers family, founders of the Rogerene or Seven Day Baptists.

‖ Rev. Henry Harris, assistant and lecturer of King's Chapel 1700 to 1729, was the son of Evan Harris of Llangam, County Monmouth, Eng., gent. A graduate of Jesus College, Oxford, matriculated 21 March, 1703–4, aged 15; B. A. 1707. After a life full of dissension with his clerical brethren he died in Boston, 6 October, 1729.

6. xi. Ebenezer, b. 8 Feb., 1674-5; d. 19 Feb., 1717-8.

7. Dr. Thomas,* clothworker, born 1632-3; died 1693; married Hannah Phillips, b. 29 Nov. 1634, dau. Nicholas Phillips and Hannah Salter.

i. Hannah,† b. ——; bapt. 12 Feb., 1673-4.
ii. Sarah, b. 7 June, 1677; bapt. 10 June, 1677.
iii. Elizabeth, b. 17 June, 1678; bapt. 23 June, 1678; m. Robert Ellis, 4 June, 1698.
iv. James, b. 4 June, 1680; bapt. 6 June, 1680; d. [illegible].
v. Ebenezer, b. ——; bapt. 17 July, 1681.
vi. James, b. 3 [illegible], 1682; bapt. 10 Sept., 1682; d. 28 Feb. 1744-5.
vii. Thomas, b. 17 March, 1684-5; bapt. 25 March, 1684-5; bur. 29 Aug., 1732.
viii. Mary, b. 13 March, 1685-6; bapt. 23 March, 1685-6; m. 21 Oct., 1709, John Pleasant.
ix. Mary, b. 29 Oct., 1694;
8. x. Ebenezer, b. 16 Oct., 1696; bapt. 21 Nov., 1696; d. 1 Feb., 1731-2.

8. Joseph,‡ housewright and yeoman, Shelly River, 1681 Pemberton (Waverly, R. I.); 1701-2 New London, Ct.; born 1655; died 14 Oct., 1732; married 15 March, 1682, widow, Mary Allyn, dau. Avery.

i. James,§ merchant, b. ——; d. 1718 unmarried.
ii. Elizabeth, b. ——; d. ——; m. Jonathan Rogers, Newcastle, Ct.
iii. Mary, bapt. 29 April, 1684; d. ——; m. Alexander Hayes, Stoke-ville, Ct.
iv. Joseph, shipwright, bapt. 10 March, 1686; d. 1732, unmarried.
v. Sarah, bapt. 30 March, 1691, New London.

9. Benjamin,‖ brewer, born 1659-60; died 1708-9; married Elizabeth Dixie.

i. Jones,¶ b. 27 Nov., 1689; d. 4 Dec., 1690.
ii. Elizabeth, b. 12 Oct., 1691; bapt. 13 Nov., 1691; m. 12 Aug., 1711, Daniel Coit, b. 27 May, 1680, son of Christopher and Abigail Coit.
iii. Sarah, b. 8 March, 1693-4; bapt. 11 March, 1693-4; d. 11 June, 1786; m. 8 July, 1714, Rev. Henry Davis.§

* A noted surgeon of his day; accompanied the expedition to Canada in 1690.

† Miss Thomas, in "Early Annals of Ipswich," states that Hannah, the daughter of James Pemberton, was born in 1677. As there is no other Hannah Pemberton mentioned, and as this Hannah married Ebenezer, the daughter of James and Sarah Pemberton, born 1674-5, and died 1717-8, she must be the wife of James Pemberton [illegible], dated 12 February, 1689, a grant of [illegible] was made, in which he divides the remainder of his estate equally among his children viz. John, Joseph, Benjamin and Jonathan Pemberton, excepting his son Ebenezer and Mary Pemberton." The testimony of Simon Dutton in 1714 states, however, as being a grandson of the plaintiff. At the hearing [illegible], as granted to the will of Ann Pemberton, may be necessary. Again, Dr. Ellis says: "Hannah, the dau. of James and Sarah Pemberton, was a member with him of the church in Boston, 1719." Probably one of the Henry family, resident at the Governor of Nova Scotia, 1731. Pemberton, the surgeon, written in 1742. He threw [illegible] in the Siege of Louisburg, 1745. Ellis's will, as he is spoken of as of Boston in the petition addressed by the General Court in 1717 for protection to all the real estate. The Elizabeth, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Pemberton, should marry Dr. Robert Ellis, a prominent physician.

‡ Dec. Probably one of the Henry family, resident at the Governor of Nova Scotia, 1731. Pemberton, the surgeon, written in 1742. He threw [illegible] in the Siege of Louisburg, 1745. Ellis's will, as he is spoken of as of Boston in the petition addressed by the General Court in 1717 for protection to all the real estate. The Elizabeth, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Pemberton, should marry Dr. Robert Ellis, a prominent physician.

§ Rev. Henry Davis, missionary and teacher at the Governor of Nova Scotia, 1731. Pemberton, the surgeon, written in 1742. He threw [illegible] in the Siege of Louisburg, 1745. Ellis's will, as he is spoken of as of Boston in the petition addressed by the General Court in 1717 for protection to all the real estate. The Elizabeth, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Pemberton, should marry Dr. Robert Ellis, a prominent physician.

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¶ Rev. Henry Davis, missionary and teacher at the Governor of Nova Scotia, 1731. Pemberton, the surgeon, written in 1742. He threw [illegible] in the Siege of Louisburg, 1745. Ellis's will, as he is spoken of as of Boston in the petition addressed by the General Court in 1717 for protection to all the real estate. The Elizabeth, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Pemberton, should marry Dr. Robert Ellis, a prominent physician.

9. iv. BENJAMIN, b. 13 March, 1696–7; d. 1782.
   v. JAMES, b. 13 Nov., 1698; bapt. 20 Nov., 1698; d. 14 Dec., 1702.
   vi. MARY, b. 15 Dec., 1703; bapt. 19 Dec., 1703; d. 4 Jan., 1703–4.
   vii. WILLIAM, b. 15 Jan., 1705–6; d. 31 Jan. 1705–6.
   viii. MARY, b. 10 Aug., 1707; d. 1768; m. 23 Oct., 1729, Nathaniel Cushing, son of Hon. John Cushing; he d. 22 Nov., 1729; m. 23 Aug., 1736, Thomas Steel, b. 4 May, 1711; d. 18 July, 1776, son of Thomas and Jane Steel.

5. (REV.) EBENEZER,[2]* born 1671–2; died 1717–8; married 12 June, 1701, Mary Clark,† born May, 1681; died 10 Nov., 1749 (daughter of Capt. John and Mary [Atwater] Clark), who after married, 11 April, 1723, John Campbell, Postmaster of Boston, and on his death Henry Lloyd of Long Island.
   i. EBENEZER,[3] b. 12 April, 1702; bapt. 19 April. 1702; d. 6 July, 1702.
   ii. MARY, b. 14 April, 1703; bapt. 18 April, 1703; m. 17 Aug., 1726, Hugh Vans.
10. iii. EBENEZER, b. 6 Feb., 1704–5; bapt. 11 Feb. 1704–5; d. 9 Sept., 1777.
   iv. JANE, b. 15 Nov., 1706; d. 15, Nov., 1706.
   v. JOHN, bookseller, b. 25 Jan., 1708; d. about 1759.
11. vi. SAMUEL,‡ b. ———; was in Newport, 1741; d. about 1774.
   vii. Another child d. in infancy.

6. JAMES,[3]§ Esquire, born 1682; died 1746–7; married Hannah Penhallow (born 3 May, 1688; died 1757), daughter of Samuel and Mary (Cutt) Penhallow.
   i. SARAH,[4] b. 2 June, 1709; d. 21 June, 1709.
   ii. JAMES, b. 21 Aug., 1713; d. 1756.
   iii. HANNAH, b. 10 March, 1714–5; m. 16 Aug., 1739, Benjamin Colman.‖
   iv. MARY, b. 25 June, 1717, bapt. 30 June, 1717; d. 7 March, 1763.
   v. SARAH, bapt. 20 Dec., 1719; not mentioned in mother's will, 1757.
   vi. SAMUEL, gent., bapt. 22 Sept. 1723; unmarried; d. 1779.¶

7. THOMAS,[3] mariner, born 1684–5; died 1742; married 28 Nov., 1715, Mary Halsey, born 11 Nov., 1696, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Gross) Halsey.
   i. HANNAH,[4] b. 2 May, 1721; bapt. 7 May, 1721.

   married (2) 11 Dec. 1722, Phœbe Royall, b. 14 June, 1690, d. 15 March, 1711, dau. Joseph and Mary Royall.
   ii. PHŒBE, b. 26 Sept., 1723.
   iii. MARY, b. 11 Nov., 1724.

* Rev. Ebenezer[1] Pemberton graduated at Harvard College in 1691, receiving degree of A.M.; he was tutor, librarian and fellow of the college. He was ordained as colleague to the Rev. Samuel Willard of the Old South or Third Church, Boston, 28 Aug., 1700. See Sprague's Annals. Sabin's Dictionary.

† For a sketch of her life see a memoir prefixed to some religious pieces entitled, "Meditations on Divine Subjects. By Mrs. Mary Clark Lloyd. With an account of her Life and Character, by E. Pemberton. Boston, 1745. N. Y. 1750."

‡ Samuel Pemberton, a merchant in Boston in 1739, in Newport 1741, where 22 March he was appointed a Judge of the Admiralty, superseded 24 Aug., 1741, by Leonard Lochmere, the predecessor of Lightfoot; he died probably before 1774, as his name is not in the Newport census of that year.

§ James Pemberton bought in 1734 from the estate of Rev. Henry Harris his cousin's husband, land at the northerly end of what is now Pemberton Sq., and from this circumstance and its possession for half a century the square takes the name. One of the funeral rings distributed at his funeral is in the possession of a descendant, Mr. Clayton Colman Hall of Baltimore.

‖ Mary Colman, daughter of Benjamin Colman and Hannah Pemberton, married the Rev. Ephraim Ward; for their descendants see the Ward Genealogy.

¶ Samuel Pemberton was Justice of the Peace in Boston, a member of the committee to request that Col. Dalrymple remove from Boston the British troops, a member of the committee for several years for the selection of an orator to deliver the annual oration on the Boston Massacre. He owned property in Dorchester which was damaged during the siege of Boston. His portrait at the age of twelve years and that of his sister Mary, aged eighteen years, painted by Copley, are owned by the Misses Ward of Boston.

iv. THOMAS, b. 8 Nov., 1728, bapt. 10 Nov. 1728; d. 5 July, 1807, unm.*

8. GEORGE,[3]† chirurgeon, born 1689; died 1737–8; married 15 Aug., 1712, Susanna Flood, widow of John Flood, daughter of Thomas and Mildred Inglesby.

i. THOMAS[4], b. 18 May, 1713; d. in 1737.
ii. SARAH, b. 2 July, 1719; bapt. 12 July, 1719.
iii. SUSANNA, b. 12 May, 1723; m. 23 Feb., 1748, Samuel Tufts.
iv. MARY, bapt. 29 Aug. 1725; m. (1) 18 Aug., 1748, James Hatch, son of Benj. Hatch and Mercy Bangs; m. (2) Rev. Joseph Crocker.

9. BENJAMIN,[3] merchant, naval officer, and clerk of Superior Court of Massachusetts‡; born 1696–7, died 1782; married (1) 17 May, 1729, Ann Winthrop, daughter of Adam Winthrop.

i. ANN,[4] b. 15 Dec., 1734; bapt. 22 Dec., 1734.

mar. (2) Susanna Bethune.

10. REV. EBENEZER,[3]§ born 1704, died 1779; married (1) Catherine Smith, née Harris,‖ born ———, died 13 June, 1751; married (2) 1 Sept. 1757, Rebecca Smith; married (3) 13 June, 1768, Ann Powell, born 1723; died 8 March, 1770, daughter of John Powell.

11. SAMUEL,[3] born ———; died about 1774; married Mary Leach, daughter of Thomas¶ and Mary Frye of Newport; she married (2) Judge Robert Lightfoot, born about 1716; died 1794.

12. i. EBENEZER,[4] b. 1746; d. 25 June, 1835.
13. ii. PATRICK GRANT, b. 30 Sept. 1750; d. ———.
iii. JOANNA, b. ———; d. 1 March, 1808; m. about 1780, Capt John Cady,** b. ———; d. 28 Nov., 1783.
iv. MARY, b. ———; d. 1800, unmarried.

12. EBENEZER,[4]†† pedagague, principal of Plainfield Academy and Phillips

* Thomas Pemberton, antiquary, had that taste for historical study which was shown in the writings of Rev. Ebenezer.[1] He is best known by his work on the War of the Revolution, and his Description of Boston in the Massachusetts Historical Collections. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and at his death his MS. collections, of some thirty volumes, octavo, consisting of his notes on historical and biographical matters, were deposited with the Society. A memoir is printed in Massachusetts Historical Collections, Vol. 10.

† Dr. George Pemberton, surgeon in the Woodbridge–Phillips duel in 1728. See "Dealings with the Dead," p. 563.

‡ Benjamin Pemberton was appointed Naval Officer of the port of Boston in 1734; later he was clerk of the Superior Court. The church at Jamaica Plain was built at the expense of himself and wife. In his will he left a bequest, part of which was land on Pinckney Street, the income to be expended by the Overseers of the Poor of Boston, which principal augmented by other bequests and known as the Pemberton Fund, amounts (Jan. 31, 1892) to $129,679.84.

§ Rev. Ebenezer[2] Pemberton graduated at Harvard College with degree of A.M., in 1721; he also received an honorary degree of D.D., in 1770, from the College of New Jersey, of which he was one of the founders. He was appointed by Gov. Dummer chaplain of Castle William, Boston Harbor. In 1727 he took charge of the First Presbyterian Church in Wall Street, in New York, which position he filled till 1753, and in March of the next year he was installed as pastor of the New Brick Church in Boston, with which he was connected till his death, though not actively during the latter part, as his tory proclivities alienated him from many members of the church, and he resided in Andover part of the time. See Sprague's Annals. Webster's History of the Presbyterian Church. Sabin's Dictionary.

‖ Catherine Harris, widow of William Smith; for a notice of her death, see Pennsylvania Gazette, 13 June, 1751. Portraits of her, and her husband Rev. Ebenezer,[2] are owned by Mrs. Edwin Babcock of Westerly, R. I.

¶ Thomas Leach, a son of Thomas and Ann Leach of Chutsey, England, came to Newport in 1706; he and his wife were members of the Society of Friends.

** Capt. John Cady was lost on a return trip from New York to Norwich; for an extended account of him and his descendants, see Records of the Pemberton Family, 1899.

†† Ebenezer Pemberton was educated by his uncle, Rev. Ebenezer,[2] and graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1765, receiving the degree of A.M.; he also received degrees from Yale 1781, Dartmouth 1782, Harvard 1787, Alleghany College 1817, the last being

Academy, Andover, born 1746, died 1835; married 6 Dec., 1796, Elizabeth Whitwell, daughter of Rev. William Whitwell and Prudence (Hancock) Whitwell of Marblehead.

i. WILLIAM WHITWELL,[5] b. 16 Dec., 1786; d. 1850, in Willsborough, N. Y.
ii. MARY ELIZABETH, b. 8 Oct., 1797; d. ———; m. Rev. Wm. Shedd.
iii. REBECCA ROYAL, b. 8 Oct., 1787; d.
iv. JOANNA EVDOSIA, b. ———; d.
v. EVDOSIA CAROLINE, b. 3. Nov., 1799; d. young.

13. PATRICK GRANT,[4]* born 1750; died ———; married Mary Johnson, daughter of Sylvester and Mary Johnson.

i. MARY VANCE,[5] b. 6 Oct., 1776.
14. ii. EBENEZER, b. 9 Oct., 1778; d. 1823; m. Sarah Skinner.
iii. SARAH JOANNA, b. 22 Aug., 1780; d.
iv. THOMAS LEACH, b 15 Nov. 1788; d. young.
v. THOMAS LEACH, b. 15 Nov., 1790.

14. EBENEZER,[5] born 1778; died 1823; married, 23 May, 1802, Sarah Skinner (born 8 ———, 1779; died Dec., 1838), daughter of Theodore and Abigail Skinner.

15. i. EBENEZER,[6] b. 1 March, 1803; d. 20 March, 1859.
ii. HENRY SKINNER, b. 3 March, 1805; d. 18 July, 1858.
16. iii. JOHN, b. 10 March, 1807; d. 31 July, 1885.
iv. HARRIET, b. 10 Dec., 1810; d. 16 Feb., 1826.
v. ABIGAIL, b. 23 Feb., 1815; d. 18 Dec., 1819.
vi. SARAH JANE, b. 9 Sept., 1816; d. 8 Dec., 1819.
vii. CHARLOTTE, b. 29 Dec., 1818; d. 20 Dec., 1819.
viii. CHARLOTTE, b. 6 March, 1821; d. 11 July, 1861.
ix. SARAH, b. 17 Sept., 1822; d. 13 July, 1826.

15. EBENEZER,[6]† born 1 March, 1803; died 26 March, 1859; married Eunice Baldwin Prentice, daughter of Gideon Prentice and Avis Baldwin, born 1806; died 26 July, 1869; had one daughter, died at age of 12 years.

16. JOHN,[6]† born 1807; died 1885; married (1) Clara Henry; married (2) 29 June, 1815, Nancy Skinner, d. March, 1849, daughter of John F. and Cynthia Skinner; married (3) Nancy B. Nye, b. 22 February, 1822; d. 27 June, 1881.

i. CHARLOTTE,[7] b. 10 April, 1832.
17. ii. JOHN, b. 6 June, 1836.
iii. SARAH, b. 16 July, 1838; d. 25 Feb., 1839.
iv. HOWARD, b. 4 May, 1840; d. 11 Nov., 1840.
v. CYNTHIA, b. 3 Jan., 1842; d. 15 Jan., 1869.

that of LL.D. He was bequeathed his uncle's library if he would enter the ministry, but though endowed with many natural gifts that would have made his career successful, he chose that of an instructor. He studied divinity under Dr. Hopkins at Newport, and later, 1768 to 1772, was tutor at Princeton, and in 1777 entered the courts of Rhode Island as a lawyer. Leaving Newport during the Revolution, he went to Plainfield, Conn., and there became one of the founders of Plainfield Academy in 1778, and rector of the same. Shortly after the war he was a short time at Windham, Conn., but funds were scarce and from there he went to Andover, Mass., and became principal of Phillips Academy from 1786 to 1793. He then went to Billerica, Mass. and established a private academy. His sister Mary lived with him for many years. In 1810 we find him a school-master, living in the rear of 4 Newbury Street, Boston, which street at that time was the portion of Washington Street between Essex and Summer Streets. From thence he moved to Columbia Street, and later to Essex Street. At the time of his death he lived at 5 Hayward Place, his daughter teaching the school then carried on at 388 Washington Street.

* Patrick Grant Pemberton served in the Revolutionary War, from Preston, Conn.

† Ebenezer and John Pemberton were the founders of the well known firm of that name in Albany N. Y.; whose establishment at Pemberton's Corner, an old land mark built in 1710, is familiar to many of the older inhabitants of Albany as the Lansing House.

18. vi. HOWARD, b. 6 Dec., 1843.
vii. HENRY, b. 2 May, 1849; d. 31 March, 1891.
viii. SARAH, b. 9 July, 1851; d. 5 April, 1875.

17. JOHN,[7] born 1836; U. S. Navy, retired; Professor at College of Penn.; married Margaret F. Boyce.
i. KATHRYN.[8]

18. HOWARD,[7] born 1843; married Mary Catherine Rote.
i. MARGARET F.[8]
ii. HOWARD.
iii. ADA M.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

A RELIC OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY ADDED TO ITS COLLECTION.—We are indebted to Albert A. Folsom, Esq. for the following cutting from the Boston Journal, May 13, 1892:

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company has discovered a relic of by-gone days that is of historical interest. Its association may be understood by a perusal of the following description of a fall field day of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company 191 years ago, as recorded in Judge Sewall's diary, volume 2, page 42:

"Monday, Oct. 6, 1701. Very pleasant, fair Wether. Artillery trains in the Afternoon [Sewall in command]. March with the Company to the Elms; Go to prayer, March down and Shoot at a Mark. Mr. Cushing I think was the first that hit it, Mr. Gerrish twice, Mr. Fitch, Chauncy, and the Ensign of the Officers. By far the most missed, as I did for the first. Were much contented with the exercise. Led them to the Trees agen, perform'd some facings and Doublings. Drew them together; propounded the question about the Colours; 'twas voted very freely and fully. I inform'd the Company I was told the Company's Halberds &c. were borrowed; I understood the Leading staff was so, and therefore ask'd their Acceptance of a Half-Pike, which they very kindly did; I deliver'd it to Mr. Gibbs for their Use.

"They would needs give me a Volley, in token of their Respect on this occasion. The Pike will, I suppose, stand me in fourty shillings, being headed and shod with Silver: Has this motto fairly engraven:

Agmen Massachusettense
est in tutelam Sponsæ
AGNI Uxoris.
1701.

"The Lord help us to answer the Profession. Were treated by the Ensign in a fair chamber. Gave a very handsome Volley at Lodging the Colours. The Training in Septr was a very fair day, so was this."

The "shod," or ferrule of above described half-pike, is two and one-half inches long, and has within a few days been found in a chest of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company at their armory in Faneuil Hall. The inscription is as follows:

AGMEN MASSACHUSETTENSE
EST IN TUTELAM SPONSÆ
AGNI UXORIS 1701.
EX DONO HONORABILI
SAMEULIS SEWALL, ARMIGERI.

The Ensign was Thomas Savage, Jr., who was Captain of the company in 1705.

WILLARD.—The "Willard Memoir," by Joseph Willard, 1858, states that Richard Willard of Horsmonden, co. Kent, was thrice married; his second wife,

Margery ——, died at Horsmonden, December, 1608, bu. Dec. 12. She was the mother of Major Simon Willard, of Concord, Mass.

The following extract from "Canterbury Marriage Licenses, First Series," 1892, supplies her surname, residence and place of marriage, and offers a clue for further investigation:—

"*Willard*, Richard, of Horsmonden, yeoman, and *Margery Humfrie* of Marden, virgin, at Westgate, Sep. 23, 1601."

The will of Richard Willard, of Horsmonden, dated 12 Feb. 1616, mentions "Thomas Humferie my Brother in Lawe," also, "Robert Goure of Stapelhurste, yeoman, my brother in Lawe," and "Thomas Raynes my Kindesman." [Willard Memoir, pp. 54, 56, 57.]

"Gooer, Robert, of Staplehurst, husbandman, and Ellen Reynes, same parish, widow, May 16, 1593." [Canterbury Mar. Lic.]

Marden parish register of Baptisms commences 1559, and there are two sets of transcripts in the Bishop's office, beginning 1567. SAMUEL PEARCE MAY.

Newton, Mass.

EXTRACTS FROM E. DIBBLE'S DIARY.—I have copied for the REGISTER the following extracts from the MS. Diary of Ens. Ebenezer Dibble during his campaigns in 1759 and 1762 about Crown Point. I give it line for line, *literatim:*

A record of the Children
that j haue had august
the 31st day Ad 1762 Crownpint
Geane was Born october
the 23 day Ad 1749
my Son Dauid was Born the
Last day of September 1751
my Daughter Abigal was
the 17 day of august 1757
Abigal Dyed the 25 day
of Aprel Ad 1762
Thomas was Brn the
Last day of jineary Ad 1760
Thomas Dyed the
Siluanus was Born the
15 day of jeneary Ad 1762
Ebenezer Dibbl at Crow
npint august 29 day Ad 1762

Dibble gives dimensions of buildings at fort, names of some killed, details of marches, weather, &c. &c., with no great accuracy or system. The MS. belongs to the collection of the Cornwall Library Association.

Cornwall, Ct. (Rev.) E. C. STARR.

QUITCLAIM TO PROPERTY OF INTENDED WIFE.—(Communicated by Hamilton A. Hill, A.M., of Boston.):

Boston.—This present Instrument of Writeing may Certify whome it [may]e Concerne that whereas there is a Mariadg agreed uppon and Intended shortly to be Consummated and Solemnised betwixt Robt Jones and Ann Sands now Residents In Boston that I ye saide Robt Jones doe by these presents freely and voluntaryly Renounce and quitt any claime to ye Estate of ye saide Ann Sands that I at present have or by the aforesaid Mariadg for time to come maye have or otherwise might Leagally have claimd but doe leave it wholely to bee Still hers and at her Dispose as Really and absolutely as if any such Mariadg had never been or were never to bee. In Confirmation I hereunto Subscribe my hand and sett my Seale the this twenty-sixt daye of March Anº Dom 1679.

Signed Sealed and delivered
in the presents of
Wm Gerrish
John Walley

ROBt JONES [Seal]

Margery ——, died at Horsmonden, December, 1658, bu. Dec. 12. She was the mother of Major Simon Willard, of Concord, Mass.

The following extract from "Canterbury Marriage Licenses, First Series," 1892, supplies the surname, residence and place of marriage, and adds a clue for further investigation:—

"1[illegible], Richard, of Horsmonden, Yeoman, and [illegible] Margyle of Staplehurst, virgin, at Wrotham, Sept. 23, 1581."

The will of Richard Willard, of Horsmonden, dated 12 Feb. 1619, contains "Thomas Hamptre my Brother in Lawe," also "Robert Coore of Staplehurst, yeoman, my brother in Lawe," and "Thomas Harpre my Godsonne." [Willard Memoir, pp. 84, 86, 87.]

"Cooper, Robert, of Staplehurst, husbandman, and Ellen Jeffrey, same parish, widow. May 18, 1593." [Canterbury Mar. Lic.]

Marden parish registers of Baptisms commence 1539, and there are two sets of transcripts in the Bishop's office, beginning 1607.

Vernon, Mass.

EXTRACTS FROM E. Hunter's DIARY.—I have copied for the Historical following extracts from the MS. diary of Rev. Jeremiah Hobart, chaplain in campaigns in 1759 and 1762 about Crown Point. I give it like the ori-

A record of the Children
that I have had begot
the 8th day Ad 1748 Cornuplat
Cocune was Born
the 23 day Ad 1749
my Son David was Born the
Last day of September 1751
my Daughter Abigal was
the 11 day of august 1757
Abigal Dyed the 29 day
of April Ad 1762
Thomas was Bro the
Last day of January Ad 1762
Thomas Dyed the
Benonis was Born the
19 day of January Ad 1763
Ebenezer Dibbl at Crow
point august 29 day Ad 1763

Dibble gives dimensions of buildings at fort, names of sons killed, details of marches, weather, &c., &c., with no clear account of system. The MS. belongs to the collection of the Cogswell Library Association.

Cornwall, Ct. (Rev. J. E. C. Sprag

QUERIES TO PROPERTY OF INTERESTED WITH.—Communicated by Hamilton A. Hill, A.M., of Boston.

Banks.—This present Instrument of Writing may Certify whome it Inaty Concerne that whereas there is a Sartaine agreed upon and Intended to be Consummated and Solemnized betwixt John Jones and Ann Banks Inhabitants in Boston that I as aforesaid John Jones doe by these presents Invite all Gentlemen and Others my Loveing Friends and Neighbours to be present at the Solemnization of the Same to be at the house of the aforesaid Ann Banks in Boston aforesaid on the Day and Date above Written and there and then to Joyne hands and Consumate the Same Marriage according to the Laudable Custom of the Country and Likewise that I doe hereby Invite all Gentlemen and Others my Loveing Friends and Neighbours to be present

QUERIES.

ODELL.—I would like information on the following points for a work on the Odell family on which I am engaged: 1. The surname and ancestry of Mary ———, who married John Odell, Senr., who was Freeman of Fairfield, Conn., in 1666. 2. The ancestry of Sarah Wheeler, who married Sergeant John Odell, Junr., of Stratfield, born there in 1666. 3. The surname and ancestry of Debora ———, who married Samuel Odell, born in Stratfield, 1677. 4. The surname and ancestry of Abigail ———, who married William Odell of Stratfield. 5. The ancestry of (1) Debora Bayley and (2) ——— Smith, both wives of Lieut. Hezekiah Odell of Stratfield. 6. The surname and ancestry of Sarah ———, who married Capt. Samuel Odell of Stratfield. William, Hezekiah and Samuel just mentioned, were born about 1700. RUFUS KING.

Yonkers, New York.

SLOCUM.—The Early Records of North Carolina show that John Slocum received deed to lot No. 21, Core Sound, Beaufort, N. C., April 6, 1714, and that Joseph Slocum, Esq., was Assistant at Court, New Berne, N. C., April 30, 1714.

We are further informed that Joseph Slocomb's will was dated in the Parish of Christ's Church, Craven County, N. C., November 13, 1759, and that it named as legatees his brothers James Winn Slocomb and Riley Slocomb, and as one of the witnesses, John Slocomb. At its probate the following year Mary Slocomb was named as administratrix.

Has any one any record showing the relationship existing between these persons and the Slocums of New Plymouth and Rhode Island of that early date? Or can any one send me anything further relating to these North Carolina families and their descendants?

Defiance, Ohio. CHARLES E. SLOCUM, M.D.

GENEALOGICAL QUERIES:

1. *Fountain.*—On pages 518-519, vol. 2, of Bolton's History of Westchester County, there is an Aaron, son of Matthew Fountain; Savage's Gen. Dict. gives an Aaron Fountain as marrying Susanna Beebe of New London. Can any one tell me if these are the same?

2. *Chase.*—Any person having information regarding the descendants of Isaac[4] Chase, son of John[3] and Elizabeth (Baker) Chase, who m. 1st. July 23, 1706, Mary, dau. of John Berry; m. 2d, Charity O'Kelley; will confer a great favor by sending the same to me. This John[3] is a son of William,[2] son of William[1] Chase.

3. *Perry.*—Information is desired concerning the ancestors and descendants of Elisha Perry, who about 1762 married around New Fairfield, Ct., Mrs. Hannah Sherwood, widow of Mr. Abel Sherwood and daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Fountain.

4. *Maltby.*—Harriet Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph and Betsey Goldsmith (Chase) Maltby, was born in New York city, May 23, 1832. Who was she?

5. *Twining.*—Can any person state where the following persons came from: William Twining came in 1635 in the Planter; Francis Baker, b. 1611, m. 1641 Isabel Twining; Richard Berry, m. Alice ———; he was in 1643 in Barnstable.

595 Carrill St., Brooklyn, N. Y. H. A. E. THOMAS.

PEIRCE.—Wanted the parentage and ancestry of Abraham Peirce, who married a lady by the name of Proctor in Salem, Essex county, Mass., and about the year 1759 removed to New Salem, Franklin county. We only know of one son, Abraham, born Nov. 15, 1744.

20 Rockland St., Roxbury, Mass. MRS. S. H. PEIRCE.

HACKETT.—In the Old Colony Historical Society's Collections, Part 4, p. 89, are published several depositions, among them one of Jabish Hackett, aged 45, dated 1669, at Taunton. There is another deposition not published, dated 1686, by Frances Hackit, aged 54. Was this person a relative of Jabish Hackett? W.

DANIEL JACOBS of Salem, bapt. 5 Nov., 1711; mar. 17 June, 1735, Sarah Dudley of Boston. Was she a daughter of Samuel Dudley of Concord? W.

Replies.

THE SIMANCAS MAP OF 1610.—I wish to give my reasons for assigning 1610 as the date of this map, and to reply to Mr. Samuel Adams Drake's objections to this date in the REGISTER of July, 1892, pp. 272, 273.

The file heading, of the documents in question, is:—"*Archive general de Simancas estado. Legajo 2588. Folio 22.*" *The contents* of this *folio* are the letter of March 22d, 1611 (CLVII.), enclosing the map, CLVIII. See "The Genesis of the United States," pp. 455, 457. These documents are listed by the Secretary of the Archives as follows:—"Legº 2588.—22. Another letter from Velasco to Philip III. King of Spain dated London 22 March 1611, remitting a Map of Virginia, *which is inclosed.*" The copies of these documents were sent to me by the Hon. J. L. M. Curry, properly signed and attested as being true copies, and sealed as such with the official Archive seal, on January 24th, 1887. As soon as I looked over the map, I saw that it was a very important one, and had farther correspondence about it, in which correspondence it is always alluded to by the Spanish Secretary as "the map found in the letter of March 22d 1611." These are not my theories, as Mr. Drake has supposed; they are the facts.

That is to say, the Map CLVIII. is a copy of the identical map inclosed in, and filed with, the Spanish Minister's dispatch of March 22d, 1611, just as the other maps, plans, etc. are with the original letters which contained them, and this dispatch describes the Map as follows:

"This King [James I.] sent last year [*1610*] a surveyor to survey that Province, and he returned here *about three months ago*, and presented to him [James I.] the plan, or map, of all that he could discover, a copy of which I send your Majesty [Philip III.]."

It is true that the map is not dated, but the dispatch is, and this fixes the date of the map. The chart of Virginia (LVII. Ibid. i. 184) sent from London by Zuñiga on Sept. 10th, 1608, bears no maker's name and no date. Maps were closely guarded by the managers of the American Enterprise and it is natural to suppose that the names of the draughtsmen, and the accompanying date, would be *purposely omitted* from copies surreptitiously obtained for the use of Spain; because otherwise, in the case of miscarriage, their names would implicate the makers. While it might have been more satisfactory to have had the date on the map, it would not have been more conclusive. Smith's Map of Virginia bears the date "1606;" but we know that he did not arrive there until 1607.

I do not see that the objections raised by Mr. Drake would effect the date of the map even if it were not inclosed in the dispatch. He says, that "Champlain conferred the names *Isle Haute* and *Monts Deserts*, and that his map was not printed till 1613;" but Champlain conferred these names about September, 1604, and it is not to be supposed that they lay dormant until his map was printed in 1613. We may not know exactly how, or when, drawings from foreign surveys were obtained; but we know that for a generation, or more, English statesmen, geographers and merchants had been keeping themselves especially well informed regarding all foreign discoveries, etc. And we know that the American enterprise, during 1606–1612, was under the special supervision of Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, and Secretary of State, whose agents in France, Spain and the Netherlands kept him well informed as to all things relative to America. Champlain returned to France, and reported to the French Huguenot DeMonts, in October, 1607, and copies of his drawings—presented to DeMonts—may have been obtained for and sent to Cecil or to James I., in a like manner as this map was obtained by Velasco and sent to Philip III. Or it may be that some of Champlain's men were afterwards employed by the English. Poutricourt and other Frenchmen were on the coast in 1606; so were Hanham and Pring. And Sir Ferdinando Gorges in his Description of New England, written many years after, states that Pring brought "with him [on his return] the most exact discovery of that coast that ever came to my hands *since;* and indeed he was the best able to perform it of any I met withal *to this present.*" Pring may have met with some of the French discoverers, and may have obtained copies of their charts. But, however obtained, it seems probable that the draughtsman of "the Simancas Map" had the use of some of Champlain's drawings or names, while it is evident that he was not guided by Champlain's engraved map, its bearings, later discoveries, etc.

So far from acknowledging the force of Mr. Drake's theory that the map "is

Queries.

THE SPANIARDS MAP OF 1810.—I wish to give my reasons for assigning 1810 as the date of this map, and to reply to Mr. Samuel Adams Drake's objections to this date in the *Bookman* of July, 1892, pp. 272, 273.

The 20th January, of the documents in question, is—as the context of Sparks's letter of March 22d, 1811 (CLVIII.), conclusive the map, CLVIII. "The Genesis of the United States," pp. 155, 167. These documents are likewise among Secretary of the Archives as follows:—Doc. 2284—22. "Another letter from Velasco to Philip III. King of Spain dated January 22 March 1611 regarding a Map of Virginia, 1609/4 is enclosed." The copies of these documents were sent to me by the Hon. J. D. Cox, previously ordered and received as to one item, copies, and sealed as such with the official Archive seal, on January 25th, 1892. As soon as I looked over the same I saw that it was a very important one, and had further correspondence about it, in which correspondence it is always alluded to by the Spanish Secretary as "the map found in the cover of the 22d 1611." These are not my theories, as Mr. Drake has supposed, they are facts.

That is to say: the Map CLVIII. is a copy of the identical map inclosed in and filed with the Spanish Ambassador's dispatch of March 22d, 1611, and other maps, plans, etc. are with the original letters which contained this dispatch describes the Map as follows:

"This Ring [Zeno ?] sent her year [1570] a surveyor to survey that [part] of the plain, or map of all that he could discover, a copy of which I send to Majesty [Philip III.]."

It is true that the map is not dated, but the dispatch is, and this gives the date of the map. The chart of Cosmo [1602] [1610 ?] [181] was from Cosmo de Medici, 1610, the Duke of Tuscany's own and no other. Many closely quoted by the adherents of the Almagro-Ruiz theory, it is possible suppose that the names of the contemporaneous and the accompanying would be purposely omitted from the map, and the "Genesis" omitted for the same because otherwise in the case of subsequent their names would [illegible] useless. While it might have been satisfactory to have had the date on the map, it would not have been conclusive. Sparks's Map of Virginia bears the date "1608;" but we know that he has [illegible] the original date.

I do not see that the objection raised by Mr. Drake would affect the map even if it were inscribed on the dispatch. He says that Champlain conferred the names Ste. Marie and Sorel [illegible] and that Champlain was not printed till 1613." But Champlain mentioned these names about September, 1609, and it is not to be supposed that they lay dormant until his narrative was published in 1613. We may not know exactly how or when Champlain got the information, but we know that he was [illegible] Champlain's narrative, and therefore had been [illegible] geographers and navigators had been sending [illegible] formed expeditions all [illegible] enterprise, during [illegible] Earl of Salisbury, and Secretary of State, [illegible] the Sieur de Champlain returned to France, and copies of [illegible] been obtained for and sent to Spain [illegible] was obtained by Velasco and sent to Philip III. [illegible] Champlain's men were [illegible] other Frenchmen were on the coast in 1606. So were Hunt [illegible] Sir Ferdinando Gorges in his "Description of New England," [illegible] after, states that Hunt brought [illegible] cover of that coast that ever came [illegible] best able to perform it of any I met within [illegible] met with some of the French discoveries, and may have obtained copies of their charts. But, however obtained, it seems [illegible] Simancas Map" met the use of [illegible] it is evident that he was not guided by Champlain's [illegible] later discoveries, etc.

So far from acknowledging the force of Mr. Drake's theory that the map [illegible]

entirely too good" for 1610, I believe that there may have been better maps at the Trinity House, in the locker of more than one old English merchant-sailor, and in "The Company chest" of The Virginia Company of London. Europeans had been fishing all along this coast, and drying their fish on shore for many years, and it seems manifest that there must have been manuscript charts thereof more exact than the rude engraved maps, which were published either for some personal purpose, or to impress the public mind with the probability of a ready way to the South Sea. Those who were the most apt to secure exact charts were, for cogent reasons, the least apt to give their full knowledge to the public.

Thus, while "The Simancas Map" is far better than the contemporary privately engraved maps, the work thereon is not superior to Tindall's chart of James River, 1608 (Ibid. i. 151); to the plan of St. George's Fort, 1607 (Ibid. i. 190), or to Norwood's 1616 map of the Bermudas given at the end of Vol. I., Lefroy's Memorials of the Bermudas. And (omitting White's Carolina, and the rough sketch of Virginia (LVII. Ibid. i. 184), which may not have been drawn for the Company) these are the only pieces of work of the kind, as yet found, which were done for the crown of England, or for the Virginia Companies. Mr. Drake calls attention to the accuracy with which the entrance to the Kennebec is drawn, but it is not more correctly done than is the entrance to the James, or the York, on Tindall's Chart of 1608 (Ibid. i. 151); and we know that the mouth of the Kennebec had been frequently and well explored prior to 1611.

In brief, the date 1610 is as thoroughly well established as it well could be. I have found no trace on the map of a later discovery. The draughtsman gives nothing later than 1610 in the region of the new Virginia Colony, and we may rest assured that if it had been drawn later than 1610—or later than 1614, as Mr. Drake suggests—that Forts Henry and Charles, named for the sons of James I., and erected by Lord De La Warr in 1610–11, and the new towns, Henrico and Bermudas city, planted by Dale and Gates in 1611–12, would have been located on the map. Smith's Map of Virginia, which was engraved prior to Nov. 5th, 1612, was evidently taken from this part of this map, and the managers of the enterprise evidently had quite accurate drawings of this colony prior to 1614, giving the soundings in the Bay and in the mouths of the rivers, locating the settlements, fortifications, etc., up to date.

It is true that a concentrated effort was then being made, on the banks of James river, to secure a firm hold on a portion of the New World for the English race and religion, and that this part of the map probably represents the special work of the surveyor sent over by James I., as this region had not previously been so well surveyed by the English as the New England region; but farther than this I do not know that the draught was "made," as Mr. Drake suggests, "more with reference to Old Virginia than New England." It was made for James I., who claimed for the crown of England all of America between 34° and 45° north latitude, and who had, also, granted on April 29th, 1610, a charter to the Newfoundland Colony, an enterprise which had been long in view. It was natural for James I. to wish to have before him a map of all of his possessions (or claims) in the New World, and "The Simancas Map" probably represents a fair idea of English official knowledge, up to, *say*, October 1610, of the English claims in America from 34° north latitude to Newfoundland. Sir George Somers, in the winter of 1609–10, made a draught of the Bermudas, "exactly and full," which is not included in this map; but James I. did not lay claim to that island until after 1610. It may be that Somers, also, made drawings of Virginia and of the New England coast in 1610, and if so these may be included in "The Simancas Map."

I agree with Mr Drake in thinking that "it would be interesting to *know* the sources from which this map was taken." I think that the North Carolina portion embodies the surveys of John White; that the colony of Virginia, where the letter and figure references are used, represents the special work of the surveyor, who Velasco said was sent over by James I.; that the coast line from the Chesapeake bay to "Elizabeth's Ile" was "made good" by Argall's water survey in August, 1610 (Ibid. i. 436–438); that the Hudson river, up to the Fork, embodies the careful survey thereof made by Hudson in 1609, and that Hudson's notes may have been used on the draught of portions of the Atlantic coast. From "Elizabeth's Ile" northward was evidently drawn from painstaking surveys. The portion south of the Penobscot possibly embodies the surveys of Gosnold, Weymouth and Pring's "most exact discovery;" while to the north

of that river the drawings, or names, of Champlain and other foreigners were apparently used, yet we find, at the same time, many names like "Ramea" (visited by George Drake in 1593), which must have been on many English charts prior to 1610. Although the foregoing opinion as to the sources is "theory," I do not think it exactly fair to class it as "*theory and nothing else*," because in several instances, at least, it is backed up by very strong if not conclusive evidence.

As the copy of the Simancas Map given in "*The Genesis*," i. 456, is not colored, I should have explained that the legend—"*All the blue is done by the relations of the Indians*"—apparently has reference as follows:

From the fork of the Hudson river just above the 43d degree of north latitude, thence along the supposed channel to the great body of nameless water lying above the said legend; thence all along the shores of that body; thence northward along both sides of the St. Lawrence river to "5 salts or faules"; thence along the bodies of water (lakes and rivers) and the mountains in the interior of New England, which are not named, and also along the "*Cinebeque*" down to the (+)cross just above the islands in the river above "*R Sagadahock*." And, also, from the aforesaid great body of nameless water to the southward, along the shores [of the South Sea?] indicated on the western border of the map down to just below the 39° north latitude—[the degrees of latitude and longitude are not numbered on the map; but I have used the latitude for the sake of ready reference]—and also along the mountains and the adjacent streams in the bounds of the present States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina.

ALEXANDER BROWN.

Norwood P. O., Nelson Co., Va.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

SOURCES OF GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION IN MARYLAND.—Under the royal charter which Lord Baltimore received preparatory to founding a colony in Maryland, the fee of all lands embraced within the province was vested in him. As Lord Proprietary he caused to be established a rule under which each immigrant, coming direct from the mother country to the province, received a given number of acres for himself, and an additional number for each of his children and servants, the object being to encourage immigration. Lands were conveyed to the settlers subject to a rental payable to the Lord Proprietary, which, however, was merely nominal. The settler's evidence of title was a certificate issued to him by the surveyor, stating the metes and bounds of the tract allotted to him, the number of acres it contained, the date of survey, etc. These certificates were carefully recorded, presumably in every case, and the manuscript volumes which contain them are in a good state of preservation. The penmanship is good, much of it remarkably so, and is as easily read as a well written modern page.

From this record can be learned the names of the original holders of the land, and approximately the date of their arrival in the country. The number of persons included in their households is also indicated more or less clearly.

From the earliest settlement of the colony, transfers of land appear to have been attended with more formality than in most of the new communities in America. Deeds drawn up in due form were in almost all cases executed and recorded, and the result is that Maryland has what are probably the most complete land records to be found in any of the older states of the Union. It was a more or less prevalent custom to recite in the deed the manner in which the grantor became possessed of the land he was conveying, and not infrequently a sort of abstract of the title is given in the deed, tracing it from grantee to grantor, back to the certificate of survey issued under the authority of the Lord Proprietary. Of course lands were conveyed by will, and the distribution of estates of decedents; and clues afforded by the records of deeds are often of great value to the genealogist.

Much attention was given to the forms of law and legal procedure, during the colonial period. The courts held regular sessions from the earliest times, law and equity cases of every description were adjudicated, and estates of decedents were almost always settled in accordance with established legal methods; and a

record of the inventory, administrator's mesne and final accounts, etc., was made. In some cases the administrator's final account gives the names of the heirs, but in most instances it does not. The records of the administrations had under the authority of the colonial courts appear to be tolerably complete from a very early date, and are in a good state of preservation.

In the office of the clerk of the state supreme court, in the State House at Annapolis, are several manuscript volumes which contain, among other things, petitions that were presented to the colonial legislature by immigrants, asking to be naturalized. These documents frequently afford much information concerning the petitioner, by giving the place and date of his birth, an account of his marriage, the number of his children, the date of his arrival, his occupation, etc. It was the rule for a private act to be passed granting such a petition. In the year 1765, the Rev. Thomas Bacon compiled all the acts of the colonial legislature passed from its first session till then, and caused the same to be printed. The compilation fills a large folio volume, includes the private naturalization acts that had been passed, and has an index.

The most valuable source of information, if the parish registers be excepted, are the records of wills. These are in a good state of preservation and are well indexed. In general character they do not differ much from similar records in other colonies.

All of the above records made in any part of the colony prior to the year 1777, are kept at Annapolis. In that year the colonial legislature passed a law which required to be kept, at the county seat of each county, records of land transfers, probate proceedings, wills, marriage licenses, etc. All records pertaining to land, in any county in the state, dated prior to 1777, are stored in what is known as the Land Office. All wills proved in the colony up to that year are in the office of the Register of Wills at Annapolis, who is, however, an officer of Anne Arundel county. The manuscript volumes which contain the records of probate proceedings, accounts of administrators, guardianship matters, etc., up to 1777, are in the custody of the last named officer.

Prior to the year 1777, no civil record of marriages was kept in the colony. But the law of that year relating to records provided for the issuance of marriage licenses by the clerks of the circuit courts of the respective counties. As each marriage license blank was charged to the account of the court clerk to whom it was issued, as so much money, by the state treasurer, the recipient of the blanks was impelled by a pecuniary consideration, to keep a strict account of his disposal of them; hence in each county is a fairly complete record of marriage licenses issued.

At no time has there been kept in Maryland, under any requirement of civil law, a record of births or deaths. There is now, and has been for some years, a law requiring births to be reported to and recorded by the clerk of the circuit court of the county; but the law is inoperative.

Persons desiring to procure, by correspondence, information from records in Maryland, may address the following officials: For data from land records prior to 1777, Chief Clerk, Land Office, Annapolis. For data from wills, administration records, etc., prior to that year, Register of Wills, Annapolis. For information concerning early naturalizations, Clerk Supreme Court, Annapolis. For information from land records and marriage licenses since 1777, Clerk Circuit Court, at the county seat. For information from wills, administration records, etc., since 1777, Register of Wills, at the county seat. For names of present taxpayers, Clerk County Commissioners, at the county seat.

The main reliance of the genealogist working in Maryland, for dates of birth and death, and of marriage prior to 1777, are the parish registers. Unfortunately these are very imperfect, and none of them now in existence date back to the early years or the settlement of the colony. Baltimore county was organized about forty years before it could boast a regularly settled pastor. No doubt the settlers habitually practised religious worship, though without a settled minister, but the oldest parish register in that county, whose people settled a region since divided into several counties, does not date back earlier than the closing years of the 17th century, and it is stated that there is not a parish register extant in the State containing records of birth, marriage and death, in regular order, earlier than 1690.

Thus no record exists from which can be gleaned the names and dates of birth of the first generation of children born in the colony, and in a large proportion

of cases the same may be said of the second generation. Nothing can compensate for this lack of information relative to the second and the third generations (counting the immigrants the first) of the inhabitants of Maryland, and the genealogist must ever meet with difficulty and perplexity in assigning children to parents, and in respect to dates. Barring this one great lack, the State abounds in genealogical and historical data.

But the field is an uncultivated one. The wealth of information embraced in the vast accumulations of records at Annapolis and in some of the older counties, is difficult of access from lack of convenient arrangement and indexes, and a surprisingly small amount of it has ever found its way into print. The State Legislature, at its last session, was appealed to for an appropriation to defray the expense of preparing an index to the administration records dating prior to 1777, but refused to make the expenditure. There is, however, a growing interest in local history and genealogical pursuits, and it is doubtless only a question of time when the legislature, officials and people of Maryland will be aroused to the necessity of bringing forth the recorded truth relating to her founders, and making it accessible to all the world. B. F. CUMMINGS, JR.

CENTENARY OF KENTUCKY'S ADMISSION TO THE UNION.—On Wednesday, June 1, 1892, the Filson Club celebrated at Louisville, the one hundredth anniversary of the statehood of Kentucky, by an historical address by the president, Col. R. T. Durrett, and a poem by Maj. Henry T. Stanton. The exercises were closed by a banquet at night, at which excellent speeches were made. The Courier-Journal, Louisville, June 2, contains Col. Durrett's address, Maj. Stanton's poem, an account of the other proceedings at the Centennial, and much historical and biographical matter relating to Kentucky, profusely illustrated.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think may be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of births, marriages, residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Chase. } —H. A. E. Thomas, 595 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has a large
Fountain. } genealogy of the Chase family which he expects to have printed. He has quite a large Fountain genealogy, and small Perry, Maltby and Applehy genealogies. Persons of those names and others interested in the families are advised to furnish any genealogical information they have.

Glascock.—Mr. J. L. Glascock, Jr., of Bishop's Stortford, Herts, England, has for some years been collecting information relating to the family of Glascock, and would be grateful for any information our readers can give him relating to several of the name who have from time to time emigrated to America, and their descendants. The name is correctly spelt Glascock, though it often appears in other forms.

Odell.—Mr. Rufus King, of Yonkers, N. Y., is preparing for publication an account of some of the descendants of Mr. William Odell, who was of Concord, Mass. in 1639.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Taunton, Massachusetts, Friday, July 29, 1892.—A quarterly meeting was held this evening in Historical Hall, the president, Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, D.D., in the chair.

Mr. Joseph W. Strange read a paper on "The Inventors and Inventions in the Manufacture of Cotton Fabrics."

The secretary read a letter from Henry C. Cranston, of Providence, R. I., enclosing a check for $300 in payment of a legacy from Miss Mary Avery Smith.

Dea. Edgar H. Reed, the historiographer, read obituary notices of the following deceased members, namely, George Simmons Pearce, corresponding, died at Adamsville, Little Compton, R. I., April 2, 1892, aged 83; Joseph W. Watson, life, died April 17, at St. Louis, Mo., while on a tour of duty, aged 44; and A. Lyman Willard, resident, died April 26, in his 63d year.

Capt. John W. D. Hall, the librarian, reported a list of donations received since the last meeting.

Rhode Island Historical Society.

Providence, Tuesday, January 26, 1892.—A fortnightly meeting was held this evening in the Society's Cabinet, Waterman Street, the president, Hon. Horatio Rogers, in the chair.

Thomas Chase, LL.D., read a paper on "The Anglo American Revision of the Translation of the Bible."

February 9.—A stated meeting was held this evening.

Mr. Amasa M. Eaton read a paper on "The Present State of Constitution Making, as illustrated by the new constitutions of Mississippi, Kentucky, Wyoming and Idaho."

February 23.—A stated meeting was held this evening, President Rogers in the chair.

Prof. John F. Jameson of Brown University read a paper entitled "A Little Journey of Historical Research in Eastern Virginia."

March 8.—A stated meeting was held this evening.

Clarence Winthrop Bowen, Ph.D., of New York, read a paper on "Historic Pictures of Benjamin Franklin."

March 22.—A stated meeting was held this evening.

Abner Cheney Goodell, Jr., A.M., of Salem, read a paper entitled "The Quakers of Rhode Island, the authors of Religious Liberty in Massachusetts."

April 5.—A quarterly meeting was held this evening, President Rogers in the chair.

Dr. Amos Perry, the librarian, reported as donations 121 volumes, 293 pamphlets, and 82 other articles.

The committee on appropriations reported that the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island had appropriated $1500 for the use of the Society during the year.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Editor would inform the Society, that the sketches prepared for the Register are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, which can be gathered are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, is provided. Four volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "Memorial Biographies," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the year 1862. A fifth volume is in press.

Col. William Vincent Hutchings.—The death of this well-known expert in insurance matters occurred on the morning of Thursday, the 20th of July, 1888. Col. Hutchings was the great-grandson of William and Rachel (Elwell) Hutchings, the latter a great-granddaughter of William Vinson, one of the early

The secretary read a letter from Henry C. Cranston, of Providence, R. I., enclosing a check for $100 in payment of a legacy from Miss Mary Avery Smith.

Dea. Edgar R. Reed, Ob. historiographer, read obituary notices of the following deceased members, namely, George Simmons Pearce, corresponding, died at Adamsville, Little Compton, R. I., April 2, 1902, aged 83; George W. Watson, died April 17, at St. Louis, Mo., while on a tour of duty, aged 44; and Lyman Willard, resident, died April 30, in his 63d year.

Capt. John W. D. Hall, the librarian, reported a list of donations received since the last meeting.

PROVIDENCE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, January 20, 1902.—A fortnightly meeting was held this evening in the Society's Cabinet, Waterman Street, the president, Hon. Horatio Rogers, in the chair.

Thomas Chase, LL.D., read a paper on "The Anglo American Revision of the Translation of the Bible."

February 9.—A stated meeting was held this evening.

Mr. Amasa M. Eaton read a paper on "The Present State of Constitutional Making, as Illustrated by the new constitutions of Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Wyoming and Idaho."

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Abner Cheney Goodell, Jr., A.M., of Salem, read a paper entitled "The Quakers of Rhode Island, the Ancestors of Baltimore Liberty to Massachusetts."

April 6.—A quarterly meeting was held this evening, President Rogers in the chair.

Dr. James Parry, the librarian, reported as donations 121 volumes, 212 pamphlets, and 82 other articles.

The committee on appropriations reported that the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island had appropriated $100 for the use of the Society during the year.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Editor would inform the Society that the obituaries presented for the Register are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, which can be gathered are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Young Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, is provided. Four volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "Memorial Biographies," edited by the Corresponding Secretary, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the year 1862. A fifth volume is in press.

Col. William Vincent Hubbard.—The death of this well-known citizen and insurance matter occurred on the morning of Thursday, the 27th of July, 1882. Col. Hubbard was the great-grandson of William and Rachel (Hewett) Hubbard, the latter a great-granddaughter of William Tibbets, one of the early

settlers of Gloucester, Mass. William Hutchings left a son, William Vincent* Hutchings of Gloucester, who was first lieutenant of the sloop-of-war Herald during the short war with France in 1798. Lieut. Hutchings subsequently left the naval and entered the mercantile service, and commanded the ship Massachusetts belonging to Col. Thomas H. Perkins of Boston, said to have been the first American ship that ever visited Japan. He afterwards became a merchant of Boston, where he died May 25, 1810, at the age of 47, leaving a son William, who was born at Gloucester, married in 1823 Hannah Gage, daughter of Hon. Israel Trask of Gloucester, and died at sea while captain of the ship Nile on the passage from Matanzas to Smyrna, Dec. 3, 1824, of yellow fever. Col. Hutchings's maternal grandfather, Hon. Israel Trask, was in the Continental army during the siege of Boston, and many years subsequently was a member of the council of Governor Levi Lincoln.

Col. William Vincent Hutchings was the only child of Capt. William and Hannah Gage (Trask) Hutchings, and was born at Gloucester, Dec. 3, 1824, within an hour of his father's death. His early education was received at the Beverly Academy and at the Boston Latin School, entering the latter institution in the class of 1836. In 1840, at the age of sixteen, he commenced his business career as a clerk in a dry goods store in New York city, but this not proving congenial, he became a clerk in the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of New York in 1842. In this line of usefulness he succeeded so well that he became successively secretary and second vice-president of the company. In 1857, he returned to Boston and established here an agency for fire and marine risks, representing his old New York company, the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and the New York Mercantile Fire Insurance Company. In this position he became prominent and very successful in all matters relating to insurance.

But Col. Hutchings had other aspirations besides those of success in business. He possessed a good deal of that martial spirit that characterized both his paternal and maternal ancestors. His interest in military affairs was very early manifested, and at the outbreak of the Rebellion he was commissioned by Governor Andrew quartermaster of the Fourth Battalion, Massachusetts Volunteers, commanded by Major Thomas G. Stevenson, with the rank of first lieutenant. With this battalion he remained for a month at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, charged with the duty of providing rations for the Massachusetts troops on their way to the seat of war. Major Stevenson soon after recruited the Twenty-Fourth Regiment, with Lieut. Hutchings as quartermaster. This regiment left for the front in December, 1861, and joined the army of Gen. Burnside at Annapolis. This force soon after proceeded to North Carolina, where it captured Roanoke Island, New-Berne and Washington. Col. Stevenson was then promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and on the 26th of November, 1862, Lieut. Hutchings was advanced to the rank of assistant quartermaster of the United States army, with the rank of captain, and attached to Gen. Stevenson's brigade, which was the First Brigade of Gen. Foster's division. He was appointed provost marshal of Washington, N. C. The brigade was subsequently ordered to Hilton Head, S. C., and during this campaign Capt. Hutchings witnessed the attacks on Fort Sumter and Morris Island, and at the siege of Fort Wagner he had charge of the transportation. Gen. Stevenson's brigade soon after was attached to the Tenth Army Corps under Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, and the Army of the James under Gen. B. F. Butler. Capt. Hutchings was assigned as acting chief quartermaster of the Tenth Army Corps on the 6th of May, 1864. While on this service he was present at the sieges of Richmond and Petersburg. On the re-organization of the Army of the James, Capt. Hutchings was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and chief quartermaster of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps under Gen. Weitzel, Dec. 4, 1864. Gen. Weitzel commanded the first troops that entered Richmond on the 3d of April, 1865, and with this commander and Gen. Shepley, Col. Hutchings had the distinguished honor of receiving President Lincoln on the steps of the former residence of Jefferson Davis. Col. Hutchings soon after resigned his commission, returned to Boston and resumed the business which, during his absence,

* Babson, in his History of Gloucester, p. 476, gives this middle name as Vin*son*, probably from the Gloucester records and his great-great-grandfather's name, William Vinson. Col. Hutchings himself, however, gives his grandfather's name as William Vin*cent*. Possibly the name may have been changed by the family. O. B. S.

had been conducted by his partner. His military service had continued through the entire war, and he had the reputation of a gallant and efficient officer.

On the 18th of October, 1865, the colonel was married to his cousin, Mrs. Williams, daughter of William Davis of Boston, and granddaughter of Lieut. William Vincent Hutchings. He was selected as a member of his staff by Governor Alexander H. Rice in January, 1876, and remained in that position during that governor's entire administration. He was a charter member of the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts. His death occurred at Lee's Hotel, Auburndale, his summer residence, and was caused by a succession of chills followed by erysipelas and blood poisoning. Col. Hutchings had a fine estate at Roxbury. His well-known, imposing figure was easily recognized on State Street, and at the various theatres of Boston. He was elected a resident member, Jan. 5, 1859.

By Oliver B. Stebbins, Esq., of South Boston.

Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge Dwight, Ph.D., LL.D., of Clinton, N. Y., a corresponding member, elected April 6, 1870, died at Clinton, Sept. 18, 1889, aged 73. He was born in New Haven, Ct., April 5, 1816, being a son of Dr. Benjamin Woolsey and Mrs. Sophia Woodbridge (Strong) Dwight, and a grandson of President Timothy Dwight of Yale College.

He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1825, and at the New Haven Theological Seminary in 1838. He was tutor of Hamilton College from 1839–42. He was ordained as a Presbyterian clergyman in 1843. In 1844 he founded the First Congregationalist Church in Joliet, Ill., but gave up pastoral work in 1846 on account of failing health, and in that year established a private school in Brooklyn, N. Y., which he removed in 1858 to Clinton, N. Y. In 1863 he opened a school in New York city, which he relinquished in 1867, when he returned to Clinton and devoted himself to literary work, having educated two thousand pupils. In September, 1872, he became editor-in-chief of "The Interior," a Presbyterian religious weekly in Chicago, Ill., owning the paper as well as conducting it, with the Rev. James H. Trowbridge as partner. After five month's earnest devotion to editorial labors, he sold out the paper. Since then he has been engaged in literary work in Clinton. He received the degree of Ph.D. from New York University in 1862.

He was the author of Higher Christian Education, 1860; Reminiscences of the Life and Character of Benjamin Woolsey Dwight, M.D., 1862; Modern Philology, 2 vols., 1864; History of the Strong Family, 2 vols., 1871; and History of the Dwight Family, 2 vols., 1874. He also contributed to the Bibliotheca Secri, the New Englander, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, and other magazines. He married 1st, at Owego, N. Y., July 29, 1846, Miss Wealthy Jane Dewey, who died Aug. 23, 1864, aged 41. He married 2d, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Miss Charlotte Sophia Parish. His children were: 1, Eliza Dewey, b. Feb. 21, 1850; m. Richard S. Dewey, M.D. 2, Sophia Edwards, b. April 8, 1853. 3, Francis Edwin, b. Dec. 11, 1856. 4, Isabella Jane, b. Nov. 11, 1861. 5, Bertha Woolsey, b. May 13, 1867.

By John Ward Dean.

George Baxter Hyde, A.M., elected to resident membership in the society Dec. 7, 1881, and a life member the following year, 1882, died in Boston on the 8th of July, 1889, at the age of 78 years and three months. Mr. Hyde was one of the most efficient and successful of the old Boston school-masters. He was a younger son of Joshua and Sally (Fay) Hyde of Sturbridge, Mass. His father, Joshua Hyde, was a son of Benjamin and Dorcas (Dyer) Hyde of Sturbridge, and was born Dec. 12, 1762, at that town, and was married, Dec. 11, 1794, to Sally Fay of Brookfield. She was a native of Westboro', Mass., where she was born Feb. 12, 1775. The subject of this sketch was born at Sturbridge, March 20, 1811, and received his early education in the schools of that town. Later he was taught at the academies of Dudley, Leicester, Amherst and Andover. Mr. Hyde began the career which was destined to be his life work about the year 1830, as a teacher at Walpole, Mass. In 1836 he taught at Dorchester, and later was principal of the Washington School, Roxbury. In 1844 he was appointed the first principal of the Dwight School in Concord street, Boston, when that institution was first established. The school was named for Hon. Edmund Dwight, who presented it with a small library of reference books. The late Mr. George H. Allan, an active member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, was one of the first medal scholars at this school under Master

Hyde in 1846. Mr. Hyde continued at the head of the Dwight School, which was a school for both sexes, for sixteen years. In 1860 he was appointed principal of the Everett School for girls, having previously had charge of the girls' department of the Dwight School, which had been moved to Springfield street. Mr. Hyde was the first master of the Everett School, which was established on Northampton street, Boston, in 1860, and named for Hon. Edward Everett. Here he remained for eighteen years, and here he reached his highest success as a teacher. Alluding to his career at this school, on his retirement therefrom in in June, 1878, Mr. Hyde said:—

"There has been my paradise; that is the place where I have enjoyed most; that is the place where the kindest reception was given me. Many circumstances occurred to make this a pleasant school. In the first place we had a good house, an airy and well ventilated place, with good accommodations. Mr. Everett came in to see us many times during his life, and was at every exhibition except one, and then he was away delivering his lecture on Washington through the country. Everything has been favorable to make this a pleasant school, a happy school. Out of all the eighteen years that I have been there, for more than fourteen years there never has been a misdemeamor marked on my books. It was an ovation of happiness for me to meet my pupils day by day, and now you know the secret of my lingering and trying so long to get out of the school. I could not leave it, and that is the reason I stayed; but I shall make out to get away this time. Whatever I may be, and whatever faults I may have, I am a better man than I should have been if I had not had those pupils to teach. Their fidelity, their courtesy, their gentleness and every female virtue, won my heart, and they doubtless have won and will win others."

After his retirement from school teaching in 1878, in which vocation he had served for nearly half a century, Mr. Hyde was elected a member of the Boston School Committee, where he served for seven years. On the 6th of June, 1839, he was married to Mary Whitten Clapp, daughter of Jason Clapp. He received his degree of Master of Arts at Harvard University in 1861. He left no children. The Hyde Grammar School at Boston Highlands was named for this veteran school-master, and at its dedication in 1885 he announced the close of his connection with the Boston schools. Mr. Henry D. Hyde, lawyer of Boston, is a nephew of Master Hyde.

By Oliver B. Stebbins, Esq., of South Boston, Mass.

BOOK NOTICES.

The editor requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

The Story of the Discovery of the New World by Columbus. Compiled from Accepted Authorities. By FREDERICK SAUNDERS, Librarian of the Astor library, author of "Salad for the Solitary and the Social," etc. 1492–1892. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 1892. 12mo. pp. 145. Price $1.

In these days of many and prolix authors it is refreshing to take up a book like that before us. It contains a concise and well-written outline of the life and work of Columbus, and is a valuable introduction to the larger works relating to him. People in this busy, hurrying age, need just such books as this; books free from verbiage and repetition and yet full enough to give an accurate account of the life and personality of the subject. Mr. Saunders has evidently made a careful study of the literature regarding Columbus and has the happy faculty of expressing his thoughts clearly and forcibly. He has drawn to some extent upon the works of other biographers of Columbus; namely, Irving, Las Casas, Major, Rosselly de Lorgues, Harrisse, Tarducci and others. When we consider that it has been estimated that about six hundred authors have written upon Columbus and that there is a much larger literature relating indirectly to him, we are in the way to realize the magnitude of the Columbian literature, and the wonderful effect wrought upon history by his discovery of the New World.

We cannot help feeling that we are here dealing with the character of an extraordinary man. Like all great men he made enemies as well as friends, and while some of his biographers can see but little good in his character there are others who render him unstinted praise. Probably the truth lies between these two extremes. Faults he probably had, as what man of an impulsive, energetic nature has not? But when we consider the circumstances by which he was surrounded, the obstacles he overcame, we shall, I think, be ready to praise him for the many sterling qualities he undoubtedly possessed. Surely it was necessary that he should repress mutiny on board of his ships, it was necessary that he should put down insurrection in the colony which he had founded. One of the leading traits in his character—after his reverence for religion—was persistence. He believed—although his belief was contrary to that of the learned men of his time—that he could make a shorter voyage to the Indies by sailing across the Atlantic. It should be borne in mind that he never expected to discover a new continent, and he died in ignorance of the fact that he had done so. But what if he builded better than he knew? That does not lessen the great merit of his undertaking. He sought a great good; he became (under God) the means of upbuilding a new world. And to accomplish this purpose he bent the whole energies of his life. He was a man cast in no ordinary mould; he was one of the leaders of men. As Alexander Von Humboldt has well said, "His existence marks one of the great epochs in the history of the world." His spirit was as dauntless as unconquerable, as his faith was firm and unchangeable. Who can read his life-story without admiring the perseverance, the unwearied determination of the man, in spite of almost insurmountable obstacles? How pathetic it is to see him wandering from town to town, from country to country, seeking aid to enable him to fit out an expedition for discovery. It is pitiable to read of his being compelled to almost literally beg his bread from door to door. So reduced was he at one time that he and his little boy were actually preserved from starvation by Juan Perez, the good prior of La Rabida, at his religious house. And it was the same monk who celebrated the holiest office of religion, at which Columbus was present, to seek the Divine blessing before he set sail from Palos. As the author has well said, "There seem to have been two supremely happy moments in his life—the first when he saw land after his adventurous voyage; the second, the recognition of his achievement. Between these two, however, all the happiness of his life was condensed." Hear this sad description of his condition as given by himself in one of his letters to Ferdinand and Isabella:

"Such is my fate that twenty years of service, through which I passed with so much toil and danger, have profited me nothing; and at this day I do not possess a roof in Spain that I can call my own. If I wish to eat or sleep, I have nowhere to go but to the inn or tavern, and I seldom have wherewith to pay the bill. I have not a hair upon me that is not gray; my body is infirm; and all that was left me, as well as to my brothers, has been taken away and sold, even to the frock that I wore, to my great dishonor. I implore your highnesses to forgive my complaints. I am, indeed, in as ruined a condition as I have related. Hitherto I have wept over others; may Heaven now have mercy upon me, and may the earth weep for me." A sad commentary on the ingratitude of man. Fortunately for his fame, history in the long run rarely fails to do justice to the great heroes of the world.

By the Rev. Daniel Rollins, of Boston.

The History of Boxley Parish: the Abbey, Rood of Grace, and Abbots; the Clergy; the Church Monuments, and Registers; including an Account of the Wiat Family, and of the Trial on Penenden Heath in 1076. With Illustrations. By J. CAVE-BROWNE, M.A. (Vicar of Detling Kent), Author of "Lambeth Palace and its Associations," "All Saint's Church, Maidstone," etc., etc. Printed for the Author by E. J. Dickinson, High Street, Maidstone, 1892. 8vo. pp. 225. Price 10 shillings. A limited edition in quarto, price 20 shillings. Address Rev. J. Cave-Browne, M.A., Detling Vicarage, Maidstone, Kent, England.

Boxley, whose history is here so well written, is one of the most ancient parishes in England. The manor is named in "Domesday Book," in which reference is made to its rating in the days of the Confessor. An Abbey was founded here in the reign of King Stephen, which flourished till the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry the Eighth.

The subjects named on the title-page are all treated in a thorough and satisfactory manner. Besides the memorable trial on Penenden Heath, there named, in 1076, "in which an Archbishop of Canterbury, and a brother of the King—and he 'the Conqueror'—were the contending parties," the Heath was the scene of other historic gatherings. On it, "so tradition has it, in the year 1381, Wat Tyler found a rallying point for his Kentish malcontents, gathering here the nucleus of that formidable body of some ten thousand men, with whom he for a time succeeded in endangering the peace of the City of London, and the very person of the feeble Richard the Second. Here too, probably, was a similar scene exacted, on a smaller scale" by Jack Cade in 1450.

The history of the Abbey, now in ruins, of the ancient church, and of the clergy, many of whom were conspicuous for their ability, and some of whom attained high dignity in the church, is here given fully and in an interesting manner. The parish registers begin in 1558 in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Extracts are printed in this book filling thirty-six pages. Boxley was the seat of the Wiats, to which family belonged Sir Thomas Wiat the poet, whose grandson, Sir Francis Wiat, was governor of Virginia. A tabular pedigree of the Wiat family and of the Marsham family inheriting Wiat blood, now represented by the Earl of Rodney, is given. There are here also biographical sketches of members of the Wiat family and other persons connected with the family and the parish. George Sandys, the poet,—who spent some years in Virginia, and while here translated the last books of Ovid's Metamorphoses, "the first English literary production of any value that was written in this country,"—made Boxley a frequent place of sojourn, and died and was buried there.

The book is well printed and is illustrated with engravings, among which are portraits of Sir Thomas Wiat the elder and Sir Thomas Wiat the younger, Sir John Finch, Lord Fordwick, and George Sandys; and views of Boxley Church and the remains of Boxley Abbey. There is a good index.

Inscriptions on Tombstones and Monuments in the Burying Grounds of the First Presbyterian Church and St. John's Church, at Elizabeth, N. J., 1664–1892. 8vo. pp. 355. For sale by Charles L. Woodward, 78 Nassau Street, New York city. Price $4, including postage.

This volume is a very valuable contribution to the genealogical literature of this country. It is compiled and edited by Messrs. William Ogden Wheeler and Edmund D. Halsey of Morristown, N. J. It contains the inscriptions on the tombstones and monuments in the burial grounds of the two churches in Elizabeth, N. J., named on the title page. The settlement of Elizabethtown, now Elizabeth, is said to have been the first within the bounds of New Jersey made by New England people. The First Presbyterian Church was formed near the close of the seventeenth century, and St. John's Church is nearly as old, the corner stone of the first building having been laid on St. John the Baptist's day, 1706. The burial grounds were laid out very early.

The two grave yards contain 2325 stones, but some of the stones contain several inscriptions. All of these inscriptions have been copied. This has been done with great care. They are printed line for line; and fifteen of the headstones, tablets, monuments and tombs have been engraved, showing their appearance and reproducing their inscriptions in facsimile. Maps of both burial grounds are furnished. They show the location of every stone. Views of both churches are also given. The book contains a good index. It makes a handsome octavo volume and is bound in cloth. It is not published, but a few copies can be obtained at the above address at the price named. "For fastidious collectors who prefer their books untrimmed," it is announced that "a few copies have been left in sheets."

Messrs. Wheeler and Halsey deserve great credit for the thoroughness and accuracy with which they have done their work. They will receive the thanks of every true genealogist.

Proceedings of the Virginia Historical Society at the Annual Meeting held December 21–22, 1891. With Historical Papers read on the Occasion and Others. Edited by R. A. Brock. Richmond, Va.: Published by the Society. 1892. 8vo. pp. xix.+386.

This is the eleventh volume of the second series of the Collections of the Virginia Historical Society. These eleven volumes have all been edited by Mr. Brock, the corresponding secretary and librarian of that society, who has been

indefatigable in his efforts to elucidate the history of his native state and to forward the interest of the institution of which he has been an officer for about seventeen years.

At the last annual meeting of the society a new departure was made. Two days were devoted to it and papers on historical subjects were read in the House of Delegates, to a large assemblage of members and invited guests, among whom were many members of the state legislature. The experiment was so successful that it is probable that the example will be followed in future. The papers read at the two sessions of the general meeting are of a high order and are printed in this volume. The authors of the papers are Prof. James M. Garnett, LL.D., Prof. John B. Henneman, Ph.D., W. P. Treat, M.A., Prof. J. L. Hall, R. T. Barton, R. S. Thomas, A.M., Richard H. Gaines, Frank P. Brent and Mrs. Annie Tucker Tyler. The titles of their papers are given in the April REGISTER, pp. 192–3.

The volume contains also, Journal of Capt. Charles Lewis, 1755; Orderly Book of Capt. Robert Gamble 1779; and Orderly Book of Major William Heth, 1779. The three contributions are all edited by Mr. Brock. There is also a memoir of Gen. John Cropper, by Barton Haxall Wise. Prefixed is a report of the proceedings at the general meeting, the constitution of the society and a list of the officers and members. The book has a good index.

The editor and the society are to be congratulated on laying before its members and the public so valuable a contribution to the historical literature of Virginia.

Richard Bruton, Canon and Chancellor of Wells. By the Rev. F. W. WEAVER. Yeovill: Printed by the Western Chronicle Company. Limited. 1892. 8vo. pp. 11.

Thomas Chard, D.D. the last Abbot of Ford. By Rev. F. W. WEAVER, M.A. Taunton: T. M. Hawkins, 67 High Street. 1892. 8vo. pp. 16.

The two works before us are by the Rev. Frederick W. Weaver, M.A., a contributor to the REGISTER, whose antiquarian and genealogical books have from time to time been noticed in this journal. The work on Canon Bruton is reprinted from the Downside Review. That on Bishop Chard was read before the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society on Wednesday, August 19, 1891, in the Abbot's Hall, Ford Abbey, built by Chard about 1520; and has been reprinted from the Proceedings of that society.

Richard Bruton, Canon and Chancellor of Wells, flourished in the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V. He was a native of Bruton, Somersetshire, and died at London in 1417. At the time of his death "he held the Prebend of Netherhayne, in the church of Chulmleigh (Devon) and also the Prebend of Bodmin, in the church of Endellion (Cornwall)." His will was dated at London, Oct. 30, 1417, and shows him to have been a rich man and also a very charitable one. An abstract of his will is printed in this pamphlet.

Bishop Chard was a character of some prominence in ecclesiastical history in the reign of Henry VIII. He was consecrated bishop in 1508 with the title "Episcopus Solubriensis," that is, Selymbria in Thrace. He was abbot of Ford at the dissolution of the monasteries, and in 1539 surrendered Ford Abbey. He died probably at Taunton about 1544. Mr. Weaver prints his will, which was proved at Wells Oct. 16, 1544.

These two pamphlets contain much new matter concerning these ecclesiastical worthies, which Mr. Weaver has been able to bring to light in his antiquarian researches.

The Pageant of Saint Lusson, Sault Ste. Marie, 1671. A Commencement Address at the University of Michigan, June 30, 1892. By JUSTIN WINSOR. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son. University Press. 1892. 8vo. pp. 34.

Dr. Justin Winsor in his address at the University of Michigan, at the last commencement, June 30, 1892, chose for his subject the imposing pageant at Sault Sainte Marie, June 14, 1671, when Daumont de Saint Luson addressed the gathered tribes of Indians assembled for that purpose, and solemnly took possession in the name of Louis the Fourteenth, King of France and Navarre, of the vast western territory. Mr. Winsor first shows us "the conditions which had brought events to such a pass that a representative of the French King, just at this time and precisely at this spot, had found it meet to proclaim the sovereignty of France over a vast area where France possesses to-day not a rood of territory."

He graphically describes the many ineffectual efforts to find a western passage to India; and the rivalry of France and England to obtain control of the northern portion of this continent, as well as the scene at Sault Ste. Marie. He then gives a narrative of the events which led to the final extinction of the French power in North America. "It fell," he says, "to Washington's share to fire the first shot in the long war which reached a decision on the Plains of Abraham; and within two years more the lily flag had come down at Detroit and Mackinac. The Appalachians had disappeared more completely than the Pyrenees in the vision of Louis the Fourteenth. It had taken ninety years from the time when Saint Lusson threw down the gage, for the meteor flag to reach the Sault. Dreuillettes, an old man of eighty-eight, had fallen into his grave at Quebec long before the time when English courage and constancy, which he had so long ago recognized, thus reached its natural goal. The negotiations for a confirmed peace at Paris in 1763 were hardly less cardinal than the defeat of Montcalm at Quebec."

Dr. Winsor shows a mastery of his subject, and his address throws new light on interesting portions of our history.

Columbian Fair Edition. The Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. By HARRY HAKES, M.D. Wilkes-Barré, Pa.: Robert Baur & Son, Printers. 1892. Sq. 16mo. pp. 152.

Dr. Harry Hakes of Wilkes-Barré, in January last delivered a lecture in that place before the Young Men's Hebrew Association, on the "Discovery of America," which was highly spoken of by the local newspapers. The favorable reception which his lecture received has, we presume, induced him to prepare this small volume on the same subject. "The mass of mankind in this hurrying age" he says in his preface, "will neither purchase, peruse nor possess the extensive literature pertaining to the 'Discovery of America.'" He hopes, however, that the work he has compiled will be found to "contain a sufficiently full historical statement, to elucidate the great event the world is preparing to commemorate." Dr. Hakes's book will be found a very useful volume.

Business and Diversion, inoffensive to God and necessary to the Comfort and Support of human society: A Discourse utter'd in Part at Ammaukeeg Falls in the Fishing Season, 1739. Boston: Printed for S. Kneeland and T. Green in Queen Street, 1743. Reprint, 1892. 8vo. pp. 36.

This is the title of the first sermon preached within the limits of what is now Manchester, N. H., which was printed. It has been reprinted "verbatim, literatim et punctuatim" (May, 1892), by Mr. S. C. Gould of Manchester, who has long been a collector of books and pamphlets relating to that place. The edition consists of seventy-five copies only. The sermon is by Rev. Joseph Seccombe of Kingston, N. H., who dedicated it to the Hon. Theodore Atkinson using the pseudonym of Fluviatulis Piscator. The author was born at Boston, Mass., June 25, 1706; grad. H. C. 1731, and died Sept. 15, 1760. I think he was a cousin of Rev. John Seccombe (H. C. 1728), the author of Father Abbey's Will. The original edition of the sermon is very rare, only five perfect copies being known to be in existence. Mr. Seccombe gives much sound practical advice to his hearers.

One Hundred Years of the Hartford Bank, now the Hartford National Bank. Prepared at the Request of the President and Directors. By P. H. WOODWARD. Hartford, Conn.: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company. 1892. 8vo. pp. 175.

Two financial institutions in Connecticut complete this year a century of their existence, namely, the Union Bank of New London and the Hartford (National) Bank, both being chartered at the same session of the Connecticut General Assembly. The second of these institutions commemorates the event by issuing the volume before us.

The Hartford Bank was organized June 14, 1792. Only four State banks antedate the two Connecticut banks: "the Bank of North America of Philadelphia, incorporated by an ordinance of the Continental Congress, Dec. 31, 1781, and chartered by Pennsylvania in March, 1782; the Bank of New York, organized and in active operation in 1784, but unable to secure a charter till March 21, 1791; the Massachusetts Bank, chartered Feb. 7, 1784, and the Providence

Bank, which began business in October, 1791." To the state banks should be added one national bank—the United States Bank, chartered by Congress in 1791.

Mr. Woodward gives in this volume not only a history of the bank, but also much matter illustrating the financial history of the state and nation. With his account of the founding of the bank, he incorporates biographical sketches of its founders. The century during which the bank has been in operation has been marked by many financial changes, and those affecting the Hartford Bank are particularly noticed in this volume. The book contains much material illustrating the social history of the place.

The illustrations are very fine. A view of the bank, several portraits on steel, and fac-similes of early bills and checks, add much to the interest of the book. It is handsomely printed and well indexed.

The Foundation of the French Power in the West Indies, 1625–1664. 8vo. pp. 22.

The Capitulation to the French in 1782. By N. DARNELL DAVIS. 8vo. pp. 39.

St. Kitts: an Episode of the Civil War Time. By N. DARNELL DAVIS. Newspaper slip.

Barbados in 1651. By N. DARNELL DAVIS. Newspaper slip.

Mr. Davis of Georgetown, Demerara, is adding much, by his persistent research, to the history of the West Indies and British Guiana.

The first pamphlet before us is a translation from "Les Navigateurs Français" of Léon Guérin, by Mrs. George Dawson. It is annotated by Mr. Davis. It is an interesting account of the foundation of the French power in the West Indies.

The second pamphlet is a narrative by Mr. Davis of the events which led to the surrender to the French, Feb. 3, 1782, at Demerara, of the British ships stationed there and the colonies of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, which had been captured from the Dutch one year previous, in February, 1781.

The article on St. Kitts gives letters of Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham and others, 1650–1651, showing how Willoughby failed to induce the colonists of St. Kitts to join the Royalists of Barbados in declaring for Charles II. and against the Parliament of England. The letters are from the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

The article on Barbados consists of documents relating to that island, of which the longest is "A Breife Discription of the Iland of Barbados," from a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

The two pamphlets are reprinted at Georgetown, from "Timehri," the Journal of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society. In the several publications noticed here Mr. Davis furnishes much new matter, the result of his research among original documents.

1635–1892. Thurston Genealogies. Compiled by BROWN THURSTON, Portland, Maine. Second Edition. Portland, Maine: Published by Brown Thurston. 1892. 8vo. pp. xvi.+744. Price $5 in cloth and $7.50 in half turkey, to which 25 cents is to be added for postage.

Index Armorial to an Emblazoned Manuscript of the Surname of French, Franc, Francois, Frene and others, both British and Foreign. By A. D. WELD FRENCH. Boston: Privately Printed. 1892. 8vo. pp. 107.

Records of the Pemberton Family. Principally from Memorials of the City of Boston. 1890. Fcp. 4to. pp. 26.

Pedigree of King of Lynn, Essex County, Mass., 1602-1891. Five Lines of Descent traced by RUFUS KING, Esq., of Yonkers, New York. Broadside 28 in. by 23 in.

We continue in this number our quarterly list of publications relating to genealogy.

The first book on our list is the Thurston Genealogies, the second edition of which is before us. Twelve years ago, in 1880, Mr. Thurston issued the first edition of his work. It made a volume of 598 pages. The second edition is one quarter larger than the first, and is otherwise improved in various ways. The author has been engaged upon the Thurston genealogy for seventeen years, and the noble volume before us is an evidence of his industrious research and his skill in arranging his materials. We have here 10,520 names of Thurstons and their children indexed, not including those who died under two years of

age. There are 17,976 other names indexed, making a total of over twenty-eight hundred names. The author says: "My original design for publishing the second edition of Thurston Genealogies was to reproduce all that the first edition contained and such additions as I have been able to collect. But the additions were so voluminous I found it necessary to leave out the wills, lengthy history of individuals, and some historical matter, amounting to one hundred and thirteen pages, which appeared in the first edition. In all such cases, however, I have referred to the omissions in foot-notes, giving the pages where they can be found. The number of these references, being nearly one hundred, shows that both volumes will be required to make the history complete." "The book" he adds, "is not a mere collection of names and dates, but in every case where it was possible the business, residence and religion is given, making it a readable book as well as one of reference." The book is well printed and bound, and is embellished with twenty-one fine portraits. It has an excellent index.

The next title on our list is one relating to the family of French and its armorial bearings. It contains much information about the heraldry of the families of French, Franc, &c., which will be particularly interesting to persons of the name. The preface contains a history of the name from the earliest time when surnames were used. The body of the work gives under each form of the name the various arms used and the locations of those who used them. Though the author has been able to show the residences of a large number of those bearing the surname French in England, he is still collecting materials on the subject, and will be thankful for any new information as to the names of the townships and counties in which the families were located, as well as additional information about their coats of arms prior to the year 1650. The book is handsomely printed.

The next work, that on the Pemberton Family, is by a lady of Westerly, R. I., who is a descendant. The book has been privately printed for the use of the family. The Pembertons have been conspicuous in New England history, and this book in which their history is recorded will be welcomed by genealogists. The typographical appearance of the volume is excellent.

The King broadside is a companion to the pedigree by the same author, noticed by us in July, devoted to the descendants of William King of Salem. The present work gives some of the descendants of David Kinge of Lynn, Mass., who was a son of Ralphe King of Watford, Hertfordshire, England. The two tabular pedigrees are compiled in a thorough and careful manner, as are all of the publications of Mr. King of Yonkers.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY FROM JUNE 22, 1892, TO AUGUST 31, 1892.

Prepared by Mr. WALTER K. WATKINS, Assistant Librarian.

I. *Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.*

THE Exhibitions of Harvard College, founded prior to 1800. By Andrew McFarland Davis. Boston. 1892. 8vo. pp. 13.

In Memoriam. Jeremiah Colburn. Boston. 1892. 8vo. pp. 7. By John Ward Dean.

The Episcopal Address of William Stevens Perry, Bishop of Iowa. Des Moines, Iowa. 1892. 8vo. pp. 21.

Congregational Year Book, 1892. Edited by Rev. Henry Allen Hazen, D.D. Boston. 1892. 8vo. pp. 416.

Thirty Years in Wabash College. By Joseph Farrand Tuttle, D.D. Crawfordsville, Ind. 1892. 12 mo. pp. 17.

The Race: Baccalaureate Address. By Joseph Farrand Tuttle, D.D. Crawfordsville, Ind. 1892. 12mo. pp. 20.

Index Armorial to an Emblazoned Manuscript of the Surname of French, Franc, François, Frenc and others, both British and Foreign. By A. D. Weld French. Boston. Privately Printed. 1892. 8vo. pp. 115.

Virginia Historical Collections. Vol. XI. Proceedings, 1891, with Historical Papers. Edited by R. A. Brock. Richmond, Va. 1892. 8vo. pp. 406.

The General Association of the Congregational Churches of Massachusetts, 1892. Minutes of the Eighty-Ninth Annual Meeting, Springfield, May 7–9, with the Statistics. Boston: Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society. 1892. 8vo. pp. 163. Edited by H. A. Hazen, D.D.

II. *Other Publications.*

Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1890. Washington. 1891. 8vo. pp. 320.

The Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science. New Series, Vol. I., Part I. Halifax, N. S. 1891. 8vo. pp. 166.

Descriptive Catalogue of the Permanent Collections of Works of Fine Art in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Philadelphia. 1892. sm. 8vo. pp. 100.

Dartmouth Necrology for 1891–1892. By John M. Comstock. Hanover, N. H. 1892. 8vo. pp. 26.

In Memoriam. Ellen Maria Tucker, 1834, 1892. Boston. 1892. 12 mo. pp. 15.

Bulletin of the United States National Museum. No. 42. By Frederic P. Dewey. Washington. 1891. 8vo. pp. 274.

Museums of the Future. By G. Brown Goode. Washington. 1891. 8vo. pp. 20.

War of the Rebellion Official Records. Series I. Vol. XXXIX., Part I. Washington. 1892. 8vo. pp. 1043.

Transactions and Reports of the Nebraska State Historical Society. Vol. IV. Lincoln, Neb. 1892. 8vo. pp. 336.

Harvard College, Class of 1867. Report No. 9. Boston. 1892. 8vo. pp. 133.

Maine Grand Lodge. 73d Annual Communication. Portland. 1892. 8vo. pp. 380.

Historical Essays. By George B. Kulp. Wilkesbarré, Pa. 1892. 8vo. pp. 155.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Second Series, Vol. XIV., No. 1. London. 1892. 8vo. pp. 128.

Notes of an Early Chart of Long Island Sound and its Approaches. By Charles H. Townshend. Washington. 1891. 40 pp. 4 and chart.

Life and Times of William H. Crawford of Georgia. By Charles N. West. Savannah. 1892. 8vo. pp. 45.

Archæologia or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. LIII. London. 1892. 4to. pp. 300.

General Conference of the Congregational Churches in Maine; 66th Anniversary. Maine Missionary Society; 85th Anniversary. Bangor. 1892. 8vo. pp. 220.

Colby University, Annual Report of President and Faculty. 1892. 8vo. pp. 41. Treasurer's Report. 1892. 8vo. pp. 27.

Obituary Record of Graduates of Yale University for the year ending in June, 1892. 1892. 8vo. pp. 60.

Catalogue of the Officers and Graduates of Yale University, 1701–1892. New Haven. 1892. 8vo. pp. 323.

General Assembly Commission Records. Vol. XI. of the Scottish History Society. Edinburg. 1892. 8vo. pp. 655.

Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the American Congregational Association. Boston. 1892. 8vo. pp. 19.

Official Register of the Officers and Cadets of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. June, 1892. 8vo. pp. 40.

A Memorial to Congress on the Subject of a Comprehensive Exhibit of Roads, their Construction and Maintenance, at the World's Columbian Exposition. 1892. 8vo. pp. 110.

Addresses commemorative of George Hammell Cook, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Geology and Agriculture in Rutgers College, delivered before the Trustees, etc. of the College, July 17, 1890. Together with a Biographical Sketch read before the New Jersey Historical Society at Trenton, January 28, 1890. Newark, N. J.: Advertiser Printing House. 1891. 8vo. pp. 53.

Acts and Resolves passed by the General Court of Massachusetts for the Year 1892. Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Company, State Printers. 1892. 8vo. pp. 825.

Constitution of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and By Laws and Register of the Society of the District of Columbia, June, 1892. Washington, D. C.: Gibson Bros., Printers. 1892. 12mo. pp. 47.

Bulletin of the Boston Public Library. Issued Quarterly. July, 1892. Boston: Published by the Trustees. 1892. Royal 8vo. 88 pp.

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

By Henry F. Waters, A.M.

[Continued from page 338.]

Thomas Tomlins of Bartholmew the Great, citizen and grocer of London, 10 July 1665, proved 26 September 1666. All my debts to be paid &c. I give and bequeath unto my loving brother in law Francis Camfield, citizen and grocer of London, all that my plantation or dividend of land situate and being in Mockjacke Bay, in the parish of Ware in the county of Gloster in Virginia, which said plantation &c., containing by estimation three hundred acres or thereabouts, was by me the said Thomas Tomlins some time since purchased of the said Francis Camfield, to me and my heirs. And whereas I the said Thomas Tomlins do still and at this time remain in a very great part indebted unto the said Francis Camfield for the said plantation and the servants, goods, stock, cattle and other the appurtenances then thereunto belonging, and the said Francis having no writing obligatory under my hand for the same, therefore I the said Thomas, as well for the satisfaction of the aforesaid debt as for other reasons me thereunto moving do (as in conscience I ought) by this my last will and testament absolutely give and bequeath as aforesaid unto Francis Camfield all that plantation &c. &c. and also all my share in a certain water mill situated upon Crane Creek, in said parish of Ware. To my loving sister Lettice Draper, wife of my brother in law Matthew Draper, my copyhold or customary house or tenement, and land in Wormeley, in the county of Hertford, provided if shee see cause to sell the said copyhold that then she shall pay unto my cousin Judith Millsopp, her daughter, ten pounds. To my brother Jonathan Tomlins three pounds as a token of my love unto him. To my brother Samuel Tomlins twenty two shillings in gold, as a token &c. To brother John Tomlins thirty pounds. To my sister Patience Camfield two and twenty shillings in gold, as a token &c. To my sister Judith Pope two and twenty shillings. To my little cousin Jacob Camfield, son of brother Francis Camfield, two and twenty shillings, as a token &c. and all my school books. To my cousin Hanna Camfield twenty two shillings, my mourning ring and my silver cup. To my loving aunt Joane Willinge (*?*) twenty shillings, as a token of my love &c. To my kinswoman Judith Butcher five pounds in twelve months. To my kinsman Hugh Vessey twenty shillings as a token &c. To my friend Katherine Bingham twenty shillings &c. Remainder to Francis Campfield whom I appoint executor and, in case of his death, my sister Patience Camfield.

Wit: John Armiger, Richard Camfield, John Phillies. Mico, 136.

[See will of Rev. Samuel Tomlins and annotations, *ante*, pp. 328-9.—Editor. There is a grant of record in the *Virginia Land Registry* to Robert Tomlin of 350 acres on the south side of the Rappahanock river, between the lands of Thomas Brice and Epaphroditus Lawson. Head rights: —— Burkitt, William Eleans, George Blackgrove, —— Browne, Miles Rich, Jane Willis, April 27, 1654. Book No. 3, p. 222. The name Tomlin has been locally prominent. Harrison B. Tomlin, Esq., of King William County, served for a number of years in the Virginia Assembly, first in the House of Delegates and latterly in the State Senate.—R. A. Brock, *of Richmond, Va.*]

LANCELOT ANDREWES, Bishop of Winchester 22 September 1626, with codicils dated 1 May 1626, proved 26 September 1626. Bequests to the poor of Allhallows Barking where I was born, St. Giles without Cripplegate where I was Vicar, St. Martin's within Ludgate, St. Andrew's in Holborne and St. Saviour's in Southwalk where I have been an inhabitant; to the Master, Fellows and Scholars of the College or Hall of Mary Valence, commonly called Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge (a thousand pounds to found two fellowships and also the perpetual advowson of the Rectory of Rawreth in Essex); to brothers' and sisters' children, vizt. William, son of brother Nicholas, deceased, the children of brother Thomas deceased (his eldest son Thomas, his second son Nicholas, his youngest son Roger, his eldest daughter Ann, married to Arthur Willaston and youngest daughter Mary), the children of sister Mary Burrell (her eldest son Andrew, her sons John, Samuel, Joseph, James and Lancelot, her daughters Mary Rooke and Martha), the children of sister Martha Salmon (her son Thomas Princep by her former husband Robert Princep, her sons Peter and Thomas Salmon, her daughter Ann Best); to kindred removed, as cousin Ann Hockett and her two sons and three daughters, cousin —— Sandbrooke, cousin Robert Andrewes and his two children, cousin Rebecca, to my father's half sister Johan (her first husband's name was Bousie) and each of her two children, and more kindred I know not. To Peter Muncaster son of Mr. Richard Muncaster my schoolmaster. To Mr. Robert Barker lately the King's Printer (whom I freely forgive those sums wherein he stands bound to my brother Thomas deceased) and his two sons Robert and Charles, my godsons. To my godson Lancelot Lake. To the poor of All Saints Barking by the Tower, Horndon on the Hill, Rawreth (and other parishes) &c. &c. My executor to be Mr. John Parker, citizen and merchant taylor of London, and overseers to be Sir Thomas Lake, Sir Henry Martin and Dr. Nicholas Styward. Hele, 109.

[See will of Johane Andrewes, the testator's mother, and notes, *ante*, page 333.—EDITOR.]

RICHARD STREET of Winterborne Kingston (date not registered) proved 23 November 1626. My body to be buried in the Churchlitten of Winterborne Kingston. To the parish church there two shillings. To the poor of Kingston forty shillings. To my brother John Streete's children ten pounds, equally to be divided among them. To my sister in law Agnes Streete forty shillings. To my brother Nicholas Street's children three pounds apiece, being seven in number. To the singers which shall sing my knell five shillings. To the church of Sturmister Marshall forty shillings. All the rest of my goods, moveable and unmoveable, not before given nor bequeathed, my legacies being first paid, I give unto my brother Nicholas Streete, whom I make my whole executor.

Wit: Thomas Woolfris, Henry Basan, Agnes Jones. Hele, 117.

[See Mr. Lea's article on the Street family, *ante*, pp. 257-67.—EDITOR.]

ROBERT WATSON of Bengeworth, 21 July 1563. To daughter Agnes my copyhold in nether Geeting in Cottesolde for term of the lease which is in the keeping of my brother Thomas, with eight score sheep upon the ground, and forty pounds at day of marriage. Her grandfather Thomas Haye, my brother John Watson, my brother Thomas and my brother William Watson shall have the govenment of her. To Dorathie my wife's daughter forty marks. To brother John Watson the obligation of twenty

pounds that my brother Veners oweth me. To my brother Thomas Watson the obligation of one Bowiar clotheman of Cambden. To brother William Watson the obligation of Thomas Munne of Evesham, he paying to Thomas Haye of Bengeworth three pounds. To my brother James the obligation of twenty pounds that my brother William Horwood oweth me. To my sister Fraunces twenty pounds. To the child my wife goeth with, if a manchild the house by inheritance in the husband end the which my father gave me for four score years (and cattle &c) and the wardship of him I commit to my three brethren. If a woman child my wife shall give it forty marks at day of marriage. To my seven sisters seven silver spoons. To my father Haye twenty shillings. To my brother Veners twenty shillings. To my brother Smyth twenty shillings. To Thomas Horwood twenty shillings. To my brother William Horwood twenty shillings. To my brother Howse twenty shillings. To my brother Robert Haye twenty shillings. To others named. The residue to Radigune, my wife, whom I make my executrix.

Admon. granted 20 November 1564 to Radigunde his widow and John Watson Clerk, Archdeacon of Surrey and Thomas Watson brother of deceased &c. Stevenson, 31.

Alice Smyth, widow, late wife to William Smith of Stratford upon Avon, linen draper, 28 April 1584, proved 28 May 1585. I ratify and confirm the gifts and legacies made by my late husband in his last will and testament. If my eldest son William Smith will perform and let a lease of the new house in Stratford unto his brother John for the full term of sixteen or seventeen years then he, the said William shall have all the glass and wainscot belonging to said house and fastened upon the walls thereof, or else the same glass and wainscot be indifferently praised and sold by my executors and bestowed between the rest of my children. My debts first paid I give to my daughter Margett, towards the advancement of her marriage and above the legacy given by her father, ten pounds which was bequeathed unto me by my brother the late Bishop of Winchester. I constitute and ordain my sons in law William Say and July Bradshaw my executors, to whom I give ten shillings apiece. I request my brothers Mr. William Watson and Mr. Richard Venar, Mr Thomas Harward to be overseers and assistants unto them. The residue to be equally divided amongst my children.

A codicil made 1 July 1584 bequeaths to son in law Mr William Say a gilt bowl with a cover bequeathed to testatrix by her brother John, Bishop of Winchester. To daughter Alice Bradshawe the featherbed whereon I lay, which was her father Savage. To the poor of Evesham, Bengeworth and Stratford. Brudenell, 26.

Thomas Watson of Stretton in the co. of Glouc. gen^t^. 20 June 1567, proved 15 February 1570. My body to be buried in the church of Stretton before the seat which my wife kneeleth in. To wife Mary in full recompence of her dower and in full performance of the condition of the obligation that I was "bounded" to her father upon marriage with her all my free and copyhold tenements. the manor of Stretton and all the demains there &c. &c., during her natural life, she to keep court yearly in some place within the said manor for good order of the tenants. Other lands described in Wilts and Glouc. Provision made for son Thomas and daughter Anne Corett under twenty two years of age. To Richard Watson, my cousin six pounds thirteen shillings four pence. To the son and

daughter of Thomas Watson which were with my uncle, parson of Hathropp, with their legacies of my said uncle's, five pounds apiece. My wife Mary to be sole executrix. The overseers to be my brother Archdeacon Watson, my brother William Watson, my cousin Sir John Watson, Chanter of Holy Cross, my cousin Lloyd, William Webbe of Dolman's Lane and Mr. John Rede. Holney, 5.

JOHN WATSON, Bishop of Winchester, 23 October, 25th Elizabeth, proved 22 June 1584. My body to be buried in the body of the Cathedral church of the Trinity of Winchester. To the Corporation of All Souls College, Oxford, forty pounds. To the Corporation of the University of Oxford twenty pounds. To poor scholars in that University one hundred marks, to be delivered within a half year after my death by the discretion and appointment of my cousins William Saye, Symon Trippe, of the parson of Winchfelde, William Harward and of mine executors or any three of them. An exhibition of four pounds a year for five years to five poor scholars of that University. To the poor of Winchester and of the Soke there twenty pounds. To the poor of Evesham, where I was born, ten pounds. To the poor of Bengeworth five pounds. Forty pounds for a stock to set the poor of Evesham on work, by the discretion of the Bayliffs of Evesham and of my brother William. To my brother William Watson one hundred pounds &c. To John, his eldest son. To Thomas, his second son. To William, his youngest son. To my cousin Trippe and his wife. To Nicholas Beane and his wife. To William York and my cousin Ancret his wife. To Agnes Watson, my brother Robert's daughter. To my cousin William Saye. To my sister Smithe ten pounds and a gilt bowl with a cover, and to every one of her children (not otherwise provided for by this my testament or before my death) ten pounds. To William Smithe her son, the elder, that is with me, twenty marks. To William Smith, her son, now scholar in the College, twenty marks. To my brother William Harward and my sister his wife a silver bowl and ten pounds, and to every one of their children ten pounds. To my brother and sister Venor. To Thomas Venor of the College of Winchester. To Richard Venor. To my brother Thomas Harward and my sister his wife a silver bowl and ten pounds. To their son Thomas and the other of my brother Thomas Harward's children. To my brother and sister Howse, their son John and their other children. To my brother and sister Hopper, their son Robert and their other children. To Robert Heye, a prentice in London, son of my sister Heye deceased and to John Heye, her son, now child in the College. To my cousin John Watson, parson of Winchfeld, and his brother Henry. To my cousin John Watson one of the brothers of Saint Cross. To William Harwarde, Prebendary, one of my gowns.

A codicil dated 22 January 1583 refers to brother William Howse &c. and Leonard Paige that married my brother's daughter, to Thomas Watson of Stratton and others.

Other codicils were appended of no special genealogical importance.

Watson, 1.

JOHN SMYTH of Stratford upon Avon in the County of Warwick, ironmonger, 12 April 1612, proved 24 April 1613. My body to be buried in the parish church in the South Aisle next adjoining to my son Henry. To eldest son Thomas, after decease of Alice my wife, my dwelling house in which I now dwell. To son Richard the land I bought of cousin William Smyth, my brother Richard's son, that is the two grounds that Thomas

Knight doth hold of me and all that Richard Hathewey the baker holdeth of me and a little house now in the occupation of Thomas Lawne by the Meare side. To William Smyth my son, after the decease of Alice my wife the two tenements which I have in Ship Street, now in the occupation of William Tasker and Richard Augworth. To my son John my tenement in Swine Street now in occupation of John Pytes the taylor and the tenement which I have in the Rothermarket, now in occupation of the widow Peare. To my son Robert my tenement in Bridge Street now in occupation of Richard Hatheway the baker. To my son Francis all that my tenement which I have in the High Street now in the occupation of Philip Rogers the pothecary. To Alice Smyth, my daughter, my tenement in Bridge Street, now in occupation of Alice Younge widow, and twenty pounds. To Margaret Smyth, my daughter, my tenement in Wood Street, now in occupation of one widow Rearkes, and twenty pounds. To daughter Ellioner the little piece of ground which I have in the home now in occupation of John Sheffield and twenty pounds. To the poor &c. Remainder to wife Alice, sole executrix. My cousin Richard Vewens, my brother Henry Walker, my cousin Thomas Harrowed (*sic*) and my cousin John Wendres to be overseers. Capell, 33.

Francis Smith of Stratford in the county of Warrwick, mercer, 15 April 1623, proved 27 May 1625. To the poor of Stratford six pounds. To wife Alice my house wherein I dwell, with the shop and other buildings belonging, and my house in that street in Stratford called by the name of Wood Street, with barn and close, to hold the said houses &c. during the terms of years yet to come and unexpired. If she die before the expiration of such term, I give and bequeath these premises to my daughter Mary. To wife Alice also four yards of land, three of which lie in the Common Field of Stratford and one in Shottry fields. I give her also the house wherein John Coles now dwelleth, in Stratford, with the Close adjoining, for life, and after her decease to the said Mary Bysbie my daughter. I give to Francis Smith, son of my brother William, twenty pounds a year, to be paid to the use and bringing up of the said Francis, at school, or otherwise for his maintenance until he shall accomplish the age of twenty and one years. I also give him two hundred pounds, at his full age of twenty one. To Thomas, son of my said brother William Smith, twenty pounds and to Mary and Alice Smith, his daughters, twenty pounds, to be paid to the said Thomas, Mary and Alice when they shall accomplish their several ages of twenty and one years. To Francis Smith, son of my brother Roger, one hundred pounds within one year after my decease. To Thomas Smith, son of brother Roger, one hundred and twenty pounds, within a year and six months &c. To Mary and Ann Smith, daughters of said brother Roger, forty pounds each at twenty and one. To Margaret, the daughter of my brother Henry Smith, forty pounds within one month after the decease of my wife Alice. To my sister Joane Brunt forty shillings, to be paid yearly during her life. To my sister Margaret Smith twenty shillings yearly &c. To William Chandler, now in Oxford, son of William Chandler, and to Richard Castle, son of Richard Castle, to each ten pounds. I give fifteen pounds to buy Winicot stone and Shottery gravel to make a "Cawswaie," provided the inhabitants of Stratford do pay for the carriage of the same stone and gravel and to bring it to the place of the said "Cawswaie," at their costs and charges. I give also twenty nobles to make up and perfect that "Cawswaie" in Bishopston which I have begun,

beginning at the upper end and so to the hedge (on similar conditions). I give to John Cole and his wife the little house &c. now in his tenure, during their lives &c. paying to the chamberlain of Stratford two shillings yearly, which shall be distributed among the almsfolk in Stratford. My wife Alice and my daughter Mary shall yearly abate forty shillings unto William Deane of that rent which he is to pay for that messuage &c. which he holdeth now in Bausall Street in said county, which said messuage &c. shall remain to Alice my wife during her life and, after her decease, to Mary my daughter and to Alexander Bysbie, her husband, during their lives &c, and next to Richard Smith, son of my brother Roger Smith. Reference made to Mr. Wilson, vicar of Stratford. I give and bequeath unto my servant maid Margaret Rogers the sum of three pounds, to my servant maid Margery Carless forty shillings, to Mr. Richard Ward, minister &c. in Hatton, forty shillings, to the two children of the said William Deane, vizt. William and Mary, each of them five pounds within ten years &c., to Hannah, daughter of Thomas Hawkes of Stowe, ten pounds in five years, to Mr. Francis Auge, now alderman in Stratford, my best gown, to my brother Henry Smith my ring, to Francis Smith, son of my brother William, all my silver plate (the best piece only excepted) at the decease of my wife, to Mary Carter of Hookenorton, Oxfordshire, and her two children twenty two pounds, to the said Mr. Thomas Wilson, our vicar, forty shillings for his pains to be taken to preach my funeral sermon.

My wife and daughter to be joint executors and Mr. Daniel Baker, my brother Henry Smith and Richard Castell to be my overseers.

Clarke, 52.

[The will of William Smythe of Stratford upon Avon, mercer, proved at Worcester, 10 May, 1626, has already been given in my notes on the Ancestry of John Harvard (REGISTER, vol. 40, pp. 364–5). HENRY F. WATERS.]

ALICE SMITH of Stratford upon Avon in the county of Warwick and diocese of Worcester, "being aged and crasie in my bodie" &c. 15 July 1632, proved 28 June 1633. My body to be buried in the parish church of Stratford near the body of Francis Smith, my dear husband. For my worldly estate &c., I give unto Mary Willis the whole furniture of the new chamber as it now standeth and I give her my wedding ring and the best silver bowl and a trunk with these linens in it, a pair of flaxen sheets, a long flaxen table cloth and a square table cloth, a pair of Holland pillowbeares, a dozen flaxen table napkins and a towel. I give unto Samuel Willis my grandchild one hundred pounds to be employed by my executor for his use, by purchase or otherwise, when he shall come to the age of four years till he shall come to the lawful age of one and twenty years. I give unto Joane Gibbard, my sister, twenty pounds. I give unto Daniel Gibbard, her son, forty pounds, within three months after my decease, and to Hannah Gibbard, her daughter, twenty pounds at the age of one and twenty years, to Sarah Gibbard, her daughter, twenty pounds (as before), to Elizabeth Gibbard, her daughter, twenty pounds (as before) and to Mary Trappe, her eldest daughter, forty pounds in one year &c. To the children of Christovell Brookes, my sister, first to Anthony Brookes, for the good of himself and his children, forty pounds, to Baldwin Brookes, for himself and his children, fifty pounds, to Elizabeth Deane, for her and her children, three score pounds, forty of which her husband oweth me. I give unto my sister Anne Hauckes, her children, first to Mary Haukes forty

pounds at one and twenty, to Hannah four score pounds (as before), and to Sara forty pounds (as before). I give unto Sara Ferneley, my brother John Ferneley's daughter, forty pounds at one and twenty or day of marriage. If any of these die before their portions grow due such portions shall be given to Samuel Willis my grandchild. To Mr. Thomas Wilson, our vicar, three pounds. To Mr. Robert Harris three pounds. To Mr. John Jackson, my friend, three pounds. To Mr. John Trapp, my kinsman, three pounds. To Mr. Symon Trapp, our curate, forty shillings. To the poor of Stratford six pounds. I give forty shillings towards the repair of the great bridge in Stratford. To the poor of Stowe in the Woold three pounds. To Mary Carter, my old servant, five pounds. To Alice Williams, Elizabeth Hauckes and Alice Cooles, which were my servants, three pounds, i.e. twenty shillings apiece. To Richard Castle, Baldwin Brookes, John Brookes and Richard Hunt, that were my servants, twenty shillings apiece to carry my body to the burial. I will that my executor bestow twenty pounds upon a banquet for my friends that shall accompany my body to the burial. All the rest of my goods and chattels whatsoever unbequeathed I give to George Willis of Fenny Compton, gen^{t}, my loving son in law, whom I ordain and appoint the sole executor of this my last will and testament.

John Jackson a witness. Russell, 56.

Commission issued 9 February 1647 (8) to George Willis, son of George Willis of Hartford in New England in the parts beyond the seas deceased, to administer his goods etc. according to the tenor of his will, during the absence of Mary Willis, the relict. Prob. Act. Book, 1648.

[Mary, daughter of Francis and Alice Smith,—who is named in the wills of her father and her mother, in the former as Mary Bysbie, wife of Alexander Bysbie, and in the latter as Mary Willis—was the second wife of Gov. George Wyllys of Hartford, Conn., who came to New England from Fenny Compton, co. Warwick, and settled at Hartford, Ct., in 1638. He was an assistant of the colony in 1639, deputy governor in 1641, and governor 1642. He died March 9, 1644–5. His will, dated Dec. 14, 1644, codicils Feb. 22, 1644–5 and March 4, 1644–5, is printed in full in the Colonial Records of Connecticut, edited by J. Hammond Trumbull, vol. i., 468–72. He names wife Mary, sons George and Samuel, and daughters Hester and Amy. Land in Fenny Compton is mentioned. His pedigree is printed in the REGISTER, vol. 22, page 186; and in this volume, page 329. See also Savage's Dictionary.—EDITOR.]

JOHN SMITHE of Stretford upon Avon, in the County of Warwick, vintner, 5 November 43^{d} year of Elizabeth, proved 4 July 1603. To wife Margaret the use of the chamber over the parlour, called the new chamber. All the rest of the house to Raphe Smithe, my son, to his use, provided he use himself well and kindly to his mother. After her death all of it to him provided he give to my daughter Helena Herson ten pounds in one year after his entrance, or do assure unto her my garden ground in Henbury Street, with the timber thereon; for want of heirs male, next to Hamlette Smithe and the heirs male of his body &c.; then to John Smithe & the heirs male of his body. To John Smithe, my son, the lease of Hare's house and of my ground in the Bridgetown. To my daughter Elizabeth Smithe the lease of my house in Sheepe Street. To my daughter Anne Smithe ten pounds. To my brother Hamlet Sadler my gown and my black doublet and my hat lined with velvet. To the two sons of my daughter Elizabeth forty shillings apeece to bind them apprentice. Remainder to Margaret my wife whom I make executrix. And I desire the Right Worshipful Sir Edward Greeuill (Grevil), my brother Francis Smithe and my loving friend Peter Ruswell to be overseers. To my brother Richard Walker my

pounds at one and twenty, to Hannah four score pounds (as before), and to Sara forty pounds (as before). I give unto Sara Fernsley, my brother John Fernsley's daughter, forty pounds at one and twenty or day of marriage. If any of these die before their portions grow due such portion shall be given to Samuel Willis my grandchild. To Mr. Thomas Wilcox, our vicar, three pounds. To Mr. Robert Harris three pounds. To Mr. John Jackson, my friend, three pounds. To Mr. John Trapp my kinsman, three pounds. To Mr. Symon Trapp, our curate, forty shillings. To the poor of Stratford six pounds. I give forty shillings towards the repair of the great bridge in Stratford. To the poor of Stowe in the Would three pounds. To Mary Carter, my old servant, five pounds. To Alice Williams, Elizabeth Hawkes and Alice Cooke, which were my servants, three pounds, i.e. twenty shillings apiece. To Richard Cassle, Halstein Brookes, John Brookes and Richard Hunt, that were my servants, twenty shillings apiece to carry my body to the burial. I will that my executor before-named pounds upon a banquet for my friends that shall accompany my body to the burial. All the rest of my goods and chattels whatsoever unbequeathed I give to George Willis of Penny Compton (son), my loving son in law, whom I ordain and appoint the sole executor of this my last will and testament.

John Jackson a witness.

Commission issued 3 February 1617 (9) to George Willis, son of Thomas Willis of Hartford in New England in the parts beyond the seas deceased, to administer his goods etc. according to the tenor of his will, during the absence of Mary Willis the relict.

Prob. Act. Book, 1618.

[Mary, daughter of Francis and Alice Smith—who is named in the witness' father and her mother, in the former as Mary Hensley, wife of Gregory Hensley, and in the latter as Mary Willis—was the second wife of Gov. George Willis of Hartford, Conn., who came to New England from Penny Compton, co. Warwick, and settled at Hartford, Ct., in 1636. He was an assistant of the colony in 1639, deputy governor in 1641, and governor 1642. He died March 9, 1644–5. His will, dated June 14, 1644, codicils 1st 25, 1644–5 and March 4, 1644–5, is printed in full in the Colonial Records of Connecticut, edited by J. Hammond Trumbull, vol. i. pp. 72. He names wife Mary, sons Thomas and Samuel, and daughters Hester and Mary. Land in Penny Compton is mentioned. His pedigree is printed in the Registers, vol. 23, page 196, and in a volume, page 329. See also Savage's Dictionary.—Editor.]

John Squire of Stratford upon Avon, in the County of Warwick, yeoman, 3 November 13° year of Elizabeth, proved 4 July 1605. To my wife Margaret the use of the chamber over the parlour, called the new chamber. All the rest of the house to Hugh Smithe, my son, to his use, provided he use himself well and kindly to his mother. After her death all of it to my provided he give to my daughter Helena Herson ten pounds in one year after his entrance, or do assure unto her my garden ground in Henley Street, with the timber thereon; for want of heirs male next to Hugh Smithe and the heirs male of his body etc.; then to John Smithe & the heirs male of his body. To John Smithe, my son, the lease of Hawk's house and of my ground in the Bridgelowe. To my daughter Elizabeth Smithe the lease of my house in Sheepe Street. To my brother Anne Smithe ten pounds. To my brother Hamlet Sadler my gown and my black doublet and my bay lined with velvet. To the two sons of my daughter Elizabeth forty shillings apiece to bind them apprentice. Remainder to Margaret my wife whom I make executrix. And I desire the Right Worshipful Sir Edward Greenvill (Greevil), my brother Francis Smithe and my loving friend Peter Ryswell to be overseers. To my brother Richard Wilde my

medley jerkyn and my medley breeches. To Barnaby Sadler ten shillings. To Hamlet Smithe my son ten pounds.

Wit: Richard Byfeild, ffrancis Smithe, Hamnett Sadler. Bolein, 64.

[Richard Byfield, who probably wrote as well as witnessed the above will, was the grandfather of Nathaniel Byfield of New England. Hamnett Sadler also witnessed Shakespeare's will. HENRY F. WATERS.]

ROGER SADLER of Stretford upon Avon in the County of Warwick, baker, 14 November 1578, proved (with codicil of 15 November), 17 January 1578. My body to be buried in the parish church of Stretford nigh the seat where I did accustomably use to sit and serve God in, or elsewhere, at the discretion of my friends. To the poor, at my burial, five pounds. To my brother Skidmore of London and my sister, his wife, two star Royals in gold. To my cousin Ridley and his wife two pieces of gold, being three pounds ten shillings apiece. To my cousin Alice Sadler that is with my cousin Ridley twenty pounds in money, at the age of eighteen. If she die before that then it shall be equally distributed among her brethren and sisters, viz[t] Hamnett, Jane and Margarett. To my brother Robert Sadler a coat, a pair of hose and twenty shillings. To my brother Richard Sadler's children six shillings eight pence apiece. To my brother Thomas Sadler's children ten shillings apiece. To my brother John Walker's children ten shillings apiece, and to Elizabeth Walker, his daughter, twenty pounds within one year after my decease or else at the day of her marriage. To Francis Auge of Bishopton two kine and to every one of his (five) children ten shillings apiece. To John Cooke's children of Alder Marston six shillings eight pence apiece. To Elizabeth Jackson that dwelleth with me four pounds six shillings eight pence, in one year or at day of her marriage. To my cousin John Smythe's children twenty pounds; i.e. to Elizabeth Smithe six pounds thirteen shillings four pence, to Elynor Smythe six pounds thirteen shillings four pence and to Rafe Smythe, his son, six pounds thirteen shillings four pence. I give and bequeath unto Hamnett Saddeler three tenements &c. which I have in Church Street, together with the lease of my house wherein I now dwell after the decease of Margaret my wife. This house I give to my wife during her natural life to hold according as the lease thereof maketh mention. To my cousin John Smythe the lacke or lease which I have of one yard land and a half in the old town field, after the crop for this year is taken off the same. And he shall have my team of horse, being six in number, and all my carts, ploughs, harrows and gears thereto belonging, he paying for the same to my executors ten pounds in money. To my friend Robert Gibbs of Stretford twenty shillings. To my cousin Alice Higginson's children, to be equally divided amongst them, six shillings eight pence. To sundry servants. The residue to my wife Margaret and my cousin Hamnett Sadler whom I make and ordain to be my executors, and I desire my friends John Walker of Syllehull and Richard Ange of Stretforde, baker, to be my overseers, to whom I give six shillings eight pence apiece.

Then follows a list of Debts due from and to the testator. Among the latter appear the names of Richard Hathewaye *als* Gardyner, of Shottery, William Coxe, of Syllehull, and Edmonde Lambarte and —— Cornishe for the debt of M[r] John Shaksper (five pounds). In the codicil he bequeathed to the children of Thomas Jones *als* Giles, i.e., Richard, Stephen and Ellen Jones *als* Giles, three pounds six shillings eight pence, to be equally divided among them, and to Nicholas Holder, son of Humfrey Holder, three pounds six shillings eight pence. Bakon, 1.

William Cox of Southwarke, Surrey, in the parish of St. Olave's Gen[t], 1 July 1633, proved 7 Noxember 1633. My body to be buried in the parish church of St Olave's, Southwark, if I depart this life within twenty miles of London. To my loving mother ten pounds to buy her blacks to wear at my funeral. To my sister Nashe seven pounds for the like use. To my brother Edward Cox, with that he oweth in the book, five pounds, as also my sealed ring. To my sister Streete seven pounds to buy her blacks &c. To my brother Thomas five pounds for blacks for himself and man, to say, three pounds ten shillings and thirty shillings. To my brother George Nashe three pounds, for blacks &c. To my uncle Thomas ten pounds if so be with conveniency my wife cannot keep him. To my cousin Matthew Cox three pounds. To Thomas, my man, and to my maid, Anne Young. To my cousin Alexander Cox and Matthew England, parish clerk. To my good comforter in health and sickness, M[r] Moreton, preacher of God's word, and to Mr. Osney, my loving friend and preacher, &c. My will is whichsoever preacheth to have twenty shillings more so as he wear a gown and hood. To various friends, among whom "my good friend Richard Kiddar of East Grinstead." The three drums and fife for that day ten shillings apiece. To my servant William Mullin forty shillings to buy him a black cloak. To the Company of the Clothworkers five pounds to buy them a cup. To one hundred aged poor men of St. Olave's twelve pence apiece on the day of my funeral. To the repair of the church provided that my colours may hang up in some convenient place of the church. To the building of the Armory, if it be not builded before my death, provided my arms be set up in glass, at my own proper costs, in the middle window of the Armory. My will is that all the garden men and other of my band so accompany my corpse with black ribbons, as a soldier, to the ground, receiving a blanket before they go in the vestry house and schools. My dear wife Ann to be sole executrix.

Signed and sealed 12 September 1633 in presence of William Molins, Thomas Haruard, Elizabeth Dunstervile. Russell, 108.

[As a Thomas Harvard was a witness to the above, there can be little doubt that the testator was the William Coxe, citizen and clothworker of London, to whom John Harvard's brother Thomas was apprenticed. (See Register, vol. 42, pp. 173–4.) But the above will also shows an interesting connection between Southwark and Stratford upon Avon through the mention of George Nashe as a brother. A reference to the Visitation of London (Harl. Soc. Pub.), Vol. II. p. 121, will make it pretty clear that this George Nashe belonged to a Stratford family. And the pedigree of Nash given in the Visitation of Warwickshire (Harl. Soc.), p. 147, discloses a double connection of William Cox with this family. His sister Mary had become the wife of George Nash, while he himself married Anne Nash, a niece of George Nash and sister of the Thomas Nash whose marriage connected this family with Shakespeare. There seems to have been a colony of Stratford families settled there in Southwark, and it is not at all improbable that Shakespeare was a frequent visitor at the house of John Harvard's mother. Henry F. Waters.]

Susann Coxe, of St. Olaves in the Borough of Southwarke in the County of Surrey, widow, 12 January 1634, proved 12 June 1638. To my son Edward Coxe, now living within the realm of Ireland, fifty pounds which he oweth me upon bond, which I delivered unto him at his last being in London, which is about five months past. To my grandchild Edward Coxe, his eldest son, my lease of a tenement situated in Candleweeke Street in

* In this connection let me correct the Latin which the English correspondent of the New York *Nation* (April 8, 1886) gives in his extension of the abbreviated original. For *par Octo Annos* (as he gives it) read *pro Octo Annis*.

the parish of St. Mary Abchurch, now in the tenure, use or occupation of one —— Richardson, clothworker, the yearly rents &c. to be kept to and for the use and behoof of the said grandchild until he shall attain the full age of one and twenty years. To the rest of son Edward's children five pounds apiece. To my daughter Mary Crowe the wife of George Nash the lease which I took of Mr. John Bruton deceased, with all the time and term of years now to come and unexpired. To Edward Nash, her son, ten pounds. To Mary Nash, her daughter, five pounds. To her daughter Susann Braborne five pounds. To my daughter Margery, now the wife of William Rowsewell, one hundred pounds, being part of her portion promised &c. I give to my said daughter Margery all those goods and household stuff which were late her husband Streetes, which I bought of him for a valuable sum of money, to him in hand paid before his death. To Susan Coxe, daughter of my late son Robert Coxe deceased, twenty pounds, at day of marriage. To Hester Monsey forty shillings, at day of marriage. To my son William Coxe his wife twenty shillings to buy her a ring. To my cousin Alexander Coxe thirty five shillings which she oweth unto me. To Mr. Oseney, minister, for preaching my funeral sermon, forty shillings. To the poor of St. Olave's, Southwark, five pounds. To the vestry men of my said parish and their wives six pounds for a supper. I make my loving sons in law, Mr. George Nash and Mr. William Rowsewell, executors, to whom I do give the residue of my goods and estate unbequeathed (the lease of Matthew Kinge's house excepted).

Memorandum—that the said Susan Coxe, after the making of her will, within written, and in the time of her sickness whereof she died, about two or three days before her death, which happened on or about the sexteenth day of May, 1638 &c. willed and bequeathed the same (*i.e.* the lease of Matthew Kinge's house) unto her grandchild Edward Coxe, eldest son of her son Edward Coxe, "to goe for his breeding upp and placeing abroade."

The witnesses to this last were Mary Nash and Jane Nashe.

Lee, 72.

ANTHONY NASSHE of Old Stretford, in the County of Warwick, gen^{t}., 20 August 1622, proved 2 December 1622. To wife Mary six hundred pounds, household stuff and plate &c. To son John Nasshe five hundred pounds. To my daughter Coxe in token of a remembrance, forty pounds, within twelve months after my decease; but if she die before her legacy be due unto her, then to William Coxe, my son in law, twenty pounds. To son Thomas Nasshe that little land I have, vizt, a messuage or tenement lying in new Stretford commonly called the Bear, and one other messuage &c. adjoining next to a messuage being the land of William Cawdry on the West &c. My son Thomas to be executor. Savile, 111.

THOMAS NASH of the New place in Stratford upon Avon, in the County of Warwick, Esquire, 25 August 1642, proved 5 June 1647. My body to be buried in the church of Stratford. To Elizabeth, my wife, the messuage in Chapell Street now in the occupation of one Joane Norman, widow, and a meadow in old Stratford called the square meadow, near unto the great stone bridge, now in the tenure &c. of one William Abbotts, innholder, (and other lands, among which the tythes of corn, grain, blade and hay yearly coming, growing, renewing &c. or to be had or taken out of or within the manor or lordship of Shottery). To my kinsman Edward Nash, gentleman, son and heir of my uncle George Nash of London, gentleman &c. after my wife's death all that messuage &c. To my sister Anne

Wither, now wife of Anthony Wither, Esquire, for life all the rents &c. of a messuage &c. in Haselor, Warr., called the Parsonage House, and the rente &c. of a tenement in Henley Street, Stratford now in the tenure &c. of John Hornby, blacksmith, and of another messuage &c. in a place called the Moore's town's end, now in the tenure &c. of one Thomas Such, and of a messuage &c. in High Street, near the High Cross there, now in the tenure &c. of John Copland, and of a messuage in Chappell Street, now in the tenure &c. of one Nicholas Ingram, and of two cottages by the water side &c. and of a close near the great stone bridge called the Butt close. To my said kinsman Edward Nash and to his heirs and assigns forever one messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, commonly called or known by the name of the New Place &c. in the street called Chappell Street, and four yard lands in the common fields of Stratford and a messuage in the parish of———in London called the Wardropp, and all the messuages, lands &c. which I have and hold in mortgage of William Broade and Frances his wife, Thomas Broade and Francis Broade, in Barton in said county, and, after the decease of my sister Anne Wither the Rectory and Parsonage of Haselor (and the other lands and tenements before mentioned). To the poor of Stratford ten pounds. To Mary Ashby, widow, my kinswoman twenty pounds, in consideration whereof she shall release all her right &c. which she may claim unto any my messuages, lands &c. unto my Kinsman Edward Nash &c. whom by this my will and testament I make my heir. To William Ashby, her son, forty pounds. To Katherine, her daughter, forty pounds. To Marie, daughter of Marie Bushell deceased, my kinswoman, twenty pounds. To Elizabeth Underhill, another of her daughters, twenty pounds. To Anne Greene, the daughter of John Greene, gen^{t}., deceased, twenty pounds at her age of one and twenty or marriage. The residue to wife Elizabeth whom I make full and whole executrix and I appoint and entreat my loving friends Edward Rawlins, gen^{t}., William Smith and John Easton to be overseers.

In a codicil dated 4 April 1647 he made requests (among others) to his mother Mrs. Hall fifty pounds, to his cousin Braband fifty pounds, to the children of Elizabeth Underhill, wife of Nathaniel Underhill, thirty pounds, to Elizabeth Hathway fifty pounds, to Thomas Hathway fifty pounds, to Judith Hathway ten pounds, to his uncle Nash and his aunt, his cousin Sadler and his wife, his cousin Richard Quiney and his wife, his [cousin] Thomas Quiney and his wife, to each of them he gave twenty shillings to buy them rings; and he willed that the inheritance of his land, given to his cousin Edward Nash, should be by him settled, after his decease, upon his son Thomas Nash and his heirs. Fines, 127.

John Lane son of Nicholas Lane, gen^{t}, of Stratford upon Avon in the County of Warwick —— at Cyprus Salinis 15 August 1638, proved 12 December 1638. I have been sometime resident abroad in my profession of a merchant employed, and am now, God permitting, resolved to take my passage for England upon the ship Unicorn, who hath lately "bin" here taken in goods and now is departed for the Scale of Aleppo, called Scandona *alias* Alexandretta, and there to receive her full lading when she returneth hither and so goeth to England. Goods consigned to Mr. Henry Hunter, merchant, resident in London, ladin from this place on the good ship Eneas, Master William Goddard, and the aforesaid ship Unicorn, Master Edward Johnson, per bills lading and Invoice copy &c. I herewith send unto my uncle Mr. George Nashe of London, woollen-draper, or his executors or

assigns &c. I give unto my cousin Alce Staunton, daughter unto Thomas Staunton, gentleman deceased, one hundred pounds. To my uncle George Nashe and Edward Nashe for their pains herein, to buy them or either of them a ring, the sum of fifty pounds. The rest wholly and solely to my mother Katherine Lane of Stratford upon Avon for her life or during her widowhood. After her death or at her day of marriage the said estate to go wholly to my brother Richard Lane, now apprentice in London, or, if it should please God to call him away, to my aunt Busshell and Aunt Greene, their children, as next heirs. This is my real and true intention and that my said uncle George Nashe or Edwarde Nashe his son would see and oversee this my last will and testament &c. I ought to put this same into a better form for avoiding lawyers quirks &c. Lee, 182.

[The will of Richard Quiney has already been given in my Gleanings (Part Second, pp. 197 and 198), where will also be found a pedigree of Quiney. His father Richard Quiney, Bailey of Stratford, was buried 31 May, 1602, and his brother Thomas married Judith Shakespeare.—HENRY F. WATERS.]

The last will and testament nuncupative of JOHN HALL of Stratford upon Avon in the county of Warwick gen^{t}, made and declared 25 December 1635. To my wife my house in London. To my daughter Nash my house in Acton. To my daughter Nash my meadow. I give my goods and money to my wife and to my daughter Nash to be equally divided betwixt them. Concerning my Study of books I leave them (said he) to you, my son Nash, to dispose of them as you see good. As for my manuscripts I would have given them to Mr. Boles if he had been here; but forasmuch as he is not here present you, my son Nash, burn them or do with them what you please. Witnesses hereunto Thomas Nash, Simon Trapp.

On the 29th of November 1636 Commission issued to Susanna Hall, the relict of the said deceased, to administer his goods &c. according to the tenor of the above will &c. no one having been appointed executor &c.

Pile, 115.

[One may wonder, on reading the above, whether, among the manuscripts referred to in this will, there may not have been some writing of Shakespeare's, some unfinished play perhaps. He gave New Place to his daughter Susanna Hall.—H. F. WATERS.]

DAME ELIZABETH BARNARD, wife of Sir John Barnard of Abington in the county of Northampton, knight, 29 January 1669, proved 4 March 1669. I have limited and disposed of all that my messuage &c. in Stratford upon Avon called the New Place and that four yard land &c. in Stratford Welcombe and Bishopton in the county of Warwick (after the decease of the said Sir John Bernard and me the said Elizabeth) unto Henry Smith of Stratford, gen^{t} and Job Dighton of the Middle Temple, London esquire, "sithence" deceased, upon trust to sell the same for the best value they can get, and the money thereby to be raised to be employed and disposed of as I shall signify &c. My cousin Edward Nash Esq. shall have the first offer or refusal thereof, according to my promise formerly made to him. To my cousin Thomas Welles of Carleton, Beds, gent. fifty pounds within one year. If he die before that, then to my kinsman Edward Bagley, citizen of London. To Judith Hathaway, one of the daughters of my kinsman Thomas Hathaway, late of Stratford, the annual sum of five pounds, after the decease of Sir John Bernard and of me. To Joane, wife of Edward Kent, one other of the daughters of the said Thomas Hathaway, fifty pounds, within one year &c. and if she should die before that then to Edward Kent the younger her son. To Rose, Elizabeth and Susanna,

three other of the daughters of Thomas Hathaway forty pounds apiece &c. To my kinsman Thomas Hart, son of Thomas Hart, late of Stratford, my messuage or Inn situated in Stratford upon Avon called the Maidenhead, and to his heirs &c., failing such, to George Hart, his brother &c.

Penn, 35.

[Dame Barnard was the widow of Thomas Nash, daughter of John and Susanna Hall and grand-daughter of Shakespeare. She was buried, 17 February, 1669. Her father, Dr. John Hall, was buried 26 November, 1635, and her mother, Mrs. Susanna Hall, was buried 16 July, 1649.—HENRY F. WATERS.]

JOHN SADLER of St. Stephen's Walbrooke, London, grocer, 11 December 1658, proved 3 January 1658. My body to be buried in the church of St. Stephen's &c. if I happen to die in the said parish or in the parish of Hogsdon in Middlesex, unless it happen I die in the parish of Fifield in Essex, then to be buried there or in Stratford upon Avon in the county of Warwick, then to be buried within a vault in the said parish church where my late wife was lately buried. I give and devise all my land, messuages &c. in Stratford or elsewhere in said county unto my two sons in law Master John Wilby, Doctor in Physick, and Master Anthony Walker, now minister of Fifield in Essex, upon trust &c. twenty pounds a year to be expended for the breeding and education in learning of John Wilby, son of the said John Wilby, and twenty pounds &c. for the breeding &c. of John Walker my other grandchild (these during the term of eighteen years). The residue &c to my son John Sadler for his natural life, with remainder to his male issue. To my daughter Ellen four hundred pounds. To my daughter Anne four hundred pounds.

To my son John Sadler all my lands, tenements &c. and several plantations in Virginia, in the parts beyond the seas, called Martins Branden and Merchants hope and my stock of male cattle there in those parts. My female cattle I give to the lawful minister of the said parts and place or parish there and twenty pounds worth in goods which I will shall be delivered to Master Charles Sparrowe and the chiefest of the parishioners of the said parish of Martins Branden, for and towards the repairing and amending of the church and parsonage house there. Refers to advances made to daughter Elizabeth, wife of Master Walker, and to daughter Isabel Wilby deceased. Bequests to grand children Elizabeth, Isabel and Katherine Wilby and Margaret and Elizabeth Walker. Forty shillings to nephew Adrian Quyney. To cousin John Lilborne and his wife and Master John Wolmer senior of Stratford, to each of them twenty shillings. To cousin Margaret Jones of Stratford and cousin William Baker of the same place, to each five pounds. Other bequests. My two sons in law to be executors.

Pell, 7.

[The following grants of land are of record in the *Virginia Land Registry:* John Sadler and Richard Quoyoring, merchants, and William Barber, mariner, 1250 acres in Charles City county, May 30, 1635. Book No. 1, p. 320. John Sadler and Richard Quoyoring, merchants, 1140 acres in Charles City county, June 11, 1644. Book No. 2, p. 200. Charles Sparrowe and Richard Tye, 2500 acres in Charles City county, August 12, 1650. Book No. 2, p. 248.—R. A. BROCK.]

ADRIAN QUINEY, citizen and grocer of London 4 February 1692, proved 14 August 1693. My body to be privately and decently buried with my father, mother and brother in the church of Stratford upon Avon, the place of my nativity. To my brother Thomas Quiney and sister Sarah Cooper, each one rent charge of six pounds per annum during their natural lives, to

three other of the daughters of Thomas Hathaway forty pounds apiece &c.
To my kinsman Thomas Hart, son of Thomas Hart, late of Stratford, my messuage or Inn situated in Stratford upon Avon called the Maidenhead, and to his heirs &c., failing such, to George Hart, his brother &c.

[Dame Barnard was the widow of Thomas Nash, daughter of John and Susanna Hall and grand-daughter of Shakespeare. She was buried 17 February 1669. Her father, Dr. John Hall, was buried at Stratford, 25 November 1635, and his mother, Mrs. Susanna Hall, was buried 16 July, 1649.—Hoare, E. Warren.]

JOHN SADLER of St. Stephen's Walbrooke, London, grocer, 11 December 1638, proved 3 January 1638. My body to be buried in the church of St. Stephen's &c. If I happen to die in the said parish or in the parish of Hinge-don in Middlesex, unless it happen I die in the parish of Enfield in Essex, then to be buried there or in Stratford upon Avon in the county of Warwick, then to be buried within a vault in the said parish church where my late wife was lately buried. I give and devise all my land, messuages &c. in Stratford or elsewhere in said county unto my two sons in law Master John Wilby, Doctor in Physick, and Master Anthony Walker, now minister of Enfield in Essex, upon trust &c. twenty pounds a year to be expended for the breeding and education in learning of John Wilby, son of the said John Wilby, and twenty pounds &c. for the breeding &c. of Anne Walker my other grandchild during the term of eighteen years. The residue &c. to my son John Sadler for his natural life, with remainder to his male issue. To my daughter Ellen four hundred pounds. To my daughter Anne four hundred pounds.

To my son John Sadler all my leases, tenements &c. and several plantations in Virginia, in the place beyond the seas, called Martins Hundred and Merchants hope and my stock of male cattle there in those parts. My female cattle I give to the learned minister of the said parish or place there and twenty pounds worth in goods which I will shall be delivered to Master Charles Sparrowe and the orphans of the said parish of Martins Hundred for and towards the repairing and amending of the church and parsonage house there. Debts to Alderman Wilby, late father of Master Walker, and to daughter Isabel Wilby deceased. Bequests to grand children Elizabeth, Isabel and Katherine Wilby and Margaret and Elizabeth Walker. Forty shillings to poore Adrian Quyney. To cousin Adam Lidborne and his wife and Master John Wolmer senior of Stratford, to each of them twenty shillings. To cousin Margaret Jones of Stratford and cousin William Sadler of the same place, to each five pounds. Other bequests. My two sons in law to be executors.

[The following grants of land are of record in the Virginia Land Office: John Sadler and Richard Quyney, merchants, and William Barry, mariner, 1638 acres in Charles City county. May 20, 1638. Book No. 1, p. 852. John Sadler and Richard Quyney, merchants, 1140 acres in Charles City county. June 11, 1641. Book No. 1, p. 950. Charles Sparrowe and Richard Cox, 500 acres in Charles City county, August 12, 1650. Book No. 2, p. 344.—R. A. Brock.]

ADRIAN QUYNER, citizen and grocer of London 4 February 1632, proved 14 August 1633. My body to be privately and decently buried with my father, mother and brother in the church of Stratford upon Avon, the place of my nativity. To my brother Thomas Quyney and sister Susan Cooper, each one rent charge of six pounds per annum during their natural lives, to

be issuing out of my lands, tenements and hereditaments situate and lying in Shottery in the county of Warwick. To my said brother Thomas Quiney one another rent charge of twenty pounds per annum during the life of my brother William &c. To my nieces Sara and Elianor Cooper forty pounds. To my nieces Mrs. Barbara Harvey and Elianor Richardson and her husband twenty shillings apiece to buy them rings. To the grandchildren of every of my sisters and all my cousin Jermans rings of ten shillings apiece. To my loving brother in law Mr. Edward Pilkington anp to my kind brother in law Richard Pile Esq. and my sister Mrs. Elizabeth Pile, his wife, and to my brother Thomas and my sister Sara Cooper and my friend Mr. Charles Hills and my kinsman Mr. William Baker five pounds apiece to buy them mourning. To Sarah Kirkham, daughter of Jane Kirkham, ten pounds at one and twenty or day of marriage, forasmuch as the said Jane hath attended on my poor distracted brother William Quiney for above twenty years past &c. &c. In consideration of the faithful service done and performed by the said Jane Kirkham for me, ever since the death of my brother Mr. Richard Quiney, I give her twenty pounds. To my cousin Elianor Parker of Henly in Arden, widow, forty shillings. To my cousin Margaret Wright ten pounds. To Honora and Isabell Lilburne, daughters of my nephew George Lilburne, ten pounds apiece at one and twenty or days of marriage. To my said nephew George Lilburne and Honora his wife ten pounds apiece. To my cousins Robert Harvey and Richard Cooper (whom I make executors &c.) all my lands, tenements &c. in Shottery and Kylands Hill in the county of Warwick, or elsewhere in said county, to the use, in part, of the said Robert Harvey and Barbara his wife and the heirs of their bodies &c. and in part of the said Richard Cooper &c. Coker, 129.

JOHN SADLER late of London grocer, now of Hunsdon Herts, 2 January 1698, with a codicil dated 12 January 1698, proved 16 November 1716. I give and devise unto Sir Charles Ingleby knight, Sergeant at Law, and his heirs, to the use of him and his heirs, all those my two parts, the whole into four parts to be divided, of all those copyhold messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments held of the manor of Newington Barrow *als* Highbury, in the parish of Islington Middlesex, heretofore surrendered to the use of this my will, and all that my messuage or tenement situate and being in St. Lawrence Lane in the parish of St. Mary le Bow in the said city of London, with the appurtenances, late in the possession of Thomas Parker, now in the possession of the widow Freeman or her assigns; the said Sir Charles and his heirs yearly to pay to my wife Elizabeth during her natural life one annuity or yearly rent charge of thirty pounds of lawful money (in quarterly sums).

And I devise unto the said Sir Charles Ingleby and his heirs all that my moiety of a certain plantation in Virginia at or near James River, containing by estimation six thousand four hundred acres or thereabouts, called Martins Brandon, and also all that my moiety of one other plantation, at or near the said river in Virginia, called or known by the name of Martins Hope, containing one thousand nine hundred acres or thereabouts, upon trust that the said Sir Charles Ingleby and his heirs do and shall pay or cause to be paid unto my daughter Elizabeth Sadler and her assigns one moiety or half part of the clear yearly rents issues and profits of my said shares of the said plantations in Virginia for and during the term of her natural life; and, in case the said Sir Charles Ingleby or his heirs shall think fit to sell the said moieties or shares of the said plantations, then as

to one third part of the money arising by such sale my will is that the same shall be in trust for my said daughter her executors, administrators and assigns. And I give to my wife the whole benefit, advantage and term of years yet to come of and in the house I now dwell in and all my plate, furniture and household stuff of what nature and kind soever. And my will is that my executor, herein after named, shall remise, release and forever quitclaim unto Thomas Jackson, my tenant in Virginia aforesaid, all actions, suits, debts, and demands whatsoever for or upon account of any rent or arrears of rent or any fine or income for what lands or tenements he holds of me in the plantations aforesaid, or either of them. I give to Mr. Charles Spencer five pounds, to Mr. Charles Stafford five pounds. All the rest and residue of my estate, as well real as personal, after my debts paid and funeral expenses defrayed, I give and bequeath unto the said Sir Charles Ingleby, whom I make sole executor.

The codicil contains nothing of importance genealogically and does not refer to the estate in Virginia. Fox, 215.

John Ferne of London yeoman, 2 December 1619, proved 7 January 1619. Having freehold lands and hereditaments in Virginia, the "Sommer Ilands" and elsewhere, I do will, give, devise and bequeath the same as followeth: I give and bequeath to my three sons John, James and Daniel Ferne all those my lands and hereditaments, with all profits which I have, in Virginia in the parts of America. To son Daniel my lands &c. in that part of America called the "Sommer Ilandes," and my freehold lands, tenements &c in Harrow on the Hill, Middlesex. To John fifty pounds, to James fifty pounds, to my daughter Bridget, wife of John Newark, to whom I have already given a sufficient portion, over and above the same portion, the sum of five pounds sterling, to the two sons of Richard Lisney a book of Mr. Greeneham's works, now amongst my books in the house of my said son James, to son Daniel my chest plated thick with iron and three locks and keys to it, and my two oaken chests and desk, being all in the house of my said son James. The residue to son Daniel whom I make sole executor. Soame, 8.

Stephen Apthorpe of Gamlingay in the County of Cambridge yeoman, 5 January 1615, proved 28 February 1619. To Annys my wife the sum of ten pounds yearly to be paid her during her natural life, for and towards her better maintenance, and all my household stuff in the house (except one cupboard). My said wife shall have her being and dwelling in my house which I lately bought and purchased of one Maldenn for and during her natural life, without paying anything therefore to my heir or executors, and my executors shall yearly during her natural life give, bring and deliver at the said house to and for my said wife two sufficient loads of wood to burn. I give and bequeath to James Apthorpe, son of Edward Apthorpe, my son, the said house wherein my wife is to have her dwelling during her life, and the two closes thereunto belonging, and also the house which I purchased of one Bradshawe. I give to Edward Apthorpe, another of my son Edward's sons, that ground or close which I purchased of one Bett, with the barn thereon standing, and the close which I purchased of one Mr Jacob, and also the close which I bought and purchased of one Botterell. To my godchild Stephen Apthorpe, the youngest son of the said Edward my son, my three closes lying at the Brook End in Gamlingay. To Elizabeth, daughter of the said Edward my son, the said cupboard before excepted. To Stephen Apthorpe, one other of my godchildren and eldest son

of my son John Apthorpe, all that my messuage or inn called the Cock in Gamlingay, and the close thereunto belonging and one rood of meadow lying in West Meadow. To John Apthorpe, second son of my said son John, all my copyhold land and meadow in Gamlingay. To Thomas Apthorpe, his third son, those five acres and three roods of arable land, lying in the fields of Gamlingay, which I bought and purchased of one Nicholas Baxter, and seven roods of meadow which did sometimes belong to the Bell "which was latelie brent" in Gamlingay, whereof one acre lyeth at Black ditch in Gramesmeadow and the other three roods in West meadow. Of the debt of four score pounds due unto me from my son John I give thirty pounds thereof to John, his second son, at eighteen years of age, and thirty pounds to Thomas, his third son, at his age of eighteen. The other twenty pounds shall be divided between my executors, Edward and John Apthorpe, my sons. Soame, 15.

Edward Apthorpe of Gamlingay in the County of Cambridge, yeoman, 15 May 1643, proved 31 July 1645. I give to my son James Apthorpe five shillings in money. To my son Edward the like sum of five shillings. To my son Stephen the sum of ten pounds of lawful money. To my son Christopher five pounds. To my daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Philips, five shillings. To my daughter Anne Apthorpe one hundred pounds. To my brother John Apthorpe five shillings. To my cousin Anne Peeter six shillings and eight pence. To the poor people of Gamlingay forty shillings to be distributed amongst them by mine executrix. The residue to my wife Elizabeth whom I do make to be sole executrix &c. Rivers, 92.

Nicholas East of Stanford within the parish of Southill in the County of Bedford, yeoman, 12 April 1649, proved 13 June 1649. [Mem. The probate act reads, incorrectly, 1646]. To my wife Agnes East the bedstead and bedding now in the custody of William Rudd, her youngest son, and my cottage nigh Shefford's bridge wherein Ralph the glover now dwelleth, for and during her natural life, and after her decease unto my son Nicholas East, his heirs and assigns, forever. I give unto John Rochford and to Margaret Squire forty shillings apiece, being my first wife's children. I give and bequeath unto my three daughters, Agnes Abthorp (*sic*), Elizabeth Barly and Mary Thurgood, fifty pounds apiece, and to their children twenty pounds to be equally divided amongst them, as well to those which are already born as also to those which shall be born during my life. To James Apthorp, William Barly and John Thurgood, my sons in law, the first and next gift and disposition of the rectory or parish church of Clifton in the County of Bedford in trust and confidence that they or the longest liver of them shall bestow the same with all the rights and members thereunto belonging upon my son Nicholas East, if he doth survive Isack Bedford, the incumbent; if otherwise, then on some learned man whom they shall think fit and worthy of the same. To my poor brother William East my wearing apparell and in money three shillings four pence, to be paid him quarterly during his life. To my son John Thurgood gen^{t}, whom I make whole executor of this my last will and testament the residue of my goods &c. Whereas I did will, give &c. to my three daughters fifty pounds apiece I do thus alter and change the aforesaid legacy to my said three daughters vizt. I give unto the said Agnes Apthorp, Elizabeth Barley and Mary Thurgood one hundred pounds to be equally divided amongst them.
Fairfax, 92.

JOHN APTHORPE of Gamlingay, Cambridge, yeoman, 19 March 1646, proved 10 May 1648. To my grandchild Stephen Apthorpe my grandchild, son of Stephen Apthorpe, my son, ten pounds. To Anne, daughter of my said son Stephen, twenty pounds. To Mary, daughter of my said son Stephen, ten pounds. To my son John forty pounds. To my grandchild John Apthorpe, son of my said son John, fifteen pounds. To Stephen, son of my said son John, fifteen pounds. To Elizabeth, daughter of my said son John, twenty pounds. To Katherine, daughter of the said John, ten pounds. To Annis, daughter of the said John, ten pounds. To my son Thomas Apthorpe thirty pounds and to his son John ten pounds. To my sister Annis one shilling per annum, to be paid her so long as her now husband, Laurance Peter, and she shall live both together. And in case she shall fortune to overlive her said husband then I give unto her the sum of twenty shillings per annum during her natural life. To my said son Thomas all that my messuage or inn and close adjoining in Gamlingay called by the name of the Cock &c. &c. My son Stephen Apthorpe to be sole executor. Essex, 68.

SIMON APTHORP of Gamlingay, Cambridge, yeoman, 8 December 1653. Wife and son John to be executors. Daughters Alice, Elizabeth, Hanna and Sarah. Sons Stephen, Thomas, Simon and Edward. Alchin, 152.

[There is a long pedigree of the Apthorp family in William Cole's Collection for Cambridgeshire (fols. 180–189), Add. MS. 5812, Brit. Mus.—H. F. W.]

JUDITH PARKER widow, 5 May 1649, proved 24 May 1649. I bequeath twenty pounds unto Thomas Shepherd, son of Thomas Shepherd of Cambridge in New England, and ten pounds apiece unto Robert Parker and Sarah Parker, son and daughter of Thomas Parker of Needham Market. And if money be not made of my goods in so large a manner as is expected then I bequeath but five pounds unto Sarah Parker the abovesaid. Also I give unto Sarah Westhrope, the wife of Richard Westhrope, one feather bed, one boulster, one pair of blankets, one half part of my wearing linen and a bedsted. Similar bequests to the widow Carter, the widow May, "my kinswoman" Sarah Westhrope and Elizabeth Wiseman widow. I appoint Robert Manninge of Ipswich executor. If it should please God to cause my estate to perish either at Sea, by coming over, or otherwise then the parties abovesaid to remit and not to require those abovesaid legacies. Memorandum—I give John Doubble sen^{r}. and John Doubble jun^{r}. half a crown apiece. Fairfax, 61.

ELIZABETH HARWOOD of Bednall Green in the County of Middlesex, widow, 5 August 1686, proved 11 April 1687. Interested in a brewhouse, with its appurtenances, situate, lying and being in the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, now in the occupation of William Goodman. One moiety or half part of said brewhouse to my daughter Elizabeth Sedgwick and the other moiety to my daughter Hannah Manwaring. I give and bequeath all that my one sixth part of the profits, product and proceed of such goods which my late husband sent beyond seas, which is expected to be returned for England, unto my three sons John, Jacob and Joseph, equally to be divided amongst them, share and share alike, upon this condition nevertheless that they shall pay out of the same unto my brother Samuel Usher the sum of five pounds. Whereas my late husband by his said will did give unto my grandchild Elizabeth Manwaring two hundred pounds to be paid her at her age of seventeen years; now in case she shall die before she shall

attain the said age my will and mind is that the said two hundred pounds shall be put out at interest for the benefit and separate maintenance of my said daughter Hannah Manwaring &c., and after her decease to such child or children of my said daughter as she shall have living till they come of age; then to pay to such child &c. the principal sum. To my son John one silver tankard with his father's arms engraven on it and my largest wrought silver server and my late husband's seal ring and two large silver spoons. To my son Jacob my largest silver tankard and my lesser silver wrought server and two large silver spoons. To my son Joseph my next biggest silver tankard, one plain silver plate and two large silver spoons. All the rest of my silver plate, jewels, rings and all my household goods of what nature or kind soever I give and bequeath to my said two daughters Elizabeth Sedgwick and Hannah Manwaring, equally to be divided between them. Whereas my brother Hezekiah Usher of New England did by his last will and testament give me a legacy of one hundred pounds which is not yet paid me I do give the same to my daughter Hannah. I give to my said sons and my said daughters and my son in law Ralph Manwaring, to my good friend Isaac Dafforne, to my grandchild Samuel Sedgwick and to my grandchild Elizabeth Manwaring ten pounds apiece, to buy mourning. My son Jacob to be sole executor. Foot, 49.

[The above testatrix was the widow of John Harwood whose will has already been given in these Gleanings (REGISTER, vol. 42, pp. 64–5). H. F. WATERS.

Hezekiah Usher, called by the testatrix her brother, was of Cambridge, Mass., 1639, and removed in 1645 to Boston, where he was a bookseller. He was admitted a freeman of Massachusetts March 14, 1638–9. "He was the agent for the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians, and it was through him that types and paper were procured by which Green of Cambridge printed the great Indian Bible in 1660–1663. He went to London for this purpose in the winter of 1657–8." He died May 14, 1676. In his will he mentions brother John Harwood and sister Elizabeth Harwood. An article on the Usher family is printed in the REGISTER, vol. 23, pp. 410–13. See also Historical Catalogue of the Old South, 1883, edited by Hamilton A. Hill, A.M., page 216; Paige's History of Cambridge, Mass., pp. 673–4; and Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, vol. 4. pp. 362–3.—EDITOR.]

WILLIAM WEST of Eaton in Bucks, yeoman, 21 July 1686 proved 14 June 1687. My copyhold or customary messuages &c. in the parish of Upton in said county, held of the Lord or Lady of the manor of Upton cum Chalvey &c. to my son Thomas West. My freehold messuages &c. in Upton, Datchett, Stoke Pogis and Horton, Bucks, and in Bray, Berks, to my said son Thomas. My leasehold messuages &c. in Eaton and Upton to my said son. I give and bequeath unto my grand daughter Margaret West, daughter of my son William West deceased, who lived several years in Virginia (and died there as I am informed) the sum of fifty pounds. To my grand daughter Mary West, daughter of my said son William West deceased, fifty pounds to be paid at her age of eighteen years. To my grand son William West (son of my said son William deceased) fifty pounds at the age of eighteen years. If any of these grandchildren shall not, in person, come into England and make it appear that he or she is truly the child of my said son then the said legacy shall not be paid. To my grand son Thomas West, son of my said son Thomas, fifty pounds at one and twenty. To my grand daughter Anne West, daughter of said Thomas, fifty pounds at eighteen or day of marriage. To Edward West and William West, sons of my late brother Francis West deceased, five pounds apiece. Other bequests. Thomas West to be sole executor. Foot, 88.

[A genealogy of the West Family of Virginia is printed in *The Critic*, a newspaper published in Richmond, Va., Feb. 3 and 17, 1889.—EDITOR.]

FRANCIS SPENCER of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London, citizen and brewer of London, 7 April 1636, proved 24 October 1636. My son Thomas Spencer shall, immediately after my decease, have, hold and enjoy, to him and his heirs forever all my houses, lands, tenements and hereditaments &c. in Hitchin, Herts., which for the most part I have already estated him in. To my three daughters, Susan, Elizabeth and Agnes, each, three score six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence, at one and twenty or day of marriage. Other provision for son and daughters. The residue to wife Margaret whom I make and ordain full and sole executrix. And I appoint my uncle Richard Spencer, citizen and haberdasher of London and brother Daniel Spencer, citizen and grocer of London, to be overseers. One of the witnesses was Richard Milton, scrivener. Pile, 106.

[The testator of the above will must have been akin to Michael and Jarrard Spencer of New England. (See my Gleanings in REGISTER, Vol. 45, p. 232.) The widow having died administration was granted, on the above date, to Thomas Marler, Arch-deacon of Sarum, brother of the executrix. As to the witness it will be borne in mind that John Milton was the son of a London scrivenor.—HENRY F. WATERS.]

MARGARET SPENCER, late wife and executrix of Francis Spencer of Goulding Lane in the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate, London, ale brewer, 21 September 1636, proved 31 October 1636. My body to be laid in the parish church of St. Giles, close by my said last husband. All my goods to Thomas Roberts and Mary Roberts, my son and daughter at 21 or days of marriage. My brother Thomas Marler of Lydeard, Wilts, clerk, to be sole executor. Pile, 104.

JEREMIE LANE of Rickmersworth in the County of Hertford, yeoman, 30 September 1646, proved 2 June, 1647. I give and bequeath to Martha my wife for and during the term of eight years next ensuing, if she so long live, for and towards the education, maintenance and bringing up of my children, all my messuage, lands, tenements and hereditaments &c. in the hamlet of West End in the parish of Rickmersworth. And if she die before the expiration of said term then I give and bequeath the same, to the purpose aforesaid, to my son John Lane and to my brother John Lane for such part of the said term that then shall be to come and unexpired. After the said term of eight years I give and bequeath the one moiety of the said messuage &c. to my eldest son John Lane and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten or to be begotten; and, for default of such issue, to remain to Josias my son and the heirs of his body lawfully to be begotten; and, for default of such issue, to remain to Jahasiel my son &c. &c. and then to remain to the right heirs of me the said Jerome Lane forever. Provision made for daughters Mary and Martha. Wife Martha to be executrix. Wit: Jo: Androwes, John Lane, *signum* Alice Shrimpton *ux.* Johis Shrimpton. Fines, 121.

[This was the Jeremiah Lane referred to as "deceased" in the will of his brother John Lane. (See my Gleanings in REGISTER, Vol. 44, pp. 395-6.) He was therefore an uncle of our Job Lane of Malden, Mass.—HENRY F. WATERS.]

JOHN BIGGE of St. Mary Mattfellon *als* Whitechapel, Middlesex, citizen and tallow chandler of London, 30 January 1635, proved 2 September 1636 by the widow Joane Bigg. To wife Joane my freehold messuage &c. which I lately purchased of Mr. Allen and joined my said wife purchaser with me,

[A genealogy of the West Family of Virginia is printed in The Critic, a newspaper published in Richmond, Va., Feb. 2 and 12, 1880.—Editor.]

FRANCIS STRICKER of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London, citizen and brewer of London, 7 April 1638, proved 21 October 1638. My son Thomas Spencer shall, immediately after my decease, have, hold and enjoy to him and his heirs forever all my houses, lands, tenements and hereditaments &c. in Hitchin, Herts., which for the most part I have already executed him in. To my three daughters, Susan, Elizabeth and Agnes, each three score six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence at one and twenty or day of marriage. Other provision for son and daughters. The residue to wife Margaret whom I make and ordain full and sole executrix. And I appoint my uncle Richard Spencer, citizen and haberdasher of London and brother Daniel Spencer, citizen and grocer of London, to be overseers.

One of the witnesses was Richard Allen, notary.

[The testator of the above will must have been akin to Richard and Lawrence Spencer of New England. (See my Gleanings in Records, Vol. II, p. 252.) The widow having died, administration was granted on the above to Thomas Slater. Archdeacon of Sarum, brother of the executrix. As to witness it will be borne in mind that John Milton was the son of a London scrivener.—HENRY F. WATERS.]

MARGARET SPENCER, late wife and executrix of Francis Spencer of Goulding Lane in the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate, London, citizen and brewer of London, 21 September 1638, proved 31 October 1638. My body to be laid in the parish church of St. Giles close by my said late husband. All my goods to Thomas Roberts and Mary Roberts, my son and daughter, at 21 or day of marriage. My brother Thomas Slater of Lydiard Tregoze, Wilts., clerk, to be sole executor.

JERMYN LEAKE of Bishopsgate in the County of Middlesex, yeoman, 30 September 1618, proved 3 June 1617. I give and bequeath to Martha my wife for and during the term of eight years next ensuing, if she so long live, for and towards the education, maintenance and bringing up of my children, all my messuage, lands, tenements and hereditaments &c. in the hamlet of West End in the parish of Hillingdon, Middx. And if she die before the expiration of said term then I give and bequeath the same to such purpose aforesaid, to my son John Leake and to my brother John Leake for such part of the said term that shall be to come and unexpired. After the said term of eight years I give and bequeath the same to the said messuage &c. to my eldest son John Leake and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten or to be begotten; and for default of such issue to my son and the heirs of his body lawfully to be begotten; and, for default of such issue, to remain to the right heirs of me the said Jermyn Leake forever. [Provision made for daughters Mary and Martha. Wife Martha to be executrix. Witn. Jer. Andrewes, John Leake, Agnes Alice Shrimpton.

[This was the Jermain Leake referred to as "deceased" in the will of his brother John Leake. (See my Gleanings in Records, Vol. II, p. 287.) He was therefore an uncle of our John Leake of Malden, Mass.—HENRY F. WATERS.]

JOHN HOOPE of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London, Middlesex, tallow chandler of London, 30 January 1633, proved 2 September 1634, by the widow Joane Hoppe. To wife Joane my freehold messuage &c. in Lately purchased of Mr. Allen and joined my said wife purchased with my

the same is now in the tenure and occupation of Thomas Neale, wholesaleman, and situate in the Mynories, in the parish of St. Buttolph without Algate; also two tenements in the occupation of one Brookes, comfitmaker, and Edward Vollentine, whitebaker, near the Saracen's Head in the parish of St. Katherine Creechurch *als* Christ's Church, within Algate, London, these two for life; and, after her decease, to my brother Thomas Bigg of Wilhamstead, Beds., yeoman, and his lawful issue, with remainder to my sister Susan Ward and her lawful issue, then to my brother Henry Bigg of Virginia, beyond the seas, taylor, and his lawful issue, then to the poor of the three parishes hereafter named, vizt, St. Katherine Creechurch *als* Christ Church within Algate, St. Buttolph's without Algate and St. Mary Matfellon *als* Whitechapel. Other bequests to wife and sister Susan Ward, brother Thomas Bigg, sister Mary Cowper, wife of Edmond Cooper of Houghton Conquest, Beds., yeoman, brother Henry Bigg, godchildren (not named), my late wife's sister Anne Pickett of Causam (Caversham) near Reading and her children, a servant named William Lake, a maidservant named Dorothy Smith, and Richard Barnett, an apprentice. To William Wyer and Anne Wyer, son and daughter of William Wyer of St. Martin in the Fields, gentleman, ten pounds apiece at twenty one. To Francis (Frances) Rogers of Virginia, spinster, ten pounds at her age of one and twenty years. The residue to wife Joane whom I make &c. sole executrix, and I make Thomas Cane of Whitechapel, tyler and bricklayer, and Thomas Jeffery of the same, citizen and girdler, overseers. Pile, 99.

Daniel Williams of Hoxton, near London, Doctor of Divinity, 26 June 1711, proved 6 November 1716. I desire my body may be privately buried in the new Burying Ground near the Artillery Ground, where a vault shall be purchased and a good tomb erected, therein any of my and wife's relations may be buried or, in want of such, any good ministers as the place will permit room for them. Instead of her marriage settlement (of four hundred pounds a year) my wife shall enjoy for her natural life the ground rents I bought in and near Queens Street in Westminster from one Sutton, amounting to one hundred and nine pounds or thereabouts per annum, and the interest of one thousand pounds which remaineth in Mr. Benj. Sheppard's hands (over and besides the other thousand pounds in his hands which I order him to pay her in a year after my decease as what I covenanted to do), also my dwelling house in Hoxton with all gardens &c., also the two Peverils and whole estate in Essex which I bought of Daniel Tanfield Esqr. which is about one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, also Totham in Essex, whereof one Sewell is tenant, which at the time of our marriage was let at forty five pounds per annum, but now reduced to thirty eighty pounds (and other property). I give to her for life all the jewells and plate, except my large bason which I leave to Mrs. Wyn, as having been her father's, and my largest silver tankard, which I give to my cousin Richard Meredith Esqr. My repeating clock I give to Mr. John Evans. At the death of my wife my jewells, plate &c. shall be equally divided, one half to my daughter Mary Sheppard the other to my daughter Elizabeth Barkstead. The thousand pounds in Mr. Sheppard's hands shall, at her death, be thus distributed. To my daughter Mary Sheppard three hundred and fifty pounds, or if she be dead, to her husband and children. To my daughter Elizabeth Barkstead three hundred pounds, to my son Francis Barkstead two hundred pounds, to my wife's sister Stannet fifty pounds, to young Daniel Loften fifty pounds. I also give my son Benjamin

Sheppard, my daughter Mary Sheppard, my daughter Elizabeth Barkstead and son Francis Barkstead ten pounds apiece to buy them mourning. My brother and sister Roberts, and the survivor of them, shall during his or her natural life possess all that my estate in Burton and Cross Howel &c. in Denbighshire, which I bought of Mr. Smith, he and she paying yearly six pounds to Mr. Kenrick or other the Presbyterian dissenting minister in Wrexham and ten pounds a year to such a man as they shall appoint to teach twenty children to read and write and instruct them in the principles of religion, but I forbid them to make any waste by cutting down any young trees or timber. I give and bequeath to my said brother all my wearing apparel, and to the family of our kindred the Sackvils one hundred pounds, to be distributed among them to such and in such sums as my said brother and sister shall judge fit, and not otherwise. Whereas my cousin Richard Edwards deceased owed me three hundred and forty five pounds principal, besides as much more on trading profit, and I have administered to him, my will is that the said principal, when recovered, shall be to my cousin Hugh Edwardes, the father of the said Richard, and his children, and I remit to Dorothy Edwards, the widow of the said Richard, all the interest and profits due, and assign the administration to her. To Mr. John Welsh, to be paid to the Societies for reformation of manners, one hundred fifty pounds. To Walter Stephens and Joseph Damar Esqr, living in Dublin, one hundred pounds for the education of youth &c unless I pay this in my life time. To Mr. Joseph Boys of Dublin, the minister, one hundred pounds and to the poor of Wood Street congregation, whereof I was once pastor, forty pounds. One hundred pounds to be paid to Dr. Duncan Cumming, in Dublin, to be lent by him so that the widow Mrs. Sara Hartley may have the interest of it during her life and after death the said one hundred pounds to be paid to the widow Mrs. Barrington, daughter of Mr. Benj. Pratt. I also remit and forgive my cousin Richard Meredith Esqr the several sums of money due from him to me and give to that son of his which beareth my name one hundred and fifty pounds, and to my cousin Elizabeth West, sister of the said Richard, one hundred pounds. Five pounds apiece to servants for mourning. To my kinsman Hugh Edwards one hundred pounds. To Mr. Samuel Pomfret the minister thirty pounds. To Mr. John Evans my colleague fifty pounds and the lease of a house in Plumbtree Street which I bought of Mrs. Hannah Fox *als* Bradley. To the poor of Hand Alley Congregation fifty pounds. To poor French refugees one hundred pounds. To the poor of Shoreditch twenty pounds. Five pounds apiece to Mr. Cook of Clare in Suffolk, Mr. Stephens of London, Mr. Lorimore, Mr. Hunt of Newport, Mr. Rastrick of Lin in Norfolk, Mr. Kempster, all ministers except the last, and the same to one Mr. Cordell, a minister about Cambridgeshire, and Mr. Benjamin Robinson, Mr. Chandler of Bath and his brother (all ministers), as also to Mr. Isaac Bates of Hackney. Four pounds apiece to the following ministers' widows, vizt, Mrs. Taylor about Wem, Mrs. Evans about Oswestry, Mrs. Naylor about St. Helens in Lancashire, Mrs. Wine, Mrs. Hardcastle, Mrs. Gosnal, Mrs. Webb of Fromley (the two last known to Mrs. Jacomb). I forgive Mr. Toms half of what he owes me. I forgive Mr. Lyford what he owes me and give him five pounds. I release my cousin Katherine Taylor of Wrexham of what she is indebted to me, and I authorize my executors to release Mr. William King, the baker in London, of what he stands bound to me, which from the respect I bear to the parents of his wife I lent and am willing to forgive, with all the interest due thereupon, the same, if she

survive him, I forgive his said wife and give her also five pounds. I forgive Mrs. Dicksy the nine pounds she oweth me. I give to my cousin Stephen Davies, minister at Banbury, ten pounds and forgive what he oweth to me. I give to Mr. Hull, a tinman in London, twenty pounds and to Anne Jerom fifty shillings. I give the reversion of an estate in Elsley in Cambridgeshire, after the death of the widow Mason, now possessor of it to St. Thomas Hospital and the Workhouse in Bishopsgate Street, London, the rents and profits to be equally divided between them for ever (valued to me about fifty five pounds per annum). I give all my houses in Burnham to Robert Metham Senr for the use of the Presbyterian Meeting there. I give to the College of Glasco, whiles the present Constitution of the Church of Scotland continueth, my house and land in Barnet, Herts, set now at forty five pounds per annum, and the reversion of my lands in Totham, Essex, after my wife's death, as also one hundred pounds in money, my trustees and assigns to appoint and nominate, from time to time, four South Britain youths to be students at Glasco, who shall receive six pounds per annum from the said College, and also three South Britains who, after they are commenced Masters of Arts in said College, shall receive ten pounds apiece per annum for three years, or otherwise two at fifteen pounds apiece. More Exhibitions to be added as the yearly profits will afford. Provisions made in case Prelacy or the Episcopal Hierarchy or Popery shall be established in North Britain. To the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge one hundred pounds, and also, at the end of one year after they have sent three qualified ministers to abide in foreign infidel countries, all my lands and tenements in and about Catworth in Huntingtonshire (set at about sixty eight pounds per annum).

I give to Mr. Jos. Thompson and the rest of the Society for New England an estate in Essex called Tolshant Becknam manor, which I bought of Mrs. Hannah Fox *als* Bradley, after her death, as long as the said Society or Corporation shall continue, upon condition that sixty pounds per annum shall be allowed between two well qualified persons as to piety and prudence to be nominated successively by my trustees to preach as itinerants in the English plantations in the West Indies and for the good of what Pagans and Blacks lie neglected there, and the remainder be paid yearly to the College of Cambridge in New England, or such as are usually employed to manage the blessed work of converting the poor Indians there, to promote which I design this part of my gift. But if my trustees be hindered from nominating the said itinerants under the pretence of any statute in New England or elsewhere I give the said three score pounds per annum to the said College in New England, to encourage and make them capable to get constantly some learned Professor out of Europe to reside there and shall be of their own nomination in concurrence with the ministers of the Town of Boston in the said New England. And if the foresaid Society or Corporation shall happen to be dissolved or deprived of their present privilege my will is and I hereby give the said manor, with all the profits and advantages, to the said Town of Boston, with the ministers thereof, to benefit the said College as above and to promote the conversion of the poor Indians.

To my cousin Stephen Davies, minister at Banbury, and to the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, and, for want of such, to my son Benjamin Sheppard and the heirs male of his body &c. next to Mr. John Evans, my colleague and his heirs male &c., then to Dr. Edmund Calamy and his heirs male &c., then to the Magistrates and City of Edinburgh in North Britain

all the contigent remainders which respect Glascow or the Society in Scotland &c., as also all that is due to me for the remainder of the term of ninety nine years from the Exchequer, my interest in the Thames Water, my estate in and about Travallen and Gregsford which I bought of the Merediths and that near Holt bought of Mr. Weaver, and the estate in Burton and Cross Howell which my brother and sister Roberts are to enjoy for life, as also what I bought of Mr. Maddocks, near Clare in Suffolk, with all the lands and houses settled on my dear wife for life, except Totham as before disposed of, and all other real estate of freehold, in trust that Mr. William Lorimer, Doctor Oldfield, Doctor Edmund Calamy, Mr. William Tongue, Mr. Mat. Henry, Mr. Benjamin Robinson, Mr. Zachariah Merrol of Hamstead, Mr. John Evans, my colleague, Mr. William Harris, Mr. Thomas Reignolds, Mr. Isaac Bates, Mr. Jeremia Smith, Mr. Read (ministers of the Gospel), Mr. John Morton, linen draper, Mr. Edmund Farringdon jun^{r}, Mr. William Adee, Mr. Jonathan Collier, my son Mr. Benjamin Sheppard, my son Mr. Francis Barkstead, Mr. —— Archer, Mr. Richard Watts, Mr. Isaac Honiwood, Mr. George Smith, son to Mr. Thomas Smith &c. shall act as my trustees (for various purposes). One of them is for a preacher of the Gospel, being a protestant and skillfull in the Irish Tongue, as an itinerant to preach in Irish where he can find an opportunity for it in Ireland, to be nominated and approved by Walter Stephens Esq., Dr. Duncan Cumming, Mr. Joseph Boys, Mr. Nathaniel Weld, in or near Dublin; another for the support of Welsh young men to preach the Word of God in Wales.

As to my library my will is that duplicates and useless books and unfit to be set in a public library be given away to such as they may be useful to and want them. The residue I appoint for a public library whereto such as my trustees appoint shall have access for the perusal of any book in the place where they are lodged. I ordain my executors, with the advice of my trustees, to purchase some or other freehold edifice in some cheap and convenient place without or within the walls of the City of London (as a Throwsters workhouse or the like) with one room for a single person whom they my Trustees shall from time to time trust to keep the said books, whereof two catalogues shall be kept, one by the Keeper of the Library, one by such as the Trustees shall name of their own number (wherein any other person's gift of books may be inserted, under them the names of such donors as shall add to the said Library). And the said Trustees shall pay ten pounds per annum to the said Library Keeper (a young preacher seems fittest for it). If no fit edifice can be procured then a small piece of ground shall be bought and a building erected for this purpose (not pompous or too large) &c.

The executors having renounced admon. was granted to Jane Williams the widow.

Admon. de bonis non was granted 5 March 1739-40, to Francis Barkstead, the widow having died (but in this record her name is given as Anne). Hugh Roberts had also died. Fox, 218.

[The Library thus provided for was the well known non-conformist library, now, I believe, at 16 Grafton St., Gower St. The Inscription at Bunhill Fields describes him as "Dan^{lis} Williams S. T. P. Wrexhamiæ in Comitatu Denbigensi inter Cambro-Britannos nati," &c. The date of his burial (or death) "vii. Kal. Feb. Anno ætatis suæ LXXII. Christi MDCCXVI."—H. F. W.

The Society for New England, represented by Mr. Joseph Thompson, named in Dr. Williams's will, was the society under whose patronage John Eliot printed his Indian translation of the Bible. For a sketch of its history see REGISTER,

vol. 39, pp. 299–301. See also vol. 36, pp. 157–61; vol. 39, pp. 29–30; pp. 179–83; vol. 42, pp. 329–30; vol. 45, p. 248.—EDITOR.]

NICHOLAS BAKER of the parish of St. George's in Marylard one of his Majesty's plantations in America, 28 February 1753, proved 7 January 1766. My debts and funeral charges paid all the rest of my worldly goods &c. I give to my brother John Baker of Gray's Inn Lane, St. Andrew Parish, gardner, during his natural life, he making no waste &c., and after his decease to my sister Elizabeth Baker of St. Andrew's and Gray's Inn Lane.

Then follows an Inventory of his estate in America, bequeathed by the aforesaid will to John Baker and Elizabeth his wife; vizt two hundred acres called Nicholas Baker's Choice, or the rich Bottom, now in possession of John Taylor of the parish of St. George's in America (and certain live stock). Tyndall, 3.

THOMAS ALDWORTHE of the city of Bristol, alderman and merchant, 22 November 1598, proved 5 March 1598. My body to be buried in the Gauntes church in St. Augustine's Green. I give four pounds towards the reparation of the church of St. Warborough and to the new works adjoining to the same. To my wife Margerie two hundred pounds, within one year after my decease, and three hundred ounces of my plate, and one hundred pounds yearly during her natural life (and other property). To my brother Richard Aldworthe of London twenty pounds, and to my cousin Robert Aldworthe, his son, two hundred pounds, and three tankards of silver and gilt for a remembrance. To John Aldworthe, my brother Richard's son, two hundred pounds, and to his two daughters Margerie and Elizabeth, ten pounds each at day of marriage. To Elizabeth Aldworthe, my brother Richard's daughter, twenty pounds. To Richard Tovye. To Thomas Aldworthe of Wantinge, Berks., tanner, ten pounds. Thomas Wright, my godson, Robert Younge, the youngest child of John Younge deceased. My brother in law Mr John Webb. John Collimore, draper. Jeromie Ham, town clerk. To my friend Robert Redwood ten ounces of plate. To Thomas Aldworth, vicar of Congresbury, twenty five pounds. My cousin Joan Harris of Oxford and her two brethren. My cousin Markes Smithe in Berkshire and his two sisters. To Thomas Aldworthe, "the whooper," ten pounds. To certain almshouses, prisons and hospitals. To certain servants. I make my beloved Thomas Aldworth *als* Darbridg, who espoused Marie the daughter of Walter Williams, draper of this city of Bristol deceased, my full and whole executor &c. I give to the same Thomas Aldworthe *als* Durbridge the fee farm of my now dwelling house in Smale Street &c. And I desire my well beloved brother in law John Webb, my cousin Robert Aldworthe and John Aldworth, merchants, and Mr. Doctor Francis James to be my overseers &c. Kidd, 25.

MARGERIE ALDWORTHE of Bristol, late the wife of Thomas Aldworthe of the same city, alderman deceased; 19 May 1602, proved 26 June 1602. My body to be buried near to the place where my husband is buried. To the Hospital of Queen Elizabeth in Bristol. To Thomas Cullimor, son of Humprey Cullymor my brother, late of Sodbury, Gloc., deceased. To Alice Corye, daughter of John Corye late of the parish of Redcliffe in Bristol deceased. To John Corye her brother. To Margery and Elizabeth Aldworth, children of John Aldworth, of Bristol, merchant. To certain children of John Cullymor late of Bristol, merchant, deceased. To

vol. 29, pp. 299-301; — See also vol. 26, pp. 197-81; vol. 28, pp. 29-30; pp. 175-88; vol. 12, pp. 289-90; vol. 15, p. 218.—Editor.]

NICHOLAS BAKER of the parish of St. George's in Maryland one of His Majesty's plantations in America, 28 February 1743, proved 7 January 1766. My debts and funeral charges paid all the rest of my worldly goods &c. I give to my brother John Baker of Gray's Inn Lane, St. Andrew Parish, Gardner, during his natural life, he making no waste &c. and after his decease to my sister Elizabeth Baker of St. Andrew's and Gray's Inn Lane.

Then follows an Inventory of his estate in America, begunatled by the aforesaid will to John Baker and Elizabeth his wife's viz' two hundred acres called Nicholas Baker's Choice, or the rich Bottom, now in possession of John Taylor of the parish of St. George's in America (and certain live stock).

THOMAS ALDWORTH, of the city of Bristol, alderman and merchant, 22 November 1756, proved 5 March 1757. My body to be buried in the Gaunts Church in St. Augustine's Cytern. I give four pounds towards the reparation of the church of St. Wardborough and to the new building thereof to this same. To my wife Margerie two hundred pounds a year after my decease and three hundred ounces of my plate and one hundred pounds yearly during her natural life (and other property). To my brother Richard Aldworth, his son, one hundred pounds, and three teaspoons of silver and gilt for a remembrance. To John Aldworth, my brother Richard's son, two hundred pounds, and to his two daughters Margerie and Elizabeth, ten pounds each at day of marriage. To Elizabeth Aldworth my brother Richard's daughter twenty pounds. To Richard Cave, the Thomas Aldworth of Worthing, Berks., farmer, ten pounds. Thomas Wright, my godson, Bolgar Yeoman, the youngest child of John Yeoman deceased. My brother-in-law Mr. John Welch. John Collingwood, citizen Jeremie Ham, town clerk. To my friend Robert Redwood ten ounces of plate. To Thomas Aldworth, vicar of Compton, twenty five pounds. My cousin Joan Harris of Oxford and her two daughters. My cousin Marlow Sinkle in Berkshire and his two sisters. To Thomas Aldworth, "the whooper," ten pounds. To certain almsmen, prince and no people. To servant servants. I residuary believed Thomas Aldworth the Younger, who espoused Marie the daughter of Walter Williams, esquire of this city of Bristol deceased, my full and whole executor &c. I give to the said Thomas Aldworth on Tuesday the 1st day of my new dwelling house in Small Street &c. And I desire my well beloved brother in law John Welch, my cousin Robert Aldworth and John Aldworth, merchants, and Mr. Doctor Francis James to be my overseers &c. Proved 23

MARGARET ALDWORTH of Bristol, late the wife of Thomas Aldworth of the same city, alderman deceased, 13 May 1803, proved 26 June 1804. My body to be buried near to the place where my husband is buried. To the Hospital of Queen Elizabeth in Bristol. To Thomas Gallimore, son of Humphrey Gallymore my brother, late of Sodbury. To Alice Gallimore, Alice Corye, daughter of John Corye late of the parish of Redcliffe in Bristol deceased. To John Corye her brother. To Margery and Elizabeth Aldworth, children of John Aldworth, of Bristol, merchant. To certain children of John Gallymore late of Bristol, merchant, deceased. To

Alice Parker daughter of John Parker of Sodbury and to Anne Parker, another daughter. To Melcha Hare and Anne Ven, daughters of my brother James Cullymor. To Humprey Collymore, son of John Collymore of Bristol deceased. My brother Aldworthe of London. My cousin Mr. Robert Aldworthe. My sister Webbe. My friend Mrs. Redwood. My cousin Jane Davies. My sister Aldworthe of London. My cousin Robert Aldworthe's wife. My cousin John Aldworthe's wife. My brother John Webbe of Bristol, alderman, I make executor, and my cousin John Aldworthe and Robert Redwoode overseers. Montague, 47.

JOHN ALDWORTH of Bristol, merchant, 18 December 1615, proved 14 February 1615. My body to be buried in the Gauntes Church at St. Austines Green. Towards the reparation of said church ten pounds. To my daughter Elizabeth Aldworth five hundred marks, being three hundred and thirty three pounds, six shillings and eight pence. To my daughter Martha Aldworth five hundred marks &c. To my sister Elizabeth Crockhay fifty pounds and to her daughters Elizabeth and Sarah Crockhay fifty pounds. To Elizabeth Aldworth, daughter of my brother Thomas Aldworth, sometime vicar of Congresbury deceased, fifty pounds. To Elizabeth Poodie, daughter of my sister Mary Podie deceased, fifty shillings. I give unto Giles Elbridge, sometimes servant to my brother Robert Aldworth, the sum of ten pounds in money. To my poor cousin Richard Wright of Bristol, mercer, ten pounds. To my cousin the wife of Richard Redwood five pounds. To her sister Mary, wife of Thomas Turner, baker, five pounds. To the poor tuckers and "sheeremen" in Bristol, most needing, the sum of ten pounds to be distributed amongst them at the discretion of my two overseers. To Robert Younge, son of John Younge, merchant, deceased, ten pounds. To his mother, Philip Ivye, my cousin, to her own use, five pounds. To my maid servant, Bridget Sweeper, five pounds. To my two brothers in law, Francis and Edward Knight, to each of them thirty three shillings and four pence, to make either of them a ring in token of my love towards them. All the rest of my goods and chattles (my debts and legacies being paid and funeral expenses discharged) I do give and bequeath unto my son Francis Aldworth, being now in the parts beyond the seas, whom I do ordain and make whole and sole executor of this my last will and testament, to see all my debts and legacies performed within six months after my decease (if possible it may be) or else within one whole year at the utmost. And I do make, ordain and appoint my well beloved brother Robert Aldworth executor in trust until my said son Francis shall accomplish his full age of twenty and one years; and for his pains I give him fifty pounds. And I appoint my brother William Challoner and my son in law Philip Ellis to be overseers, and give to each of them five pounds and ten shillings. Cope, 19.

FRANCIS KNIGHT, one of the aldermen of the city of Bristol, 8 August 1616, proved 12 October 1616. To son Francis all my lands &c. in the city and County which were purchased by myself and not any of those lands which were my last wife's and which came by her. My son's wife Katherine. My son Edward. My daughter Martha Challoner, wife of William Challoner of Bristol, merchant. John Knight, son of my said son Francis. Francis Aldworth, son of John Aldworth late of said city merchant deceased. Francis, Bridget, Robert and John Knight, children of my son Edward. Robert and Francis Challoner, two of the sons of the

said William Challoner and Martha his wife. Martha, Joane, William, Thomas and Bridget Challoner children of the same William and Martha. My brother Robert Aldworth and his wife. To my sister Challoner a mourning gown and one of my wife's best rings. Frances Knight, daughter of my brother Matthew Knight, and John Knight, his son. My nephew Thomas Knight. The rest of my brother John Knight's children, sons and daughters. My sister Benntlye's children. I do hereby forgive, release and discharge unto my cousin William Mallatt all such sums &c and debts which he oweth unto me for the debts of his predecessor William Townsend or for himself. I forgive Elizabeth Bentley her debts. I forgive Margaret Wallis widow, her debts. I give unto my cousin Richard Knight my Book of Martyrs and Peter Martyr and all other books which he hath in his keeping. My son Edward to be sole executor and my brothers in law Robert Aldworth John Egglesfield and my son in law William Challoner to be overseers. Cope, 112.

William Challoner of Bristol, merchant, 19 June 1620, proved 27 November 1620. My body to be buried in such place as to my wife and my mother shall seem best. To wife Martha five hundred marks. My mother Joane Challoner to be paid threescore pounds per annum during her life. Three tenements in Back Street Bristol now in the holding of John Veale John Worgan and George Benson. To my son Robert my great house wherein I now dwell upon the back of Bristol (and other lands &c). And I hope my wife will according to the trust reposed by her father leave unto my son Robert her lands at Chew. The said Robert hath ten pounds given him by his grandfather Knight and twenty pounds by his grandfather Challoner. I hereby give him so much as to make it up an hundred and fifty pounds, which I will shall be paid him, fifty pounds thereof when his uncle and master Mr. Robert Aldworth shall think fit for him to go to sea, and the other hundred at his age of one and twenty. My son Francis is to have the great house in Ballard Street in Bristowe wherein my father Knight dwelled. Son William Challoner. Son Thomas Challoner. Daughters Joane Challoner and Bridget. My brethren Richard Challoner, Thomas Cleybrooke, Walter Harflett, Charles Chute, Francis Knight and Edward Knight and their wives. Thomas Colston of Bristol merchant hath married my daughter Martha. Wife to be executrix.
Soame, 98.

Francis Aldworth of Bristol, merchant, 23 August 1623, proved 26 January 1623. My body to be buried in the Gaunts Church in St. Augustine's Green within the suburbs of the City of Bristol as near my father there as conveniently it may. To the said church ten pounds. To the poor in the almshouses within the said city and suburbs ten pounds. To the poor shearmen and tuckers in Bristol ten pounds. To my sister Martha Aldworth my two messuages &c. in Congresbury, Somerset (and other bequests). To Robert Elbridge Martha Elbridge and John Elbridge, children of my sister Elizabeth Elbridge, and to the child wherewith she now goeth, equally between them, all that my part of the prisage or prize wines which I have and hold by Indenture of lease for all the years and term which I have to come in the said lease, to be received yearly by my executors to increase a stock or portion for the said children, to be kept to their use until they shall accomplish their several ages of 21 years or be married. To my said sister Elizabeth Elbridge two hundred pounds within

two years after my deceese. To my kinswoman Elizabeth Crockhay fifty pounds. To my kinswoman Elizabeth Aldworth twenty five pounds and to my kinswoman Elizabeth Poodye fifty pounds. To every of the children which Edward Knight, my kinsman now hath living five pounds apiece. To my friend William Lyons twenty pounds. The residue to my most dear and loving uncle Robert Aldworth of the aforesaid city merchant, one of the aldermen of the same city, whom I make, appoint and ordain whole and sole executor. Byrde, 3.

[The will of Giles Elbridge, father of John and Thomas Elbridge, was one of the Oxford Wills (so called) of 1643–4, *i.e.* it was proved at Oxford but not registered, owing to the unhappy state of affairs in England at that time. I have to thank my friend Mr. J. C. C. Smith for the following notes taken from the original, which was evidently a draft, made probably at the bedside and never formally written out, but put in just as it was written.—H. F. Waters.]

Feb. 24–5, 1643, Giles Elbridge m^rcat^r. his body to be laid in S^t. Peter's Crowd appoynted to y^t purpose "Son John executor" to Thomas and Aldworth his sonnes that ye monies to them att age of 21 yeeres given by their unckles John & Frauncis Ald 400^li apeece to Martha & Eliz: his children by his former wife 400te *ut supra* apeece within 6 moneths next after his decease to John his son & to his heirs & ass̄ forever the sugarhouse the teñte late in tenure of George Paine in St. Peters Churchyard Bristol & his farme of Natton wth the appt̄enances Hēnd to him his heires & ass̄ forever to —— dau. of my son Robert £50 in money at 21 the rest of his estate &c. John Wit. Thomas Colston Nath. Cale Rowland Searchfeild Hum. Yeamans

Copia vera *Collacone inde fca* 4 March 1643 *per nos* (then follow the names of the above witnesses)

pr. 19 Mch. 1643 at Oxford.

[A further account of his descendants in New England must be sought for in the records of the town and parish of Marblehead and those of Essex Co. at Salem. The families of Russell, Greenleaf and Gerry* were connected with them. My own notes showing these connections are unfortunately in Salem.

Henry F. Waters.

Gyles Elbridge, the testator, was one of the patentees of the Pemaquid grant. On the 29th of February, 1631–2, the President and Council of New England granted to "Robert Aldworth and Gyles Elbridge of the City of Bristol, merchants," twelve thousand acres of land "near the River comonly called or known by the name of Pemaquid," and also one hundred acres for every person transported thither by them. The patent is printed in the Report of the Massachusetts Commissioners on the Land Titles of Lincoln County, Maine, May 20, 1811, pp. 33–9, and in Ancient Pemaquid by J. Wingate Thornton in the Collections of the Maine Historical Society, vol. 5., pp. 207–14. the latter copy having been verified by the notarial copy preserved in the library of the American Antiquarian Society. Mr. Thornton, on page 226 of the above work, calls Gyles Elbridge a nephew of Mr. Aldworth, and states that Aldworth died in 1634 and the patent then became the property of Mr. Elbridge, at whose decease and that of his eldest son John it passed to the second son Thomas about the year 1647.

As early as 1650 Thomas Elbridge was in New England and had his residence at Pemaquid. Here he madē grants of lands, held courts, tried causes and punished offences. On the 10th of December, 1650, he mortgages to Abraham Shurt the island of Monhagan by a deed in which he describes himself

* It was from Elbridge Gerry, a descendant, that the political term "Gerrymander" (pronounced with the hard sound of G, not, as our English friends call it, "Jerrymander") got its name.—H. F. W.

See an article on the Gerrymander in this number of the Register, pp. 374–83.—Editor.

as "Thomas Elbridge of Pemaquid in N. E. merch^{t}." On the 1st day of February, 1651-2, he sold to Capt. Paul White one half of "the patent and plantation of Pemaquid." The deed is printed in the Report of the Massachusetts Commissioners before quoted, pp. 41-5. On the 3d of September, 1657, he sold the other half to Nicholas Davison of Charlestown, who had previously purchased the half sold to Paul White. In the deed Elbridge describes himself as "Thomas Elbridge son of Giles Elbridge of the city of Bristol in Old England, and executor of the last will and testament of John Elbridge late son and heir of the said Giles Elbridge," adding "my late brother John Elbridge by his last will and testament, bearing date the eleventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred forty and six did devise, give and bequeath unto me the said Thomas Elbridge, my heirs and assigns forever all that tract," &c. This deed and other conveyances relating to this property, including the patent, are recorded in the Suffolk Deeds, which are now printed. See Liber I., fol. 131; Lib. II., fol. 69; Lib. III., fol. 46-57. Rebecca, wife of Thomas Elbridge, released her dower to half of the property Sept. 5, 1657. Mr. Elbridge was a resident of Pemaquid as late as May 18, 1672, when he signed the petition of that date to Massachusetts colony to be taken under the government of that colony. (Maine Hist. Collections, vol. 5, page 240.) The Massachusetts commissioners in their report May, 1811, in considering the right at that time to the property, says: "It is contended by the present claimants that this Grant is a joint tenancy and that Giles Elbridge survived Robert Alsworth [Aldworth] and became sole proprietor of the whole, and that John Elbridge, eldest son of Giles, afterwards died, and by his will devised the whole to Thomas Elbridge, the second son of Giles, and that so the present claimants derive their title down through him" (Report, page 9). From these Aldworth and Elbridge wills I infer that Gyles Elbridge married Elizabeth Aldworth, daughter of John Aldworth, a brother of Robert Aldworth, alderman of Bristol, his partner. If this be so he was a nephew of the latter only by marriage.—EDITOR.]

JOHN ELBRIDGE of St. Peters within the city of Bristol, merchant, 11 September 1646, proved 16 October 1646. My body to be buried or interred by my fathers and ancestors of good fame and memory in the vault or arched dormitory for that purpose built and erected in the upper end of the South Aisle of the parish church of St. Peter's aforesaid. Refers to last will of father, bearing date 25 February 1643 (*stilo Anglicano*) wherein he willed, devized and bequeathed unto me, under his hand and seal, by the name of John Elbridge, divers lands, tenements, houses and hereditaments &c situate &c within the City and County of Bristol, the counties of Somerset, Gloucester or elsewhere, as also in New England within the confines and continent of America, who also therein willed and bequeathed divers and sundry legacies unto my brothers, sisters and others, which are not yet paid. To my brother Thomas Elbridge my whole manor of Chellwood, in the county of Somerset, with the capital messuage or tenement thereto belonging &c. &c. To my said brother Thomas that tenement or tenements on the North side of the churchyard of the parish of St. Peter's aforesaid and on the South East side on the river Avon, most commonly known as the Swagar House. Refers to Royal Patent and grant of New England bearing date 3 November 18th of His Majesty's reign and an Indenture and deed by the President and council bearing date 29 February 1631, demising "unto my Auncestors of good memory, vizt. Robert Aldworth and Giles Elbridge of the Cittee of Bristowe marchants" &c. one great continent of land consisting of twelve thousand acres, be it more or less, situate &c. in New England &c. all which are now come unto me by virtue of my deceased father's will, as being sole executor thereof, the surviving heir and eldest son now living. I do hereby devise, will, give and bequeath unto my said brother Thomas Albridge (*sic*), his heirs and assigns for ever, all that said continent of land of twelve thousand acres, be

it more or less, and all and every part of the new Plantation there, with all castles, forts, edifices, buildings, messuages, houses, out houses, tenements, cottages, rents, reversions of rents, suits, services, mounds, walls, woods, underwoods, rivers, runlets, cricks, ponds, fishings &c. &c. to him and his heirs forever. I give to my brother Aldworth Elbridge and his lawfully begotten heirs my farm known as Natton Farm, in the parish of Ayshchurch, Gloc. To my sister Martha Cudley, widow, and the heirs of her body lawfully already and hereafter to be begotton a certain newly erected messuage &c. (by my uncle Robert Aldworth one of the aldermen of the city of Bristol) wherein George Payne, merchant, lately lived, adjoining the East end of the parish church of St. Peter's &c. [This sister afterwards called Martha Cugley.] To my sister Elizabeth now the wife of thomas Moore, merchant, ten pounds, as a remembrance of my love. To my cousin Elizabeth Payne, daughter of George Payne of the city of Bristol, merchant, and Elizabeth his wife, twenty pounds. To my friend John Berriman, merchant, as a remembrance of my love, fifty pounds, desiring him to be helping and assisting unto my executors in the discovering of my estate, where it lieth and wherein it consisteth. Sundry bequests to the poor. To Mr. Robert Pritchard, clerk, the minister of the parish church, forty shillings. My brother Thomas and my friend Mr. Nathaniel Cale, of Bristol, soap boiler, to be joint executors, the latter of whom I desire by reason of the ancient true love and respect he hath always born unto my deceased father and myself, by way of trust, in the absence of my said brother, being now beyond the seas and in his minority, to undergo the same and immediately after my decease to take upon him the execution thereof, for which I give and bequeath unto him as a legacy and token of my love my great double gilt bowl to the end that none of my creditors in their several and respective debts neither any of my brothers or sisters, in their particular legacies willed and bequeathed by my deceased father, more especially Mr. Thomas Barker, his children, and the administratrix of Mr. Thomas Tucker, clerk, lately deceased, that they nor any of them be not protracted, deferred or delayed &c. &c. I desire my loving friends Mr. William Colson and Mr. Rowland Searchfield, merchants, to be overseers. I give to my niece Elizabeth Cugley twenty pounds.

This was proved by Mr Nathl Cale, power reserved for Thomas Elbridge, brother of the deceased, when he should come to seek it. Twisse, 148.

Ursula Bovey of London, widow, wife of Ralph Bovey of London Esq. 25 April 1643, proved 3 April 1647. Lands in Shorne, Kent. Son Ralphe Bovey. Brother Mr. Richard Aldworth. Sister Mrs. Sara Charke's younger children. My lands in Sillhill, Warwick. My daughter Anne Davies, wife of Mr. Priamus Davies of Coxhall, Hereford. Fines, 63.

Michael Pindar citizen and fishmonger of London 11 October 1646, proved 19 May 1647. My wife, Mary Pindar shall have and enjoy one third part of all my goods &c., which of right is due to her by the laudable custom of the City of London. My children, Michael, Henry, Richard and Paul Pindar shall have and enjoy one third &c., which of right is due to them &c. My executrix not to spend above twenty pounds about my burial. To my son Michael one hundred pounds over and above his orphanage part, to be paid to him out of my third part at his age of one and twenty years. To my son Henry sixty pounds (as above). To son Richard fifty pounds (as above). To Paul forty pounds (as above). I

nominate and appoint my wife Mary my sole executrix and my father in law Richard Aldworth of Bristol, alderman, and my brother Robert Aldworth of Lincoln's Inn Esq. overseers. ffr. Neale a witness.

Fines, 100.

Elizabeth Neve of the town and county of Southampton, widow, 22 August 19th of Charles, proved 20 February 1645. My body to be buried in the church of Holy Roods in a vault within the said church or where it shall please God to dispose. To ten poor people, men and women, that shall be thought to have most need and such as have lived in the fear of God and in good order and brought up their children to work and do appertain to the French Church within Southampton, to each of them as followeth, to the men dublet and house and to the women gowns, and gowns to the poor men instead of dublet and hose as it shall be thought most convenient. My will is that the cloth be a sad russett of home made cloth, of coarse wool of six pence a pound, and each of them a pair of stockings and a pair of shoes; and my will is that this be continued by the space of twelve years next ensuing my death once every two years during the said twelve years. I give unto twenty poor people that are in need the sum of three shillings apiece, to be paid at my funeral to such persons as shall be thought meet to partake hereof. Mr. White, the minister of Otterborne, forty shillings. My will is that forty shillings a year be given to some faithful minister that shall be settled in this town of Southampton or Winchester for the space of twelve years.

Item, I give to the children of Thomas Dummer and Susanna his wife, my beloved daughter of Chicknell, in manner as followeth, viz[t] to Thomas Dummer, his son, the sum of thirty pounds of currant money, to Hester Dummer, his daughter, the sum of thirty pounds of money, to Jane Dummer, his daughter, thirty pounds, to their daughter Mary Dummer the sum of thirty pounds, to their daughter Anne Dummer the sum of thirty pounds &c To John Hersent the elder his wife forty shillings by the year till the children Peter and John shall be of age of twenty and one years. To Jane, the daughter of John Hersant the elder of Southampton, three pounds in three years after my decease. To the children of my daughter Elizabeth Carman as followeth, to her son John Carman and to Elizabeth Carman their (*sic*) daughter, fifty shillings apiece, to be paid to them at the end of seven years after my decease, if one die the survivor to have the legacy pertaining to the deceased. To my grand daughter Elizabeth Yong, to raise some portions for her children if it please the Lord to send her any, two hundred pounds. To my grandson William Yonge, her brother, one hundred pounds. My will is that of all the legacies given to my kindred the two last mentioned be first paid. To my goddaughter Margaret Hersent three pounds. To John Hersent the younger forty shillings. To my son Carman's three children which he had before he married with my daughter forty shillings apiece. All the rest of my goods &c. I give and bequeath unto my beloved daughter Susanna Dummer and Thomas Dummer her husband whom I make &c. my true and lawful executors. And I ordain and appoint my trusty and well beloved in Christ Jesus John Hardye, Minister of God's Holy word in the parish of Fursby and sometimes preacher of God's Word within this —— to be overseer. Twisse, 57.

Elizabeth, Viscountess Campden, dowager (late wife of the Right Hon. Baptist, late Lord Viscount Campden deceased) 14 February 18th Charles, proved 11 August 1645. My body to be buried by my late

husband in that Chapel where he lieth buried in the parish church of Campdon, in the County of Gloucester. To the companies of Mercers and Merchant tailors of London. To the Church wardens and certain parishioners of St. Lawrence Jewry. To certain parishioners of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street (among whom Mr. Richard Aldworth and Mr. Martin Pindar) and to the church wardens of that parish. To the Churchwardens and certain parishioners of Kensington. To the poor of Campden town and Burrington in Gloucestershire and of Brooke in Rutlandshire and of Watford in Herts. To my son in law Edward, Lord Viscount Campden, and my daughter Julian, his wife. My house near the lower end of Milk Street. My grandson Henry Noell Esq., second son of the said Edward, Lord Viscount Campden. My grand daughter the Lady Elizabeth Capel, wife of the Right Hon. Arthur, Lord Capell, and sole daughter and heir to Sir Charles Morison, Knight and Baronet deceased, and my great granddaughter Elizabeth Caper (*sic*) her daughter. My son in law Sir Edward Alford, knight. My grand son Baptist Noell Esq., son and heir apparent of the said Edward, Viscount Campden. The daughters of my grand daughter, Elizabeth Chaworth deceased. My grand daughter the Lady de la Fountaine, now wife of Sir Erasmus de la Fountaine knight, and daughter of the said Edward, Viscount Campden. My grandson the Lord Chaworth. The children of my late brother Mr. Hugh Maye; Charles May, son of my late honorable brother Sir Humphrey May, knight, deceased, late Vice Chamberlain to his Majesty. Henry, Robert, Richard, Algernon and Baptist May, other sons of Sir Humphrey. Nephew Richard Bennett Esq., Nephew Thomas May of Raw-meare, Sussex, Esq. My brother Thomas May Esq. My nephew Adrian May. Nephews Thomas and Humphrey Bennett, sons of my late sister Bennett. Brother in law Sir William Heyrick, knight. My nephews Robert Heyricke and Henry John Heyricke and my two nieces Martha Heyricke and Elizabeth Heyricke, these four. John Heyricke my nephew (now clerk to my cousin Sergeant Rolles). My nephew William Heyricke. My nephew Richard Heyricke. My niece Dorothy Lancashire, widow, and her children (my said nephew William Heyricke their uncle). My niece Anne Rowse, one of the daughters of my brother Richard May Esq. deceased. My niece Alice Leighton, another of his daughters. (Sundry other relatives, among the Mays, named). My niece Farrington, one of the daughters of my brother John May deceased. My niece Dorothy Cowley, widow, and her two sons. I give and bequeath to my cousin Richard Aldworth, eldest son of my late nephew Richard Aldworth deceased, four hundred pounds sterling, to be paid him within one year next after my decease. To all the younger children of my said nephew Richard Aldworth deceased six hundred pounds sterling, to be paid unto their eldest brother, my said cousin Richard Aldworth, in one year, he to pay two hundred pounds thereof to his now sister at her age of eighteen or day of marriage, and the residue to his younger brothers in equal parts as they shall accomplish their several ages of one and twenty years. To the three children of my niece Andrewes deceased. To John Taylor, my kinsman, and his children. To Mr. Challoner and his wife, being grand daughter to the Earl of Mulgrave. My kinswoman Lady Crooke, late wife to Judge Crooke deceased. To Alice Hinckson, widow. To Edward Bates, son of Mary Marshall, and grandson of the said Alice Hinckson. Elizabeth Wilson and Mary Marshall, both of them daughters of the said Alice Hinckson.

Rivers, 109.

[Elizabeth, Viscountess Campden, dowager, the testatrix, was the widow of Baptist Hicks, created Baron Hicks of Ilmington, co. Warwick, and Viscount Campden of Campden, co. Gloucester, May 5, 1628, with remainder, failing issue male, to his son-in-law, Edward, Baron Noel, husband of his eldest daughter, Julian Hicks. Her husband died in 1629, *s.p.m.* (See Nicholas's Synopsis of the Peerage, ed. 1825, vol. 1, p. 6.) For her descendants through her daughter Julian, see Burke's Extinct Peerage of Great Britain (ed. 1846), pp. 398–9; Collins's Peerage (ed. 1741), vol. 2, pp. 428–32; (ed. 1779), vol. 4, pp. 45–53. For account of Sir William Herrick, named in the will, see Herrick Genealogy by Dr. Lucius C. Herrick (Columbus 1885), pp. 8–11, where portraits of him and his wife Joan, daughter of Richard May, are given.—EDITOR.]

CICILY HOOKE of Bristol, widow, 31 August 1660, proved 17 October 1660. My nephew Humphrey Hooke Esq. to be sole executor. I desire to be buried in the parish church of St. Stephens in Bristol near my late deceased husband Humphrey Hooke Esq. deceased. To my daughter Creswicke sixteen hundred pounds. To her children (named). My daughter Hellier (the same amount) and to her son Thomas Richardson, her son Humphrey Hellier and her daughter Sarah Hellier. My grandchild Mary Peterson. My grandchild Mary Wasborow. To my grandchild Sarah Elbridge one hundred pounds. My grandchildren William Hooke, Mary Hooke and Thomas Hooke. And to Mary Aldworth, daughter to my grandchild Dorothy Aldworth, fifty pounds. My grandchild William Cann. Florence Hooke daughter of my grandson Humphrey Hooke. My brother in law Mr. Edward Hooke. My sister Mrs. Alice Gostlett. My sister in law Mary Dixon. My kinswoman Cicily Tiley. My two daughters Elizabeth Creswicke and Sarah Hellier. My grandson Humphrey Hooke to be sole executor. Nabbs, 187.

[In Suffolk Deeds, Liber I., folio 15, is recorded a mortgage, Nov. 23, 1640, from Thomas Dexter of Lynn, to Humphrey Hooke, alderman of Bristol, and others, of Dexter's farm in Lynn. In the same volume is recorded a deed, April 24, 1650, from William Hooke of Salisbury, Massachusetts, to Samuel Bennet, of land which was given him by an arbitration between Thomas Dexter and him or his father Humphrey Hooke. Francis Hooke of Kittery is called by Savage a son of Humphrey Hooke, alderman of the city of Bristol. Francis Hooke married Mary, daughter of Samuel Mavericke, whose Description of New England is printed in the REGISTER, vol. 39, pp. 33–48. A petition of Mary, wife of Francis Hooke, Feb. 13, 1687, about Noddle's Island, is printed in the REGISTER, vol. 8, p. 334.—EDITOR.]

ELIZABETH HAYWARD of Crickley, Gloucestershire, widow, 29 April 1657, with a codicil dated 15 August 1658, proved 7 June 1659. I give to my granddaughter Elizabeth Elbridge the rents &c. of a parcell of meadow or pasture ground in Crickley aforesaid, in the parish of Badgworth in said county, for the term of fifteen years, and after that I give the same ground (called great Darksfield) to my grandson James Cartwright. My grandson John Cartwright. My daughter Isabel Cartwright. My son in law Mr. James Cartwright. My kinsman Anthony Webb of Charleton Kings. My brother in law Samuel Maunsell of Charleton Kings, gen^{t}. My grandson Thomas Cartwright. Peil, 398.

SIR THOMAS HOOKE of Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, Baronet, 1 December 1677, proved 3 January 1677. To wife Dame Elizabeth Hooke the use of household stuff in my house called Tangier Parke in the County of South mpton. Lands &c in the counties of Norfolk, Warwick, Derby, Gloucester, Somerset and Monmouth to son Hele Hooke for life. In trust to Sir William Thomson and Robert Thomson to support and preserve cer-

tain contingent estates. My three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary and Ann. Lands and tenements &c. in Cornwall. Stocks of the East India Company, London. Lands, tenements &c. in Devon. I give to my son Hele Hooke my study of books and the diamond ring I usually wear, which I bought of Mr. Winge. Sir William Thomson of London, knight, and the Lady Thomson, his wife, father and mother of my said wife. I give to my sister Dorothy Aldworth fifty pounds. To my niece Mary Aldworth three hundred pounds and to my nieces, Elizabeth, Dorothy and Ciceley Aldworth, two hundred pounds apiece—all at their days of marriage or ages of twenty one years. To my sister Mary Scrope fifty pounds. To my niece Mary Scrope three hundred pounds, to my nephew Thomas Scrope three hundred pounds to my niece Elizabeth Scrope two hundred pounds and to my sister Scrope's other two youngest daughters two hundred pounds apiece. I make and appoint the said Sir William Thomson and Robert Thomson Esq., brother of the said Sir William, executors &c. My manor of Frampton upon Severne, Glouc. To my nephew Thomas Aldworth one hundred pounds at sixteen. I give my brother Jackson twenty pounds to mourn. To my sister Alford twenty pounds to mourn and to Col. Alford her husband ten pounds to mourn. To Dr Goodwin Dr. Owen and Mr. Collins two hundred pounds to be disposed of as they shall see good. To my cousin Michael Pindar twenty pounds. To my sister Aldworth one hundred pounds for her tenderness to me in my sickness. Reeve, 4.

Richard Rogers the elder, citizen and goldsmith of London, now dwelling in Edlmeton (Edmonton) Middlesex, 5 July 1578, proved 21 May 1579. My body to be buried in the parish church of Edlmton. My cousin Richard Rogers, citizen and goldsmith of London, to be residuary legatee and executor. My friends the Right Worshipful Sir Rowland Haywarde knight, citizen and Alderman of London, and Robert Hayes of Ennfield, Middlesex, gentleman, to be overseers. To my brother Roger Rogers of Nest Cliffe, in the county of Salop, for the term of his natural life, all my messuages, lands &c in the parish of Nesse Strange in the said county, my two water mills, the one a corn mill the other a "walke mill" &c. in Oswestry. After his decease I give the same to my cousin Roger Rogers, the son of my uncle Thomas Rogers, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and for default of such issue, to my cousin John Rogers, brother to the said Roger, my uncle's son &c. To Richard Higley, son of John Higley, my house &c. in Erdston, in the parish of Riton, in Salop. To Richard Vaugham, the son of Vaugham, my house &c. in Wickie. To Cutbert Crackplace and Johan his wife, for term of their lives and the life of the longest liver of them, my four gardens, now made into six gardens in an Alley called —— without Bishopsgate London (and another garden) paying unto my nephew John Rogers of London, grocer, his heirs and assigns, twenty shillings at the four terms of feasts of the year. I give to the said John Rogers, grocer, the reversion of the said five gardens, now made into seven. To Jane Flemminge, wife of William Flemminge of London, currier, for term of her natural life, all the rest of my gardens in St. Buttolph's without Bishopsgate, London, and the reversion of them to Bridget and Jane Flemminge, the daughters of the said William Flemminge. To William Cowell and Luce his wife (for life) my tenement in Finch Lane, London wherein they now dwell, and the reversion of it to John Rogers grocer &c. To my said brother Roger Rogers and Elizabeth his wife (for life) my tenement &c. in the maze of Cleweth, and also an-

other tenement in Oswestry, with the reversion of them to John Browne son of William Browne of Nesse Strange. To Dorothy Rogers, the daughter of my cousin John Rogers, (a tenement in Oswestry). Certain annuities to Isabel Rogers, Katherine Rogers and Jane Rogers, daughters of my uncle Thomas Rogers. Annuities to Dorothy Rogers and Margaret Rogers, daughters of John Rogers of Wafford (Walford?), to Richard Higley, son of cousin John Higley and to Thomas and Roger Higley, two other sons, to Katherine Vaugham, youngest daughter of John Vaugham of Willcott, and others. Six and thirty shillings and eight pence to be distributed amongst the poor people of Basse Church, by the discretions of my uncle Thomas Rogers, John Rogers his son, John Shelford and John Higley. The same sum to the poor of Nesse Strange by the discretions of John Vaugham of Willcocke and Roger Rogers of Nesse Cliffe &c., by the hands of my cousin John Rogers of London grocer. A bequest to Anne Higley, daughter of nephew John Higley. To my cousin the said Richard Rogers, goldsmith, my freehold lands and tenements &c. in Edlmton and Tottenham. Money and bread to be given away and a sermon to be preached. A gift to the company of Goldsmiths for poor decayed workmen. My dwelling house and shop in West Cheap, London. To the said John Rogers grocer my Alley called Fishmongers Alley and three tenements in Tower Street London. To my cousin Jane Swanne my tenement without Bishop's gate now in occupation of Godfrey Swayne. I forgive my son in law Thomas Leake all debts &c. Bakon, 22.

William Rogers of London, goldsmith, being at this present time greeved in body &c. 1 December 1625, proved 24 March 1625. To my loving kinswoman Sara Poore, wife of Stephen Poore, butcher in the Borough of Southwark, twenty pounds. To Thomas Poore, her son, twenty pounds and to Sara Poore, her daughter, twenty pounds. To Mary Barnett, a grandchild of my deceased brother John Rogers, thirteen pounds six shillings eight pence at eighteen. To my kinswoman —— Barnett, her mother and a daughter of my brother John, three pounds six shillings eight pence. To my god daughter Martha Swann a silver and gilt cup of the full value of three pounds six shillings eight pence. To my landlady Mary Rogers forty shillings. To my brother Richard Rogers a ring of gold having an agate stone set in it. To my kinsman Jesper Draper a ring of gold having an onyx stone set in it, and to my kinswoman Anne Draper, his wife, a ring of gold having a diamond stone set in it. To my kinsman Stephen Poore a ring of gold having a white "spyke" stone set in it, and to Sarah Poore his wife a ring of gold having a diamond stone set in it. To my kinswoman Lydia Rogers a ring of gold having a ruby and "emrodd" stone set in it. My kinsman Jesper Draper, citizen and grocer of London, to be sole executor, and my kinsman Stephen Poore to assist him. Hele, 37.

Richard Rogers Esq., Comptroller of his Majesty's Mint, within the Tower of London, 22 June 1636, proved 8 September 1636. My body to be buried within the parish Church of St. Michael in Crooked Lane, London, near the place where Sir William Walworth knight, deceased, lieth buried, in the North side of the Chancel, if with conveniency it may be, or else in the middle Aisle near my wife's pew. After payment of my debts and funeral charges the remainder of my personal estate to be divided into three equal parts, according to the ancient and laudable custom of the city of London, whereof one part to my wife Joane, one other third to my son

Edward Rogers and my daughter Anne wife of Jasper Draper equally, the other third part I reserve unto myself for payment and performance of legacies &c. To my said daughter Ann (besides other gifts) one gold ring of Crown gold with a death's head in it, of the value and price of forty shillings, to wear for my sake. I release to William and James Hewson their obligations of fifty three pounds and ten shillings apiece. To my cousin Mary Russell, wife of —— Russell, ten pounds, with which her husband shall not meddle, but my executors shall therewith buy or take a chamber for her. To Mary Barnard, daughter of my said cousin Mary Russell, thirty pounds at her age of twenty one or day of marriage. To my kinsman Abraham Rogers five pounds and a mourning cloak of forty shillings price, and to my kinsman John Rogers ten pounds and a gown and a hood of fifty three shillings, four pence price. To my grandchild Richard Rogers fifty pounds at twenty one, to my grandchild Edward Rogers one hundred pounds at twenty one. To my granddaughter Lydia Rogers, daughter of my said son Edward, one hundred pounds at twenty one or day of marriage. And the said Edward Rogers, being their father, shall employ his said three childrens' legacies to the most benefit and advantage of his said three children that he can or may untill they shall attain to or accomplish their full ages of twenty and one years or be married. Mourning gowns to my wife Joane and my goddaughter Sarah Edmonds and to my son Edward and Lydia his wife and their four children (and others). To my son in law William Hewson and to his two sons the said William and James, black cloth for mourning garments. The same to my cousin William Stanley and his wife Joane. My cousin —— Poore and Sarah his wife and their son. I also give to their said son, being my godson, six silver spoons of the value and price of thirty three shillings and four pence. To my cousin Robert Swann and to his daughter which was lately married to a grocer, black cloth for mourning gowns &c. To my son in law Ephraim Paget, black cloth &c. and a ring of Crown gold with a death's head on it. Black cloth to M[r] Haselwood, clerk of the Co. of Goldsmiths and to Mr. Robinson Beadle of the same Company. To my deputy and good friend Mr. Henry Coggan, my cousin William Gearinge and to —— his wife and their son Richard Gearing, my godson. To my cousin Elizabeth Androwes, wife of George Androwes black cloth &c. To my cousin Dorothy Bowler and her two sisters, Elizabeth and Ellen Broome and to my cousin John Broome of Great Nesse, Salop, black cloth &c. and to his son Andrew Broome, servant to the Right Hon. the Lord Strange. To my son Edward my sealing ring with a saphire in it. To the Governors of Christ's Hospital to the use of the poor children harbored within the same hospital. I will that there be bestowed the sum of eight pounds in wine and cakes on the day of my burial, on the Governors of Christ's Hospital (whereof I am a member) and on the Livery of the Company of Goldsmiths (whereof I am a brother) and on my neighbors and friends that shall attend or accompany my body to the grave. To the poor of sundry parishes (named) —— of little Nesse wherein I was born. Certain poor to come decently in mourning gowns and black hats to accompany and attend my dead body to the ground. One hundred pounds to be bestowed in a dinner to be made ready and provided in the Hall of the Company of Fishmongers of London for my neighbors, friends and kindred which shall attend or accompany my dead body to the ground on the day of my burial, whereof thirty and five couple to be of the better sort, amongst which I will and appoint the deputy of the Bridge Ward in London and his wife to

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be one couple. My dwelling house in Thames Street in London, &c shall be valued and apprized. Reference to will of uncle Richard Rogers deceased as to certain freehold lands in Edmonton. I make my son Edward Rogers and my son in law Jasper Draper and his wife Ann, my daughter, full executors and my cousin William Stanly and my son in law Ephraim Pagett overseers.

I give and bequeath my lands, tenements and hereditaments in Virginia, in the parts beyond the seas, to my son Edward Rogers for and during the term of his natural life, and after his death I give the same to my grandchild Richard Rogers to hold to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

Pile, 97.

JOANE ROGERS of London, widow, 6 December 1640, proved 7 July 1646. My body to be buried within the parish church of St. Michael Crooked Lane, near my late husband Richard Rogers Esq., Comptroller of H. M. Mint. My kinsman William Goldsmith. My cousin and god daughter Elizabeth Andrewes. My cousin William Goldsmith's wife Barbara. George Andrewes, husband of my cousin Elizabeth Andrewes. Their children Elizabeth Andrewes, Margaret Andrewes, Mary Andrewes and William Andrewes (minor). My cousin William Gerie. My cousin Richard Gerie. My cousin Elizabeth Gery, wife of William. To William Gerie, brother of Richard at one and twenty. My cousin Henry Edmondes. My daughter in law Anne Draper. My cousins William Stanley and Joane Stanley. My kinsman Valentine Markham and his wife. My kinsman William Husson. My cousin Mary Russell. To Henry Cogan a piece of plate of ten pounds, to be delivered to him at the age of one and twenty years. My cousin Warman once my servant. My good friend Henry Cogan Esq. Comptroller of His Majesty's Mint to be sole executor.

Twisse, 113.

HUMPHRIE HIGGINSON of Ratcliffe in the parish of Stepney *alias* Stebonheath in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, 23 February 1665–6, proved 22 March 1665. My will is that my brother Christopher Higginson, now resident upon my plantation called Harupp in Virginia, be maintained upon and out of the same during his natural life. And for the remainder of my estate, real or personal, in England, Virginia or elsewhere, I give, devise and bequeath unto my beloved wife Elizabeth Higginson whom I name, constitute and appoint to be my sole and only executrix of this my last will and testament.

Wit: Thom: James, Anne Freomonger, Sarah Cooke. Mico, 46.

26 February 1672–3. Mem. That Elizabeth Foster, late wife of Henry Foster, in Virginia late deceased, did, the day and year above written, make her last will, as follows; she did nominate and appoint her mother Elizabeth Higginson, widow, late wife of Humphry Higginson, to be her only and sole executrix. Wit: Thomas Hasellwood, Mary Higginson, John Bettes M.D. Proved by Elizabeth Higginson 14 March 1673.

Bunce, 35.

RICHARD MARTIN of Chatham, Kent, shipwright, 20 May 1659, proved 6 June 1659. I give to my son Richard Martin, who is now in New England as I suppose, my house, with the ground and yard &c. which I have in Ipswich in the Co. of Suffolk, on the backside of the church in St. Clements parish, which said house &c. I give unto my said son Richard in lieu of all debts &c. due or owing by me unto him, he paying out of the

said house &c. unto my daughter Martha Martin, (now, being married, Martha Heath) and to my daughter Margaret Martin, to each of them, or their heirs, five pounds within one week after his first coming to take, possess and enjoy the said house &c., but if he never comes then the said house &c. shall be, after the death of my executrix, taken, possessed &c. by and between my said two daughters. To my daughter Anne, commonly called Hannah Martin, after the death of my executrix, my house wherein I now dwell &c. in Chatham, she paying out unto the eldest child of my daughter Martha ten pounds in seaven years after the death of my executrix, and my daughter Anne shall pay unto my daughter Margaret ten pounds in one year &c. I make my wife Rose Martin sole executrix and I give her my house in Chatham during her natural life, and also my house in Ipswich during her life if my son Richard do not come to demand it. Pell, 389.

Richard Tew of Newport in Rhode Island, in New England, yeoman, and now of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, Middlesex, 19 January 1673, proved 27 March 1674. Being desirous to settle my affairs and concerns which I have in old England, my native country, according as I have already done in new England, do hereby declare &c. I give to my brother John Tew of Tossiter (Towcester) in the County of Northampton, Doctor in Physick, twenty shillings to buy him a ring to wear for my sake. The rest of my goods &c. now in old England I give unto my son Henry Tew of Newport in Rhode Island &c. yeoman; whom with my said brother John, I appoint executors; and I appoint my loving friends Edward Wharton of Salem and Joseph Nicholson of the said Rhode Island to be overseers.

Bunce, 40.

Agnes Clarke of Ayshill, Somerset, widow, 20 October 1647, proved 10 May 1648. My body to be buried in the churchyard of Ayshill near unto John Clarke my deceased husband. To the poor of the parish and to the church. I give and bequeath unto William Harvey, the son of Thomas Harvey deceased, my kinsman now in New England, eighteen pounds, being parcel of thirty five pounds which is owing unto me by Richard Parker of Ayshill upon his bond, which sum is to be paid as soon as it can be recovered if he shall come to demand it any time within four years, but if he come not then my will is that William Harvey the son of James Harvey shall have the said money at such time as he shall be of lawful age to give a discharge. I give to the said William son of James Harvey fifteen pounds parcel of the said thirty five pounds, when of age; and my desire is that Richard Harvey, John Witherall and Richard Crabbe shall put it forth to use to the best benefit of the said William Harvey. I give to John Wytherall the elder of Cudworth twenty shillings and to Mary, wife of Francis Moore of Bicknell twenty shillings. I give and bequeath unto William Harvey in New England all my household stuff during his life if he come to claim it, and after his decease to remain in the house to the use of James Harvey, his brother, and the said James to make use of it until William, his brother, shall come to claim it. I give to Ellen Vyle the wife of Robert Vyle the elder of Strotten my best coffer. To the two children of John Vyle of Donniett to each a pewter platter. To William Clarke of Sommerton and to my goddaughter Deanis Nicholls, to each twenty shillings, to be paid them within one year &c. by John Clarke of Donnyett out of the ten pounds he oweth me. The other eight pounds I give to the said John Clarke and Katherine his wife. To my kinswoman Edith Mitchell of Churchstock twenty shillings. To Elizabeth wife of Richard Harvey,

Lucrece wife of William Curtis and Deanes Nicholles, my said god daughter, twenty shillings apiece. To Elizabeth Dyke servant of the said Richard Harvey ten shillings. To Deanes Hayball two shilling six pence and to Anne wife of John Pitman twelve pence. The residue to my kinsman Richard Harvey whom I make sole executor. Essex, 86.

[Savage gives two persons by the name of William Harvey who were then in New England at that time. One was of Boston, and had by wife Joan children Abigail b. 1640, Thomas b. 1641, Experience b. 1644, and Joseph b. 1645. A person of this name, probably the same, by wife Martha, had children William b. 1651, Thomas b. 1652, and John b. 1653. He died Aug. 15, 1658, and his widow married Henry Tewksbury, Nov. 10, 1659. The other William Harvey was of Plymouth, married Joanna, 1639; removed to Taunton; was rep. 1664 and 13 years after. Query: May not the Plymouth man be the same as the Boston man and the Taunton man be a different person?—EDITOR.]

THOMAS WILSON the elder, sometimes citizen and clothworker of London but now resident at Ryecroft in the parish at Rawmarsh and county of York, 25 February 1657, proved 14 February 1658 (English Style). My body to be buried in the church or chancel of Rawmarsh. My lands in Hunslett in the parish of Leeds, amounting in value, as now leased, to the yearly rent of thirty six pounds, to my son Thomas Wilson and Agnes his wife, for their natural lives and the longer liver of them, and after their decease to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; and for want of such issue I give it equally to my two neices or grandchildren, Mrs. Alice Smith wife of William Smith, now citizen and mercer of London, and Mrs. Dorcas Clarke, wife of William Clarke, in the county of Lincoln gen^{t} and their children. To the school of Rawmarsh for the better maintenance and encouragement of the schoolmaster there for the time being and for the teaching and instructing of seven poor children of the parish and for keeping the school in good repair, three pounds six shillings eight pence yearly to be paid out of the rent of Ryecroft by the tenant or occupant whosoever he shall be. I give to Robert and Mary, children of Thomas and Anna Jessop, ten pounds apiece to be paid to Thomas Jessop, their father. To the poor of Rawmarsh forty shillings yearly. John Dobson and his wife and children shall have ten shillings &c.

I give to my cousin George Brownell of London twenty pounds to be paid him out of the rents of Ryecroft &c. I give unto my cousin Thomas Brownell of Portsmouth, Rhode Island in New England and to his children twenty pounds to be paid either to him himself, if he shall come over to receive the same or else to such person or persons in his behalf as he shall lawfully assign to receive the same. To Mary daughter of Thomas Jessop twenty pounds. To Mary, daughter of George Brownell ten pounds at day of marriage if with the father's consent, if not then to her father. To my kinswoman Mrs. Anne Hall of Nottingham ten pounds. To Thomas Jessop the younger ten pounds, and it is my mind and will concerning him if he prove ingenious and capable of learning that he be sent to the University of Cambridge to study Divinity, and, to that end for his encouragement and towards his maintenance there, that he have ten pounds a year &c. for the term of seven years next after his going thither. To my kindred Grace Hall, Elizabeth Brooke, Jane Hall, George Hall and Lancelot Waterhouse six shillings and eight pence apiece, if they take it as a free gift without any other respect or condition. To Mr. Richardson ten shillings. To his wife five shillings. To Gervas Sheppeard two shillings. To George Wright, Elizabeth Webster, and Edward Wright two shillings

apiece. Remainder to my son Thomas and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten forever; but for want of such issue I give it to Thomas Jessop the younger and his heirs forever, with respect to be had to the rest of his brethren and sisters for their better subsistence and maintenance in the world. My son Thomas and Thomas Jessop the elder to be joint executors. Pell, 109.

[Thomas[1] Brownell of Portsmouth, R. I., died 1665; m. Ann; she died 1665. He was Freeman 1655. Name on record in Portsmouth, March, 1647. They had: 1, Mary,[2] b. 1639, d. Jan. 12, 1739; m. Robert Hazard, of Thomas and Martha. 2, Sarah,[2] b. ———, d. Sept. 6, 1676; m. June 1, 1658, Gideon Freeborn, of William and Mary. 3, Martha,[2] b. May, 1643, d. Feb. 15, 1744; m. 1st, Jeremiah Wait, of Thomas; m. 2d, Charles Dyer, of William and Mary. 4, George,[2] b. 1646, d. April 20, 1718; m. Susanna Pearce, Dec. 4, 1673, of Richard and Susanna. 5, William,[2] b. ———, d. 1715; m. Sarah Smiton, of William and Sarah. 6, Thomas,[2] m. Mary Pearce, d. 1732, of Little Compton. 7, Robert,[2] b. ———, d. July 22, 1728; m. Mary. 8, Ann, b. ———, d. April 2, 1747; m. Joseph Wilbur, of William. All the above is from Austin's Genealogical Dictionary.

From Portsmouth Town Records.

Thomas Brownell, of William, Sarah, (daughter of William Smithron, dec.), his wife, b. May 25, 1674. Sarah Brownell, of Thomas and Sarah, b. Nov. 25, 1675. Martha Brownell, of Thomas and Sarah, b. May 24, 1678. Anne Brownell, of Thomas and Sarah, b. June 4, 1684. According to Austin's account, Sarah Smiton was married to William Brownell, son of Thomas. I have no data which will elucidate this discrepancy, but have great confidence in Austin's authority.—HENRY E. TURNER, M.D., of Newport, R. I.]

JOHN KEMPSTER of Plaistow in Essex, citizen and glass seller of London, 7 March 1686, proved 6 June 1687. To Elizabeth, my now wife, five pounds. To my grandson John Whiston and his heirs &c. a certain annuity or rent charge payable unto me on every St. Matthew's day from the Company of Tallow chandlers London, and also the lease of my house in Leadenhall Street, now in possession of Robert Fleetwood, glass seller, or his assigns, ten pounds a year being allowed him until he attain the age of one and twenty years to find him clothes &c. according to my contract with Mr. Humphrey Owen, his master, with whom he is now apprentice. My house in Plaistow wherein I now live, purchased in the name of my said grandson, I leave to him. Loving friends Humphrey Owen of Wapping, deal merchant, and Philip Peroy Sen[r], citizen and fishmonger of London, to be overseers. House in Leadenhall Street now in possession of Mary Glover, widow. My daughter Mary Whiston. To my brother Thomas Kempster five shillings. My brother Edward Kempster and nephew Walter Kempster. To John the son of my sister Anne Bendry twenty shillings and to my cousin Elianor Greeneway twenty shillings, and to her daughter Elianor Bendry twenty shillings, and to my cousin Elizabeth Dun twenty shillings.

Whereas my cousin John Wilkins of Boston in New England is indebted unto me in a certain sum by bond payable with interest and in a further sum for goods sold my will is that he, paying the principal money due upon the said bond and discharging the said book debt also within one year and a day next after my decease, shall be acquitted and discharged of all interest due on his bond to the time of my decease. To my cousin Thomas Kemble, now apprentice to a boxmaker, in Birchin Lane, twenty shillings. To the poor of the parish of Westham within the precinct of Plaistow twenty shillings. To my cousin Edward Withers of

London, carpenter, five pounds. To my son in law James Whiston of London, Exchange broker, five pounds. To my friends Thomas Ainger, citizen and apothecary of London and Philip Perry junior of London gen^{t}, each of them five pounds, which said Edward Withers, James Whiston, Thomas Ainger and Philip Perry junior I do hereby make, constitute and appoint executors &c. Foot, 79.

[John Wilkins of Boston, named in this will, was probably the John Wilkins, a native of Wiltshire and a glassmaker by trade, having served an apprenticeship in London, who came to Boston, and not long after was married to his only wife, Mrs. Anstis Bissett, whose maiden name was Gold. He was one of the original inhabitants of the town of Bristol in Plymouth Colony (now in Rhode Island), admitted Sept. 1, 1681. He died in that town between 1704 and 1711. For accounts of himself and his wife by Mr. Harrison Ellery of Chelsea, see the Newport Historical Magazine, January 1884, vol. 4, pages 189–91. The following item from the Marriage Licences of London, edited by Mr. Joseph Foster, page 134, evidently refers to the first marriage of Mrs. Anstis Wilkins: "Bissex, Thomas, of Stepney, Middlesex, tailor, and Enstice Goold, of same, spinster—at Trinity, Minories, London, 15 July 1661."—EDITOR.]

JOB TOOKIE (of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London, says Prob. Act Book) 10 June 1669 proved 6 May 1671. To my dear wife Anne Tookie four hundred pounds before any other legacies be paid whatsoever. To my eldest daughter Rebeccah Tookie fifty pounds. To youngest daughter Sarah Tookie fifty pounds. To my two sons Job and Jonathan Tookie and to my three daughters Rebeccah and Hannah and Sarah Tookie, to every and each of them one hundred pounds (that is to say) to my sons as soon as they respectively shall have served out the full time of their several apprenticehoods, to my daughter Rebeccah as soon as debts oweing to unto me can be conveniently called in of that value over and above the four hundred pounds afore mentioned given to my executrix, and to my daughters Hannah and Sarah Tookie as soon as they, and as they, attain the age of one and twenty years. To my sister Mary Bendish, my brother Thomas Tookie and my brother Edward Bendish of Norwich, and to my sisters Rebeccah Tookie, Frances Tookie and Bridget Detleifson, to each of them a gold ring of ten shillings value. Wife Anne to be sole executrix.
Duke, 69.

ANN TOOKIE of London widow 12 May 1671, proved 1 December 1673. To son Jonathan one hundred pounds to be paid him at his age of one and twenty years; to my daughter Rebecca the like sum of one hundred pounds; and to my daughters Hannah and Sarah one hundred pounds at their respective ages of one and twenty years or days of marriage respectively first happening. To my son Job the sum of five pounds in money over and besides such books wh. I have already given and delivered to him. The rest to daughters Rebecca, Hannah and Sarah, equally. Daughter Rebecca to be sole executrix. Pye, 166.

[In the REGISTER for January, 1890 (vol. 44, pp. 96–8), was printed with annotations the will of the grandfather of our Job Tookie of Marblehead. These wills are those of his father and mother.—H. F. W.

A petition of Job Tookie to the Essex County Court, in 1682, in which he gives a detail of the events in his life, is printed in the REGISTER, vol. 44, pages 97–8. It appears from one of the accompanying documents that he brought to this country his father's "Library" and that part of it was disposed of to the Rev. Messrs. Allen and Mather of Boston and Mr. Danforth of Cambridge.—EDITOR.]

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OF THE

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4 February, 1891.

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6 May, 1891.

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3 June, 1891.

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Alvah Crocker, A. B.	Fitchburg	Fees commuted, 1891.
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Edward Everett Hale, A. M., D. D.	Roxbury	See 5 August, 1846. Fees commuted, 1891.
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7 October, 1891.

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George Edward Pollard . .	Charlestown.	
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4 November, 1891.

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2 December, 1891.

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Elijah Brigham Stoddard, A.M.	Worcester.	
Frederick Francis Woodward .	Fitchburg.	
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6 January, 1892.

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George Frederick Williams, A.B.	Dedham.	
William Vail Kellen, A.M., LL.B., Ph.D.	Boston.	
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Eugene Joseph Vincent Hepenstal Huiginn (Rev.)	Duxbury.	
James Atkins Noyes, A.B., Ph.B.	Cambridge .	See Corresponding Roll, 5 December, 1888. Fees commuted, 1892.

3 February, 1892.

John Andrew Peters, A.B., LL.D.	Bangor, Me.	
Wheelock Graves Veazey, A.B., LL.B., LL.D.	Rutland, Vt.	
Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, S.B., S.D.	Cambridge .	Resigned 8 May, 1892.
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2 March, 1892.

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George Oliver Carpenter . .	Boston . .	Fees commuted, 1892.
James Myles Standish . . .	Newton.	
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6 April, 1892.

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John Parkinson	Boston . .	Fees commuted, 1892.
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4 May, 1892.

Frederic Cunningham, A.B., LL.B.	Brookline . .	Fees commuted, 1892.
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7 October, 1891.

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2 December, 1891.

Melville Weston Fuller, A.M., LL.D.	Washington, D.C.	

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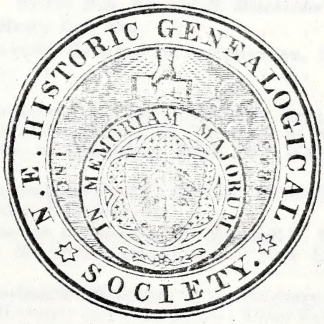

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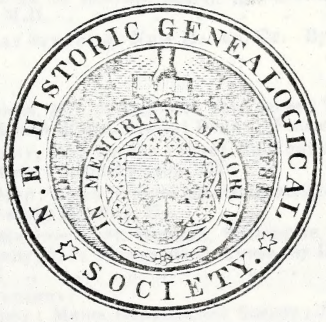

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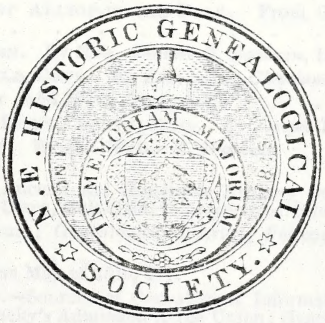

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